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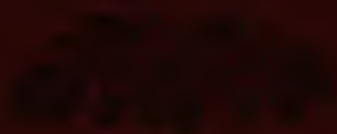
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REPORT OF
COMMISSIONER
OF
AGRICULTURE
STATE OF FLORIDA
1907-'08.



THE
FLORIDA
AGRICULTURAL
EXPERIMENT
STATION

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THE
NINTH BIENNIAL
REPORT

OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE

State of Florida—

FOR THE PERIOD

Beginning January 1, 1905, and Ending
December 31, 1906.



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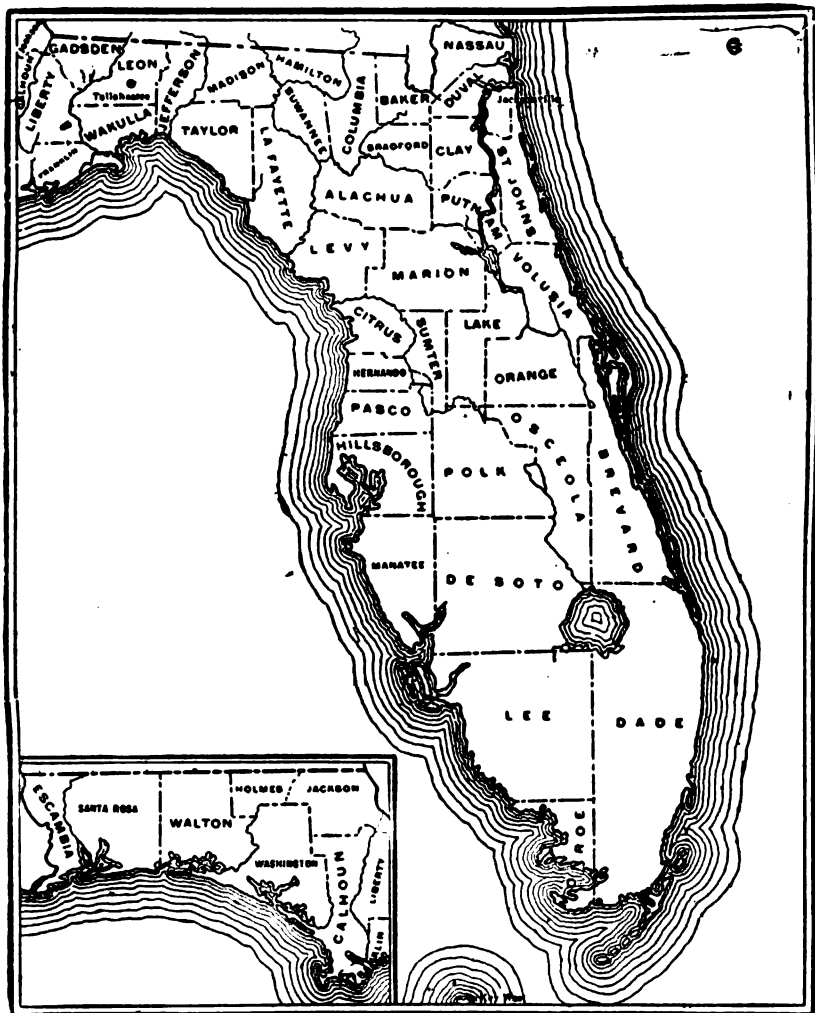
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County Map of the State of Florida



INDEX

	PAGE.
RESUME OF SUBJECTS	1 to 7
REVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL CONDI- TIONS	7 to 31
Office Work.....	32
Pure Food Law.....	32 to 33
Fish Law	33
Game Laws	33 to 34
State Veterinarian	34
Geological Survey	34
Agricultural Statistics	34 to 35
Commercial Statistics	35
Meteorological Report	35
Immigration	36 to 38
Agricultural Statistics for 1904.....	41 to 116
Agricultural Statistics for 1905.....	119 to 206
Commercial Statistics for 1905.....	209 to 218
Commercial Statistics for 1906.....	221 to 230
Meteorological Report for 1905.....	233 to 246
FERTILIZER AND STOCK FEED	
General Remarks	249 to 251
Who are Benefited.....	251 to 255
The Tax Stamps	255 to 257
The Bulletin	257 to 259
Work and Results in this Branch.....	259 to 260
Laboratory Work	260
A Double Check on the Work.....	261 to 262
Receipts and Expenditures	262 to 264
Tables Showing Sales of Stamp for 1905-06	264 to 267
List of those Filing Oaths of Analysis for 1906	267 to 271
PRISON DEPARTMENT	
General Discussion	275 to 277
New Lease now in force.....	277 to 280
Requirements Under Present Lease.....	280 to 282

INDEX

	PAGE.
Methods to Prevent Escapes.....	282 to 283
Methods to Recapture.....	283 to 284
To Keep in Touch with the Work.....	284 to 288
Supervisors and Their Duties.....	288 to 291
Discipline—How Enforced.....	292 to 295
Special Difficulties	295 to 298
Some Improvements	298 to 299
Some Defects to Remedy	299 to 303
What My Plans Were.....	303 to 305
What My Plans Are Now.....	305 to 307
Prisoners—How Employed and Revenue	
Derived	307 to 308
Discussion of Tables	308 to 309
Chaplains and Literature	309 to 310
County Prisoners	310 to 311
Road Work for State Prisoners.....	311 to 312
Clemency Extended Prisoners.....	312 to 317
Work in this Division	317 to 318
Joint Report of Supervisors.....	318 to 325
Report of Supervisor Lamar.....	325 to 326
Hospital Physician's Report.....	326 to 329
Dr. Blitch's Report on the National Pris-	
on Congress	329 to 335
Dr. Blitch on The Negro Criminal in the	
Open Air	335 to 340
Guard Applications	340 to 342
Rules of Board of Commissioners.....	343 to 346
Tabular Statement for 1905.....	347 to 363
Tabular Statement for 1906.....	364 to 379
Distribution of Funds to Counties for	
1905	380 to 381
Distribution of Funds to Counties for	
1906	382 to 389

LAND DEPARTMENT

Work and Methods Applied in Conducting	
the Land Department	393 to 398
Tract Books	398 to 399
Selecting Lands to Obtain Patents.....	400 to 403
Trespass on State Lands	403 to 404
Disposition of Funds Arising from the	
Sale of Lands	404 to 405
Clerical Force in Land Office.....	405

INDEX

State Lands—How Derived and Disposed	PAGE.
Of	405 to 406
Swamp and Overflowed Lands.....	406 to 412
Internal Improvement Lands.....	412 to 413
School Lands	413 to 416
Contract with B. F. Hampton and Others.	416 to 421
Tabular Statements Relative to State Lands	422 to 454

APPENDIX NO. 1

Population by Counties.....	457
Area and Population.....	458
Number of Farms.....	459 to 460
Farms in Operation	461 to 462
Acreage of Farms.....	463 to 464
Value of Farms and Farm Property....	465 to 466
Farm Expenditures	467 to 468

MANUFACTURES FOR YEAR 1906

Manufactures by Counties.....	471 to 474
Rate of Wages.....	475

APPENDIX NO. 2.

Extract from Census of 1905.

SUPPLEMENT

Report for State Chemist for 1905-06.



LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

Department of Agriculture, State of Florida,
Commissioner's Office,

To His Excellency,
N. B. Broward,

Governor of the State of Florida.

Sir:

In complying with the law, which requires the Commissioner of Agriculture to submit to you a report of the affairs connected with the Department of Agriculture, I have the honor to submit this, my report, for two years of 1905 and 1906, containing the Agricultural Statistics for only the years 1904 and 1905.

With much respect, I am

Yours obediently,

B. E. McLIN,
Commissioner of Agriculture.



A Review of Subjects Discussed in this Report.

Article 4, Section 26 of the Constitution provides: "The Commissioner of Agriculture shall perform such duties in relation to agriculture as may be prescribed by law, shall have supervision of all matters pertaining to the public lands under regulations prescribed by law, and shall keep the bureau of immigration. He shall also have supervision of the State prison, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law."

The above section of the Constitution indicates clearly that one having the supervision of this department has a diversified field of labor.

As the State has grown in population and business, it has been necessary for the Legislature to pass laws which have added materially to the duties connected with each subject designated in the above Constitution.

Believing, as I do, that a report from the head of a department should give as full information as possible concerning the work and methods in use in the department for the benefit of any one wishing information on any subject in such division, I have, with this idea in view, taken each head separately and discussed as fully as I could well do in a report of this character.

AGRICULTURAL BRANCH.

The agricultural branch proper is taken up first, as the name of the department should give it first place. Some valuable information concerning the resources and products of the State will be found in the text matter at the beginning of this subject. The statistician, Mr. H. S. Elliott, of this division of the work, presents some interesting data in condensed form, by way of comparison with former periods of two years each. We have thrown out some suggestions that might be advantageous to have carried out upon the subjects of a proper pure food law, a geolog-

2—C A

ical survey, a fish commission, and a State system of game wardens.

There follows this written matter full detailed reports of the different products by counties.

For any one not familiar with the location of the different counties we have on the first page a miniature map that one can note by reference to it, in what part of the State any particular product is grown. It is not so important to advise a home seeker *how much* of any one article is grown or produced in a certain county, as it is to demonstrate *the fact* that certain things *can be* and *are* produced in certain divisions of the State. Following the agricultural statistics will be found a statement of Commercial statistics. Immediately following these tables I present a report of meteorological conditions.

IMMIGRATION.

While the Constitution provides that the Commissioner of Agriculture shall keep the bureau of immigration, we have not been furnished with means to conduct this part of our work in any degree of satisfaction to ourselves or to the credit of the State. Four years since the Legislature gave us an appropriation of \$750.00, which is all the funds ever given the department for this purpose since the repeal of the Immigration Law in 1891. We prepared and published one thousand copies of a booklet on Florida, its resources, etc., giving each county as full representation as our limited means would permit. In less than six months these had been used and many calls for it had to be denied. We yet have calls for it from persons in other States from time to time.

To know there is much interest manifested in our State by persons in other States, it is only necessary to read the communications that come to this office each week, asking for reliable information. I ask for contributions from the different cities, towns and counties, that I find have prepared for distribution printed matter relative to their localities. This information, together with a copy of our report and a State map, supplemented by a letter, is all I am able to do with the means at my disposal. I was so impressed with the importance of being able to, at least give information to persons *asking to know something of*

Florida, that I called the attention of our last Legislature to the subject, but no appropriation was made to encourage immigration. This subject has been so much discussed for the last two years, I hope there may be some practical assistance given the matter by the next Legislature. We cannot expect to successfully compete with other States in the effort to secure desirable immigrants if we invest nothing in the enterprise.

I am satisfied that with the judicious advertisement of our resources and climatic conditions, we could secure a substantial class of citizens from other States, that are familiar with the laws, customs and habits of life in this country, that would more readily become assimilated with our local conditions than would a foreign population. We need citizens who are ambitious to have a home of their own, and not a class that are content with the sustenance of a day. We have more of this latter class with us now than is needed. I fear we will not find the common laborer of other countries content to be placed along the side of the negro race. Suffice it to say, the Commissioner does not feel that he is to be criticised, because the Bureau of Immigration is not well maintained.

FERTILIZER AND STOCK FEED.

There is presented a full explanation of the fertilizer and stock feed laws, the importance of these two acts that have been added to the work of this department, the close relationship of all consumers of fertilizer and stock feed to this department, the benefits derived and how distributed. The application of these laws has been and is yet a matter of education, which requires much labor.

The improved methods in use are set out clearly, so any one may understand if the care is taken to read and inform himself.

By reference to the statement and tables following my article on Fertilizer and Stock Feed, will be found the sales of stamps by months for the two years covered by this report and the amount of revenue derived and an exhibit of the expense connected with this branch of the work.

After realizing the benefit to the people generally from

such legislation, it is a surprise that we so long delayed having such measures on our statute books.

PRISON BRANCH.

This being as important a field of our labor as any placed in this department, and at the same time as interesting, we have given as full information under different headings as space would permit.

I have outlined some of the improvements under the present lease, the requirements of the lessees, etc.; the methods in operation to prevent escapes and to recapture after escape; how the State is kept in close touch with the prisoners, through a system of reports and supervisors, the duties of the supervisor and my conception of the qualifications for a supervisor, arguing that he is not so much of a detective as an educator; discipline, how enforced and the necessity for it; some of the most prominent difficulties in handling prisoners and some of the improvements to minimize the difficulties; the guard system as now conducted, with office records of those engaged in the work, which is a new innovation on old customs, when the State had no connection with the immediate management.

I present fully what my plans were in the establishment of a central hospital, how it was brought about, and my disappointment in not being permitted to make permanent this long stride toward proper care by a State of its unfortunate criminal class.

I then present a plan for a permanent relief from the discreditable situation our State now occupies when compared with any other State on the subject of care for prisoners. I certainly hope this subject will have that consideration the good name of this State demands. How our prisoners are employed, and approximately the number derived and how disposed of.

Some of the facts presented by the tables, where a detailed account of the prisoner is treated from an individual standpoint.

An explanation is given of the chaplain's work, the meager supply of proper literature and how, *what we have*, is obtained. Some facts as to how other States view this subject.

The want of a system in connection with the misde-

meanor or county prison class. Suggestions as to the necessity for legislation on the subject. I present some special points on the subject of working State prisoners on public roads and suggest a plan to accomplish the desired end, without the disadvantages of transferring the prisoners to the roads personally, which, in my judgment, is absolutely impracticable and cannot be done without adding a very heavy burden of taxation on the people of the State and to the *certain detriment of the prisoners*.

There is a full statement of the pardons granted in the two years, which are in the nature of paroles. I set out some examples from other States and give their experience and recommendations along the line of clemency and the benefits to a prison system from an exercise of this power.

I try to show the necessity for such, as a part of our system of law.

The office work now required to keep the system up to where it now stands. There is submitted the joint reports of the supervisors, the special report of Dr. Blitch on his visit to the International Prison Congress, as the representative of the State, and his address on the *open air system*, or against close confinement. This is worth any one's time to read. The tables develop some interesting facts concerning the prison population.

LANDS.

Those interested in knowing how Florida became vested with her school lands, seminal and internal improvement "proper," and the swamp and overflowed lands, can find a full explanation in the chapter devoted to this subject. The acts of Congress, through which they passed and steps necessary to be taken to secure the same. There will be found some suggestions relative to lands in the State that are not disposed of by the United States Government direct, nor can they safely be disposed of by the State. The necessity for national legislation on the subject of a completed survey of the State. How the State has disposed of her territory and what is yet owned in the different classes of land. I have endeavored to present as full a history by written explanation and detailed statements in the tables attached to this subject.

A SUMMING OF THE WORK IN THIS OFFICE AND THE CLERICAL FORCE EMPLOYED.

No account can be stated of the routine book work under each division. Only such parts as are susceptible of compilation in definite quantities, measured by figures, is attempted. But these will suffice to indicate what the volume is. There has been written 13,732 letters, aside from many hundreds that are prepared in circular form, when several of the same nature are required. Maps and packages of literature sent out about 9,500; express packages outgoing, 670, aside from those incoming; registered packages by mail, 970. These are principally made up from inspection stamps. Telegraph messages, approximately, 100. Bulletins issued for information to our citizens, approximately forty thousand.

Inspection stamps sold, 4,481,897. The amount of revenue derived from sales of stamps, \$56,183.45. These facts are verified by the tables under the head of Fertilizer and Stock Feed, and the records of the State Treasurer.

In the Land Department there are three clerks. In the Agricultural and Fertilizer and Immigration divisions there are two clerks. For the prison branch one clerk, making a total of six clerks. There is one clerk in the United States Land Office at Gainesville, whose duties are connected with the land work, but he does no work in this office, thereby reducing the labors of the official force. It is not proper to charge him up to this office.

With the several branches of work under the Commissioner of Agriculture and the immense amount of writing done, I have not been allowed a stenographer. The work has reached such proportions that I find it necessary to ask for relief in this matter. A mere stenographer is not an economical clerk for this department. I want a combination man, who can be used to relieve in emergencies in other work, and to take up a lot of recording that has been accumulating for years. The present force has had no time to take it up.

A clerk worth less than \$75.00 per month would not be a good business judgment. The work in this department requires some initiative, as there is very little routine, treadmill work to be done. The class of clerks needed and that I must have is best indicated from the fact that, in the last eighteen months, four clerks have

resigned their position for better pay than the State was giving. There is but little work that a cheap man can be engaged at in this office. It is evident to any one, with the numerous branches to supervise, I must have clerks I can depend on to do their work carefully and safely.

Some of the most salient point of the recent census will be found as an appendix, following the State Chemist's report in the back of this report.

The index in the front of this report will enable you to find any subject desired to be examined.

AGRICULTURE.

It has been said with much truth that "Agriculture is the noblest pursuit of man." Truly it is the one upon which all other pursuits, callings, trades or professions depend for their success; if our assertion is true, then it is also the most honorable of all professions; it certainly is the most useful; make agriculture impossible, prevent the growing of plants and the harvesting of their products, and within a very brief period all would be desolation and ruin. When the farmer prospers, all the other trades, professions and pursuits likewise prosper; people are contented and happy and wealth accumulates; and with the accumulation of money, education becomes more desirable, and schools and teachers for the young are demanded. With higher education of the farmer, new and improved methods of farm work are adopted; science is brought into use, and by its proper application greater success is attained in all branches of farm economy.

The progress and development in the science of agriculture has been greater in the past ten years than in the twenty years that preceded them; the application of scientific methods of plant treatment, cultivation, fertilization and the use of improved labor-saving implements and machinery has in many respects completely revolutionized old ideas and old systems of farm practice. The old ways under the pressure of superior knowledge acquired by actual practice, and demonstrated by experiments, have given room to the more progressive and modern; and now, thrust to the fore by the tremendous energy that almost unbounded success naturally creates, agriculture has assumed once more the high place it once enjoyed, and is demonstrating every day that it is in truth the noblest pursuit of man. Within the past decade we have

witnessed a degree of advancement in the field of agricultural and industrial development undreamed of, in the magnitude of the results, by the most optimistic prophet of previous times. In all this change and development the great majority of the people of our State have participated abundantly. In order to show the gradual and continuous improvement in agricultural and kindred pursuits, we submit a review, as it were, of the small crops and industries each year of the past decade, beginning with the year 1898.

In 1898 the acreage planted in field crops was 860,684; in 1899 it had increased to 1,052,741 or 22½ per cent. The acreage planted in vegetable and garden products in 1898 was 21,378, but in 1899, the acreage decreased to 16,156, a loss of 5,222 acres or 32 per cent. A reasonable solution of the reversal of positions as between the acreage in vegetables and field crops here shown is that, owing to the effects of the great freeze of 1895, many people were compelled to resort to vegetable growing for a temporary livelihood, and in that case it was either necessary or they were unable to plant as large an area in field crops as usual by reason of temporary financial embarrassment; but by 1899, having been able to recuperate considerably, and by the partial revival of the fruit orchards and groves, many of them were able to return to former methods, and gave more attention to regular farming; the total acreage in cultivation in 1898 was 882,062, and the total acreage in cultivation in 1899 was 1,068,897, an increase over 1898 of 186,835 acres.

VALUE OF FIELD CROPS.

The value of field crops for 1898 was \$7,958,500, and for 1899, it was \$8,173,547, showing an increase over 1898 of \$215,047, or about 2¾ per cent.

VALUE OF VEGETABLE CROPS.

The value of the vegetable crops for 1898 was \$1,778,318, while the value of the same crops for the year 1899 was only \$856,308, a loss to 1899 of \$922,010, a decrease of over 50 per cent from the previous year, attributable, in part, to a late cold snap, but more particularly to a return to fruit growing by the people.

VALUE OF FRUIT CROPS.

At this time the fruit crops, and specially citrus and pineapple fruit crops just beginning to make a showing once more, were very short in 1898, amounting in value to only \$953,616, while the same crops in 1899 brought the growers the sum of \$1,349,132, an increase of \$395,516 over the crops of 1898, or 41.5 per cent. Here then is, in greater part, the solution of the reversal of the position of the field and vegetable crops of 1898 and 1899, as above suggested; with the rehabilitation of the fruit industry came a return to general farming and renewed interest in fruit culture, and at the temporary expense of vegetable growing.

LIVE STOCK.

Concerning live stock, a marked increase is shown for although the herds of stock cattle had been permitted to run down, both on account of the unprofitably low prices and small demand, the sudden impetus given to this industry for army purposes by the breaking out of the Spanish War, there was a very considerable increase noticeable immediately following that period, demonstrating what can be done in the live stock business under the stimulus of profitable prices; the difference is apparent in the following figures: In 1898, the value of live stock in the State was \$5,673,691, and for the following year of 1899 it was \$6,503,408, showing an increase of \$829,717, or a little over 14 per cent in one year.

POULTRY AND PRODUCTS.

While this is a very important branch of farm industry, and though limited in results for want of proper attention, it is also one of the most remunerative. Where any care is bestowed upon the direction of the industry, it shows results equal in profit to any other farm industry, and when the cost of the investment is considered, it is really the most profitable branch of farm work. In 1898 the value of poultry in the State amounted to \$602,439; in 1899 it amount to \$705,828, an increase of \$103,335, or about 14 per cent.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

This is another one of the most important industries belonging to the farm, and also one which is neglected, perhaps, more than any other. It has been in the past, and is still, neglected without cause or reason, for even the most thriftless farmer will admit its necessity as well as its profitableness. But, however neglected, it still responds to the pressure of better prices, and in the two years past it attained considerable proportions in the aggregate. The value of the dairy products for the year 1898 was \$768,899, and the value of these products in 1899 amounted to \$811,671, an increase of only \$42,772, or about 5 per cent. It will then be seen that the dairy business also has its periods of success and failure.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

Although the products classed under this head are made up of scattering odds and ends, they are none the less important; the value of these products in 1898 was \$170,543, and the following year, 1899, \$125,634, showing a loss as compared with 1898 of \$44,909, or a little over 35 per cent. Thus it will be seen that 1898 was a year of great depression and with small exceptions low crop results. A comparison shows 1899 to have begun an improvement; the total value of all farm products for 1898 was \$17,906.60, and for the year 1899 the sum of \$18,525,528, showing an increase in favor of 1899 of \$619,468 or about 3.4 per cent over 1898.

We have been particular in discussing the details of the agricultural situation obtaining during the years 1898 and 1899, as above set forth, so that in the progress of this review the wonderful advancement and change from hard times to a period of unexampled prosperity may be made plain to all.

Now we come to the period when prosperous conditions really begun to make themselves felt, and our people became aroused to the fact that an era of progress and changed conditions was opening up to them.

In comparing the results of 1900 with those of 1899 some remarkable changes will be noticed.

FIELD CROPS.

The acreage in field crops for 1899 was 1,052,741, and the acreage in the same crops for 1900 was 962,822; thus it will be noted that there is a reduction in the acreage of 1900 in field crops of 89,919 acres, or about 9 per cent.; it will be remembered that the acreage in vegetable crops for 1899, was 16,156 acres, and in 1900 the acreage was 16,722, showing an increase of only 566 acres in vegetable crops, so insignificant in comparison with the largely increased value of the crops harvested, and which cannot possibly account for the large increase in values. So it will be observed that with the decrease of 89,919 acres in field crops, we have an increase in the value of these crops of \$1,961,403, or 24 per cent., over and above 1899; and also that while the increase in the acreage of vegetable and garden crops is only 566 acres, or about 3 1-2 per cent., the increase in the value of the products was \$501,321, or 59 per cent. in excess of 1899; the total value for 1900 being \$1,357,629. Thus, with a net decrease in the acreage of soil products of 89,353 acres, we have a combined increase in the value of these crops of \$2,462,724, or an average increase in the value of these crops of 41 1-2 per cent.; it is true that there was also an increase in the quantity of the products, but the increase in values was proportionately much greater than the increase in production; but even if this great increase was due to the increase in acreage, it was still a part of the grand scheme of progress and improvement just fairly starting on its course to electrify the world, so to speak; but it does not stop here, the old spirit of energy had come to life again, the citrus fruit groves and pineapple farms were being recreated, as it were, with surprising rapidity and success, as the following comparison shows.

FRUIT CROPS.

The fruit crops of 1900 show quite as remarkable a result as the vegetable crops; in 1899, the value of the fruit crops amounted to \$1,349,132, and the same crops for 1900 reached the sum of \$2,133,723, showing the remarkable increase in value of \$784,591, or 58¼ per cent, over that of the previous year; so we have the unusual specta-

cle of a combined increase in value of just two classes of crop products of $117\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in one year, thus distributing among the producers of these two classes of crops the additional sum of \$1,285,912, in excess of the previous year.

This wonderful growth was by no means confined to purely soil products, for the influence of the great forward movement extended into all branches of farm economy, and in common with others the live stock industry also made remarkable progress, as shown by the following comparison.

LIVE STOCK.

In all sections of the State there has been a general and quite a considerable increase in both the number and value of live stock as compared with 1899. The increase in 1900, of the number of head of all classes were slightly above 15 per cent.

The value of live stock in 1899 was \$6,503,408, and for the year 1900 it reached \$8,143,176, showing an increase of \$1,693,768, or $25\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. over that of 1899. And again we see upward of another million and a half dollars distributed among the producers of another industry.

POULTRY.

This industry, like all others, progressed, making a very fair improvement. This is one of the industries that, while struggling along and, in the main, taking care of itself, never fails because of blizzards, hard times or low prices, but succumbs temporarily to excessive market demands; the value of the poultry supply in 1899 was \$705,828, and in 1900 it amounted to \$758,710, an increase of \$52,822, or a return of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the investment; making it a far better investment than the "get rich quick" schemes with which the country is flooded.

Coming down to dairy products we find that even this industry has felt the thrill of progress, and yielded to the spur of improvement. That an industry of such vast importance to the State, and recognized as such the world over, should drift along in a comatose state, when such opportunities for encouragement and development as are

afforded in no other State are offered on all sides, is a downright shame and a waste of money as well. And yet with all the neglect, this industry makes a fair showing, and a good increase over the previous year.

The value of the dairy products for 1899 was \$811,671, and for the year 1900, it was \$1,015,653, an increase of \$203,982, or 25 $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. This is another industry that affords the finest opportunities for profitable investment by painstaking, thrifty, wide-awake people.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

The products contained in this class, as before stated, are of little importance and are only referred to for the reason that it shows an increase all the way along the line; the increase in these products over 1899 and in favor of 1900 was \$3,838, or about three per cent.

TOTAL VALUE.

Thus we find that, comparing the total of one year with the other, we have results far beyond the expectation of the most sanguine and hopeful people at the time. Indeed, it is difficult to realize that so vast a change could take place in the course of so short a time; the total valuation of all farm products for 1899 was \$18,525,528, and for 1900 it was \$23,673,313, an increase in the one year of \$5,147,785, or 28 per cent. With so large a sum distributed among the producers in the several industries, it readily accounts for the wonderful transformation in all conditions and trades.

PERIOD OF 1900-1901.

If there was cause for gratification at the magnificent improvement in the industrial conditions and general welfare of the people, as shown by the continued increasing results of the three years just considered what may we not legitimately expect in the way of increasing favors when we compare the results of 1901 with those of 1900, the latter being recognized as one of the most prosperous years in the State's recent history up to that time? Beginning with the acreage planted to field crops, we find that in 1901 there were cultivated 971,125 acres, as com-

pared with 962,822 in 1900, an increase of 8,303 acres only, or about seven-eighths of one per cent., an amount out of all proportion to the very large increase in the value of the crops produced, as will appear below, and only shows the possibilities of crop production when stimulated by a healthy demand.

ACREAGE OF VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

Here we have the largest area yet cultivated in this class of products, exceeding even that of 1898 by 422 acres, the largest area up to that time ever cultivated in these crops of which the department has a record. Since 1898 the area planted in vegetable crops has averaged a little over 16,000 acres, till 1901, when it increased with an astonishing bound, owing mainly to the sudden and great demand for winter crops of tomatoes at fancy prices. One county alone planted 6,000 acres, which brought to the growers the very handsome sum of \$600,000. In 1900, the acreage planted to vegetables and garden crops was 16,722 acres, while for the year 1901 there was planted to the same crops 21,800 acres, an increase of 5,078 acres, or 39 per cent. in a single year.

VALUE OF FIELD CROPS.

The value of the crops produced on the 971,125 acres cultivated in field crops shows an increase out of all proportion to the small increase in acreage, and it does not appear that this increased value is brought about by any scarcity of yield of crops, but quite the contrary, that it was because of the unusual and increased demand for all articles of food; a greater demand because of the ability of a large number of consumers to buy more than usual, and of better quality, the increasing demand making better prices. The value of the field crops for 1900 was \$10,134,950, while the value of the same crops for 1901 was \$11,250,079, an increase of \$1,115,129 over and above that of 1900, or nearly 10 per cent.

VALUE OF VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS.

Like the preceding class of crops, this one also shows the same wonderful increase in even a much greater pro-

portionate degree, and the same reason for the immense production and increase of values exists as in the previous class, viz., the demand for the products, based on ability to pay for them. The value of the vegetable crops for 1900 was \$1,357,629, and the value for the same crop in 1901 was \$2,124,801, an increase of \$767,172 or 56½ per cent. Thus we see distributed among the growers of these combined crops an increase of \$1,882,301 over the previous year.

FRUIT CROPS.

While this crop made a fair gain over the crop of 1900, it does not near come up to the same standard of increase as the preceding classes of crops; the cause was attributed to the shortage of one of the principal crops, that of oranges; so we have in 1900 crops to the value of \$2,133,723, and for 1901 crops to the value of \$2,901,952, an increase of \$868,229 in value, or 41.6 per cent. It is a very fair increase it is true, but nothing to compare with what it would have been under more favorable circumstances.

Unfavorable weather conditions at a critical period of growing trees seems to have been the trouble.

LIVE STOCK.

While this industry shows a considerable advance in number of stock, the prices have not increased per head; the increase shown in these results is the effect of larger number of sales; in fact, there seems to have been a decline in market values of cattle, and that there should be so considerable an increase in the number of head sold, may be taken as indicative of a demand that in all probability will last for years, with permanent higher values. Therefore, there is every encouragement in the results shown. The value of live stock in 1900 was \$8,143,176, and the value for the year 1901 was \$8,753,369, an increase over the previous year of \$610,193, or seven and five-eighths per cent.

POULTRY.

This industry, as usual, shows up a fair increase over the previous year. In 1900 the value of poultry was

\$758,710, and in the following year, 1901, it was \$845,924, an increase of \$87,214, or eleven and one-half per cent., a good interest on an investment that gets so little attention and at small cost.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

As above stated, relative to this industry, it still grows, yet still languishes for want of the proper appreciation of its real value as a branch of farm work; the prospect of greater profit, with less detail and care than is exercised in other avocations, really detracts from the industry and takes from it the importance that is due it. Consequently, instead of holding a place among the first as profitable industries, it occupies fifth place in the list. The value of the dairy products for 1900 was \$1,015,653, and the value of the product in 1901 was \$1,022,137, showing an increase of only \$6,484, or less than one per cent.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

Though the scattering products that make up this class are of small consequence, individually considered, in the aggregate they present quite a respectable showing; in 1900 the value of this class was \$129,472, and in 1901 the same products had increased in value to the amount of \$195,857, an increase of \$66,385, quite a respectable showing for "odds and ends."

TOTAL VALUES.

So it will be observed that although some of the crops were short by reason of climatic causes, the year 1901 shows the highest result of any year, up to this time, since the establishment of this department, the next highest year being 1894, when the fruit crops alone, even at the low prices then prevailing, reached the sum of \$5,306,125, or half a million dollars, more than double the value of these crops for 1901. This was nearly thirteen years ago, when Florida was at the very height of her prosperity; then the total value of all her farm products amounted to the sum of \$24,651,030. Since that time she has passed through a period of the greatest industrial

and business depression known, and has emerged from her difficulties triumphantly, greater in material wealth and richer in resources than ever before. The total value of farm products for 1900 amounted to \$23,673,313, and the total value of farm products for 1901 was \$27,094,119, an increase of \$3,420,806, or 14 7-16 per cent. in one year. The year 1901 is thus shown to have exceeded that of 1894, which was up to that time the most prosperous in the history of the State by \$2,443,089, or about 10 per cent. Certainly this is a wonderful improvement considering the terrible conditions which confronted our people at this time, after the great freeze of 1904-5. Looking back over the four years which we have so far considered, it will be observed that in 1899, the turning point in affairs, the improvement was little over 3.5 per cent.; the following year, 1900, 28 per cent., and for 1901, a little over 14.5 per cent., representing an increase in the aggregate of about ten million dollars in value in practically two years.

ACREAGES.

In 1901, the acreage planted in field crops was 971,125; in 1902, the acreage of field crops was 1,007,632, and in 1903, 961,145. We thus see that the acreage of 1902 exceeded that of 1901 by 36,507 acres, and also that of 1903 by 46,488 acres. It is also noticed that 1903 fell short of 1901 just 9,980 acres. The acreage in vegetable crops for 1901 was 21,809, and that of 1902 was 24,658, an increase of 2,858 acres over 1901. The acreage in the same products for 1903 was 24,161, also an increase of 2,352 over 1901, but showing the small decrease of 497 acres as compared with 1902. The fluctuation in acreage is thus shown to be controlled by climatic conditions as well as crop yields, for it will readily be remembered that the spring of 1903 was quite unfavorable for planting, as was also the season throughout the year most unfavorable for crop growing, thus combining to bring about the memorable shortage in the cotton crops of that year, which, in turn, caused the advance in the price of cotton to over 12 cents.

The price of cotton has still been maintained, around
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ten cents. From this time also may be dated the beginning of the rise in values of all classes of soil products, food supplies, manufactured material, and the wages of labor.

VALUE OF FIELD CROPS.

In this case we see the effects of the reduction in acreage in the manners referred to above, as also the value of the product, for the corresponding reduction in products brought the growers the sum of half a million dollars in excess of the previous years of large acreage and larger supply.

The value of these crops for 1902, \$11,555,013, showing an increase of \$304,934 over 1901; the value of the same crops for 1903 was \$11,800,064, an increase over 1902 of \$245,051, notwithstanding the reduction of 46,488 acres, and the reduction of nearly 40 per cent. in yields of the products.

VALUE OF VEGETABLE CROPS.

We again find the same condition existing as in the previous schedule, viz: That a decreased acreage and a corresponding decreased volume of products brought to the growers more money than the larger crops. Pursuing this matter of value a little further, but considering only the value of 1903, we find that the average yield in money of the vegetable crops was a fraction over \$99.40 per acre for each acre cultivated. Surely ours is a generous soil, and when we consider that the proceeds of the field and vegetable crops combined, if distributed among the people of the State at this time would have given to every living inhabitant the sum of \$26.50, we can begin to understand the magnitude and the importance of the relation which agriculture bears to the success and happiness of mankind.

VALUE OF FRUIT CROPS.

The market value of fruit products did not keep pace with the increase in quantities of fruit, for the obvious reason that the greatly increased supply came nearest filling the demand than when the crops were limited.

The fruit crops of 1901 had a market value of \$2,901,952; the crops of 1902 were \$4,023,338, an increase of \$1,121,386, or 72 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in the period of one year; but this is explained by the fact that the principal fruit crop of 1902, oranges, practically doubled in quantity that of 1901, but consequently the values were less. The fruit crop of 1903 was about 33 per cent. larger than that of 1902, but with an increase in quantity there was a decrease in values, so that the larger crop of 1903 only exceeded that of 1902 by \$153,942, or 3.75 per cent, the total crops for 1903 having a value of \$4,187,280.

LIVE STOCK.

Apparently in this industry a very large increase in the values of all live stock for 1902 was obtained over that of 1901. In 1901 the value of live stock was \$8,753,366, and in 1902 it had increased to \$10,435,162, an increase of \$1,681,796, or 16 per cent. This was the high water mark, so to speak, up to this date, as is shown by the values given for 1903. In that year the value of live stock was \$10,382,368, or \$52,794 less than in 1902; as the number of live stock was practically the same, no significance may be attached to this slight falling off. In fact, it can properly be charged to the slight fluctuation in numbers. One feature worthy of note in connection with this industry is, that the number of stock cattle of native breeds is barely holding its own, while a great and concerted effort is being made by many persons with flattering success in the improvement of our native stock by the importation of thoroughbred stock of various breeds, for the purpose of breeding thoroughbred stock and grading up the native stock. The tables of live stock show the various breeds that are now being substituted as indicated for native breeds.

POULTRY.

This is one of the branches of farm economy that never goes backward, even though it may not go forward as rapidly as some others. There is never a year that it fails to show a substantial increase with every census, regardless of failures or the vicissitudes of climate. The value of the products of this industry in 1901 was \$845,924; in 1902 it was \$942,971, an increase of \$97,047 over 1901. In

1903 the value of these products was \$950,496, an increase of \$7,525.00 over 1902, a small increase, it is true, but nevertheless quite enough to maintain its record.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The demand for other products of the farm for which higher prices are demanded and obtained, and specially the suddenly enhanced value of cattle for beef purposes, has operated adversely to the dairy business in most sections of the State and the effect has been to cause many of the farmers to abandon the industry to the encouragement of beef production, and to utilize the milk supplies for feeding purposes by pushing the young calves, or the young hogs, as the case may be. The value of the dairy products for 1901 was \$1,022,137, and for 1902 it was \$1,277,158, an increase of \$255,021. The value of these products for 1903 was \$1,056,115, a reduction of \$221,043, as compared with 1902.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

As before stated concerning the products that are placed in this class, they are only important in the aggregate, and the changes or fluctuations in this class indicate little, they are uncertain as to place, and in the readjustment of blank form for taking the census are sometimes merged into another class. The products of this class for 1901 were valued at \$195,857, and for 1902 at \$125,125, while the products of the same class for 1903 were valued at \$127,674.

TOTAL VALUES.

Looking over the aggregate values of the several crops and products it will be observed that in some instances the value of crops produced in 1902 was in excess of those of 1903 and viceversa, but when we compare the years 1902 and 1903 with the two previous years quite a large increase becomes apparent. In contrasting the results of the two years, 1902 and 1903, the effect of the unfavorable growing seasons of the latter year is at once noticeable, and accounts for the decrease in both products and values. The total value of farm products for 1901 was \$27, 094,119; the value of the same products for 1902 was

\$31,036,855, an increase over 1901 of \$2,942,739. The total value of farm products for 1903 was \$30,904,365, showing a small decrease of \$132,490, as compared with 1902. The two years, however, show a net increase of \$2,810,249. When we look back over the six years we have just considered and view the results, we can then realize the wonderful degree of prosperity the people of our State enjoyed, and which, under prudent management and foresight, in the proper diversification of crop production, within reasonable limits, so that no one industry may be overdone and the market price of these products depressed below a profitable standard, should continue indefinitely.

We now come to the period embraced properly in this report for the years 1904 and 1905. A glance at the figures is only necessary to at once disclose the amazing progress and advancement in the material and financial resources of the several agricultural interests, and the wonderful degree of prosperity so universally attained by the people of all classes, trades and professions. Here are some of the figures:

ACREAGES.

In 1903, the acreage in field crops was 961,145; in 1904 it was 1,166,997, an increase of 205,852. In 1905 the acreage in field crops was 1,001,994 acres, an increase of 40,849 acres over 1903, but a decrease of 165,003, which was brought about by the universal plea of all cotton growers in the South to reduce the acreage in the interest of better prices. In 1903 the acreage in vegetables was 24,161, and in 1904 it increased to 41,918, showing the remarkable increase of 17,757 acres in one year. In 1905 the acreage in vegetables was 36,282, showing a decrease of 12,121, attributable by the majority of people to overproduction the previous year. Be that as it may, the tide of prosperity was not in the least affected, as will continue to appear as we consider the subject further.

FIELD CROPS.

The value of the field crops for 1903 was \$11,800,064. The value of the same crop for 1904 was \$12,870,654, showing an increase of \$1,070,590 over 1903. For 1905 the value of field crops was \$13,632,641, giving an increase of

\$761,987 over that of 1904; thus we see that within two years the field crops, which include, of course, the food and other standard crops, have increased in value nearly two million dollars, or, to be exact, \$1,832,577.

VEGETABLE CROPS.

The vegetable growing industry shows as great an improvement as the products, there being a steady gain with each year since 1900. In 1903, the value of the vegetable products was \$2,400,368. In 1904 it was \$2,797,836, and in 1905 it reached the sum of \$3,990,114; so we have an increase of \$397,368 in favor of 1904 over 1903, and \$1,192,278 in favor of 1905 over the crop of 1904, showing an increase in two years of a fraction over 66 per cent. This is the highest point ever reached in the value of vegetable crops.

VALUE OF FRUIT CROPS.

The fruit crops of the State fluctuate more in yields and also prices than any other class of products, but although climatic influences have at times been unfavorable, yet there has been a steady growth in the fruit industry, and values have fairly held their own, increasing in volume. The annual increase has been continuous since 1900, and for the first time since the great freezes of December 29, 1894, and February 8, 1895, the value of the fruit crops have crossed the five-million-dollar mark.

In 1903 the value of the fruit crops of the State was \$4,187,280. In 1904 it increased to \$4,589,279, and in 1905 to \$5,423,390; thus we have an increase of \$401,999 in favor of 1904, as against 1903, and the still greater increase of \$834,111 in favor of 1905, over the yield of 1904, showing a net increase for the two years of \$1,236,110.

LIVE STOCK.

In this branch of farm industry the greatest changes have taken place, and the largest increase is shown. A study of the figures of the years considered in this report will readily convince any one that the efforts that have been made by the Department, and the number of persons interested in stock growing, have at least begun to

bear fruit, for when we look back at the condition and value of this industry in 1898 and compare with the results of 1905, just eight years, we realize the effect of the enormous increase that has come about. In 1898 the value of live stock was 5,673,691, and in 1905 it had increased to \$14,731,512, or 259.6 per cent. In 1903, the value of live stock was \$10,382,368. For 1904, it was \$11,809,998, and for 1905, \$14,731,512, showing an increase of \$1,427,630 in favor of 1904 over 1903, and of 1905 over that of 1904 of \$2,921,514, the increase for the two years combined being \$4,349,144.

POULTRY AND PRODUCTS.

This is the one farm industry that never fails, never loses, but always shows a substantial gain for every year. In 1903 the value of the industry was \$950,496; in 1904 it was \$1,150,516, and in 1905 it was \$1,169,166, comparison showing an increase of \$200,020 over 1903, and in favor of 1904; also an increase of \$18,650 over 1904, and in favor of 1905.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

This class does not show the vitality and spirit of improvement that pervades all other branches of farm industry for some reason not positively explainable, although it is allowed to drag along, and seemingly without any special care or attention it comes up with a small improvement.

In 1903 the value of the dairy products of the State was \$1,056,115; in 1904 it was \$1,170,698, and in 1905 it was \$1,088,916; the gain for 1904 was \$114,583, and the gain for 1905 over 1903 was only \$32,801, a loss as compared with 1904 of \$81,782, but, as before stated, there is no accounting for the freaks of an unfostered and unencouraged industry.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS.

As the position this class of industries occupies has been explained and really has no permanent place, because of changes that continually occur, it is unnecessary to make comparison. In 1903 the value of this class was

\$127,674; in 1904 it was \$127,775. and in 1905. it was \$96,075.

TOTAL VALUES

Reviewing the total values of all the crops for the past two years, we find that in each year there has been a remarkable growth in all branches as shown by comparison with previous years. In 1903 the total value of all farm products was \$30,904,365; in 1904 it was \$34,516,765, and in 1905 it was \$40,131,814. It is thus demonstrated conclusively that the growth of these industries for the year 1904 and 1905 are without a parallel in the State's history. We have a gain of \$3,612,391 over 1903 and in favor of 1904, and a gain of \$5,615,048 over 1904 and in favor of 1905. The total increase in values for the two years, 1904 and 1905, was \$9,227,439.

The following series of tables show, in condensed form, the value of each of the various classes of farm products for the years 1898 to 1905 inclusive, and following these are two consolidated tables, one giving the acreages of crops for the period above mentioned, and the other the values for each year included in the same period. These latter tables are very interesting, as in the form given they show at a glance the wonderful continuous annual increase in either the acreages of crops or the values of the several classes of farm products.

We read these figures and we realize that our delicious fruits that were once luxuries which the rich alone could enjoy, have become necessities, and are demanded and consumed by all classes of people. They have in every sense become standard articles of commerce that the world demands in ever-increasing volume, and whether climatic disasters come in the future or not, the fruit industry of our State will continue to grow and be one of the most important industries.

Again we realize that in our immense corn crops we have a cereal food unequaled by any other. In the form of grits or hominy, no cereal food manufactured of other grains under fancy labels with high sounding titles begins to compare in excellence and healthfulness, and none surpass it in nutritious properties for food for man or beast.

Our vegetable industry, once a small experiment, has grown to such proportions that its impress upon public

tastes and family wants have become so firmly established that its products have become world-wide necessities, that all the markets of the world demand.

Our live stock interest has grown from the small sum of five and a half millions of dollars in 1898, to near fifteen millions in 1905, thus it is no longer "an infant industry."

These are the products whose bountiful yields and values make prosperous, contented people.

Our cotton, which is one of the greatest of all agricultural products, is not surpassed in quality. The long staple variety equals in quality the far-famed product of the Atlantic Islands, and it has brought to the growers of the State values that bring happiness and comfort in turn. Few there are who realize the value of cotton. It is the most wonderful, the most remarkable, and the most useful of all the plant creation known to man. It has clothed the world from remote antiquity to the present day. It was the universal raiment in India 800 B. C., and it has continued to supply the principal covering to the human frame wherever civilization has ever come in contact with savage peoples; even they have adopted it, where possible. These are a few of the products that bring prosperity to the people of Florida, help to build up its greatness and spread its fame throughout all lands.

YEAR 1898.

TOTAL ACREAGE.

Field crops.	860,684
Vegetable and garden products	882,062
Total acreage in cultivation.	882,062

TOTAL VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Table No. 1—Field crops.	\$ 7,958,500
Table No. 2—Vegetable and garden products.	1,778,318
Table No. 3—Fruit crops.	953,616
Table No. 4—Live stock.	5,673,691
Table No. 5—Poultry.	602,493
Table No. 6—Dairy products.	768,899
Table No. 7—Miscellaneous products.	170,543
Total.	\$17,906,060

YEAR 1899.

TOTAL ACREAGE OF CROPS.

Field crops.	1,052,741
Vegetable and garden products.	16,156
Total acreage in cultivation	1,068,897

TOTAL VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Table No. 1—Field crops.	\$8,173,547
Table No. 2—Vegetable and garden products.	856,308
Table No. 3—Fruit crops.	1,349,132
Table No. 4—Live stock.	6,503,408
Table No. 5—Poultry.	705,828
Table No. 6—Dairy products.	811,671
Table No. 7—Miscellaneous products.	125,634
Total.	\$18,525,528

YEAR 1900.

TOTAL ACREAGE OF CROPS.

Field crops.	962,822
Vegetable and garden products.	16,722
Total acreage in cultivation.	979,544

TOTAL VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Table No. 1—Field crops.	\$10,134,950
Table No. 2—Vegetable and garden products.	1,357,629
Table No. 3—Fruit crops.	2,133,723
Table No. 4—Live stock.	8,143,176
Table No. 5—Poultry.	758,710
Table No. 6—Dairy products.	1,015,653
Table No. 7—Miscellaneous products.	129,472
Total.	\$23,673,313

YEAR 1901.**TOTAL ACREAGE.**

Field crops.	971,125
Vegetable and garden products.	21,800
Total acreage in cultivation.	992,925

TOTAL VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Table No. 1—Field crops.	\$11,250,079
Table No. 2—Vegetable and garden products.	2,124,801
Table No. 3—Fruit crops.	2,901,952
Table No. 4—Live stock.	8,753,369
Table No. 5—Poultry.	845,924
Table No. 6—Dairy products.	1,022,137
Table No. 7—Miscellaneous.	195,857
Total.	\$27,094,119

YEAR 1902.

Field crops.	1,007,632
Vegetable and garden products.	24,658
Total acreage in cultivation.	1,032,290

TOTAL VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Table No. 1—Field crops.	\$11,555,013
Table No. 2—Vegetable and garden products.	2,678,088
Table No. 3—Fruit crops.	4,023,338
Table No. 4—Live stock.	10,435,162
Table No. 5—Poultry.	942,971
Table No. 6—Dairy products.	1,277,158
Table No. 7—Miscellaneous Products.	125,125
Total.	\$31,036,855

YEAR 1903

TOTAL ACREAGE OF CROPS.

Field crops.	961,145
Vegetable and garden products.	24,161
Total acreage in cultivation.	<u>985,306</u>

TOTAL VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Table No. 1—Field crops.	\$11,800,061
Table No. 2—Vegetable and garden products.	2,400,363
Table No. 3—Fruit crops.	4,187,280
Table No. 4—Live stock.	10,382,368
Table No. 5—Poultry.	950,496
Table No. 6—Dairy products.	1,056,115
Table No. 7—Miscellaneous products.	127,674
Total.	<u>\$30,904,365</u>

YEAR 1904.

TABLE NO. 9—TOTAL ACREAGES.

Field crops.	1,166,997
Vegetable and garden products.	41,918
Total acreage in cultivation.	<u>1,208,915</u>

TABLE NO. 10—TOTAL VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Table No. 1—Field crops.	\$12,870,654
Table No. 2—Vegetable and garden products.	2,797,836
Table No. 3—Fruit crop products.	4,589,279
Table No. 4—Live stock.	11,809,998
Table No. 5—Poultry and products.	1,150,516
Table No. 6—Dairy products.	1,170,698
Table No. 7—Miscellaneous products.	127,775
Total.	<u>\$34,516,756</u>

YEAR 1905.

TABLE NO. 9—TOTAL ACREAGES 1905.

Field crops.	1,001,994
Vegetable and garden products.	36,282
Total acres in cultivation.	1,038,276

TABLE NO. 10—TOTAL VALUE OF FARM
PRODUCTS.

Table No. 1—Field crops.	\$13,632,641
Table No. 2—Vegetable and garden products.	3,990,114
Table No. 3—Fruit crop products.	5,423,390
Table No. 4—Live stock.	14,731,512
Table No. 5—Poultry and products.	1,169,166
Table No. 6—Dairy products.	1,088,916
Table No. 7—Miscellaneous products.	96,075
Total.	\$40,131,814

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS FOR THE YEARS 1898 TO 1906 INCLUSIVE.

	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	Total Val.
Field crop	\$ 7,958,500	\$ 8,173,547	\$10,134,950	\$11,250,079	\$11,555,013	\$11,800,064	\$12,870,654	\$13,632,641	\$ 87,370,448
Vegetable and garden products	1,778,318	856,309	1,357,629	2,124,801	2,678,088	1,400,368	2,797,836	3,990,114	16,983,462
Fruit Crop	953,616	1,349,132	2,133,723	2,901,962	4,023,338	4,187,280	4,589,279	5,423,390	25,561,710
Live stock	5,673,691	6,503,408	8,143,176	8,753,369	10,435,162	10,382,368	11,809,998	14,731,512	76,432,684
Poultry and products	602,493	705,828	758,710	845,924	942,971	950,496	1,150,516	1,169,166	7,125,704
Dairy products	768,899	811,671	1,015,653	1,022,137	1,277,158	1,056,115	1,170,698	1,088,916	8,211,247
Miscellaneous products	170,543	125,634	129,472	195,857	125,125	127,674	127,775	96,075	1,098,155
Total An. Val.	\$17,906,060	\$18,525,528	\$23,673,313	\$27,094,119	\$31,036,855	\$30,904,365	\$34,516,756	\$40,131,814	\$222,783,410

CROP ACREAGES FOR THE YEAR 1898 TO 1905, INCLUSIVE.

	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	To'l. A'ge.
Field Crops	860,684	1,052,741	962,822	971,125	1,007,632	961,145	1,166,997	1,001,994	7,985,140
Vegetable and Garden Products ...	21,378	16,156	16,722	21,800	24,658	24,161	41,918	36,282	203,075
Total amt. acreage	882,062	1,068,897	979,544	992,925	1,032,290	985,306	1,208,915	1,038,276	8,188,215

OFFICE WORK.

The office work in this department has been unusually heavy, and has continued to increase steadily during the past two years. It must be remembered that the whole work of taking the census of 1905 was thrown on this Department without any provision for assistance, consequently the press of extra work thus thrown upon the Department was out of proportion to the office force. The correspondence continues to grow, and the demand for information on new subjects, of course, adds to it. Besides correspondence, there are hundreds of extra bulletins, circulars, etc., on many subjects. Many hundreds of packages of printed matter were distributed to all parts of the State and country on request, and several thousand State maps were sent to the schools of the State, as well as to persons requesting them in all parts of the State and the United States. There were written by this Department over three thousand letters, and many hundreds of circular letters for special purposes in addition. In addition to the above mentioned is the collecting and compiling of the agricultural statistics for each year, which is a very large and laborious undertaking in itself. This work is used as one of the principal immigration documents, as it supplies information to be obtained in no other way, and is in constant demand from all sections of the United States, and also from nearly every foreign country.

DISTRIBUTION OF MAPS.

This Department has, within the last two years, distributed to the common schools of the State about two thousand wall maps of the State, in the interest of education, believing, as we do, that one of the most essential features of a child's education is the knowledge of the geography of its State. That these views are almost universally endorsed by both teachers and pupils of the schools, we have the highest assurances from both.

PURE FOOD LAW.

The last Legislature established a pure stock feed law that has worked admirably, and we suggest strongly the enactment of a pure food law at the coming session.

in the interest of health. We think such a law, based upon the Federal law recently passed by Congress, the most likely to be of real service; in fact, if the same law should be modified to suit State purposes, it would probably be the best. At any rate, a law with perfect working machinery is a practical necessity, and is demanded by the people. A bill is now in course of preparation by a committee of the Association of Commissioners of Agriculture of the Southern States for presentation to the Legislatures of the several States, and a similar bill will likely be presented to our coming Legislature. It is earnestly hoped that a good, strong law will be enacted.

FISH LAW.

On this subject there has been always a great diversity of opinion, and in many quarters open and strong opposition to any real actual control by the State Government. We believe that one reason for the non-enforcement of these laws is, that when any law was enacted for control, it was usually made to include the game of the land as well as the fish of the waters. We believe in and suggest, that the passage of a law controlling the salt water fish of the Florida waters, which will produce a fair revenue to the State without being a burden to those engaged in the industry, has come to be imperative. Protection of the food fish has become a necessity, and the best method of protection is in the application of a fair and effective license tax. The fish in fresh water lakes and rivers should not be included in the law referred to, but should be under the control of the Game Warden of the State.

GAME LAWS.

This should be entirely distinct and separate from the fish industry, and should be under separate control. Combined as the two interests are, under the Fish and Game Warden laws, the enforcement of either is nothing short of a farce.

Like the fish law suggested above, the law protecting the game of the State should be entirely separate from the fish, except as suggested relative to the fresh water fish, and it should also pay at least sufficient revenue to make the law self-sustaining. A tax on non-resident sportsmen, sufficient to pay the expenses of the enforce-

ment of the law in each county, should be provided for. There should be a State Game Warden, who should have the power to appoint deputy wardens in each county, and have entire control of them. Such a bill as is here indicated was introduced in the Legislature of 1903, but like other things that were capable of accomplishing something, it was not popular. But it was a good bill, and would bear resurrecting and merit careful consideration.

STATE VETERINARIAN.

If there is one thing needed that is of interest to every man or woman in this State, who is the possessor of an animal, it is a law creating the office of State Veterinarian. The make-shift of a law that we had in connection with the State University, relating to this subject, was repealed by the "Buckman" law. Without question, it is plainly discreditable to the State that such a condition should exist so many years. It is just such a condition as makes a farce of any attempt to take advantage of the provision of the United States laws on the cattle tick fever question. It is a subject that deserves and demands attention.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

We can not conscientiously pass by this subject without renewing our oft-repeated endorsement and recommendation for the establishment of a geological survey. It is a crying shame that the mineral resources of Florida lie undeveloped, even unsought or apparently unwarranted by the only power that has authority to make the investigation possible. There is every reason to believe, and there is no reason for not believing, that there are ores of many kinds, of great value, that a properly equipped geological survey would bring to the light of day. If we are to keep in the line of progress and advancement of this enterprising age, a geological survey is an absolute necessity, and further delay in its establishment is but a reflection on the intelligence of our people.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

There are some changes necessary in the law requiring the collecting of these statistics. We think that under

our present system, and by this we mean the biennial meeting of the Legislature, at which time only under the present law these statistics can be published, that collecting these statistics biennially would also be preferable and that the law be made to include manufacturing statistics also in addition to the agricultural and horticultural and general farm statistics; also that this work should be taken from the Tax Assessors and performed by a man specially appointed for the purpose. These changes would cost little, if any, more than under the present system, and the work could be better controlled, and consequently be made more accurate and more satisfactory. The information gathered and compiled in these statistics is absolutely necessary for immigration purposes. It cannot, in justice to the State, be dispensed with, and if the Bureau of Immigration is re-established, the great bulk of facts to be presented to prospective immigrants will have to be taken from these statistics. Therefore, we suggest a broadening of the scope of the present law as suggested. A bill along this line was introduced in the last Legislature, and with some slight changes would fairly cover the situation.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

As usual with this class of statistics, they furnish a great deal of most valuable information always interesting, and it exhibits as no other method can the real resources of a State or country. These statistics for 1905 and 1906 show a large and continuous growth in the ocean-going commerce of the State. A detailed statement of the business of each port will be found immediately following the agricultural statistical tables, under the head of "Commercial Statistics."

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

This report is included as usual. It is one of great interest and value to either our own citizens or non-residents. The weather service at all season of the year is a great protection to the truck farmers and fruit growers through its system of storm and temperature warnings, as well as to those engaged in ocean commerce. It is also specially worthy of publication for the history that it makes relative to the meteorology of the State. This

table will be found immediately following the Commercial Statistics.

IMMIGRATION.

Our report on this subject does not differ materially from preceding ones. The increasing interest manifested in Florida by people of other States and also foreign countries continues. It grows with each year, and the demand for literature descriptive of the State correspondingly increases. To reply to this requires hundreds of special letters and printed facts by the thousand. By gathering up all the printed matter possible, wherever available, from the different counties of the State, and by the collection of facts in various forms, and on almost every conceivable subject, by the use of experiment station reports, our biennial report, maps of the State and Department bulletins, we manage to make reply to the multitude of inquiries made of us. All classes and conditions of people are represented in these requests, and they also represent about all the callings, trades, professions, and apparently all other avocations of man.

As above stated, the supply of printed matter is limited. The want of more of it is felt at every term, but without the means of supplying it, we do the very best possible. The Department makes the best use of every resource at its command to supply all the information asked of it, and to induce the immigration of all the industrious and thrifty people it can from every section of this country. Of course, with the limited means at command, limited results are to be expected. But we do know that the work we have done has borne good fruit. We receive many letters from persons we have supplied with information about the State, advising us that they have already come or are preparing to come and make homes in our State.

If we had more material to work with, we could secure larger results; and if the State would authorize a revision and republication of the pamphlet published by this Department in 1903, bringing it down to date, it would go a long ways in supplying the exact kind of information wanted by ninety-five per cent of those who seek information about Florida. We suggest that the Legislature give this subject earnest consideration.

AN IMMIGRATION LAW.

Public opinion seems to have at last reached the conclusion that a real first-class immigration law is needed, thus re-establishing the Bureau of Immigration. The unanimity of approval given the suggestion by the people, through their boards of trade, the State newspapers and the large number of recognized leading public citizens, means that the people want immigration, and that they are willing to authorize the expenditure of a sum of money sufficient to get it.

At the outset, we wish it distinctly understood that while the Commissioner is strongly and earnestly in favor of immigration, he realizes the danger to the State through ill-considered or hasty action. This subject is one of vast importance to the State, and is fraught with much good or evil, depending upon the character of the law enacted and the methods to be employed in executing its provisions. We do not mean to criticise any proposition on this subject in advance, but we do think it well to bear in mind past experience. In all previous attempts the laws have been failures because cumbersome and impractical. Whatever is done, should be done only after the most careful consideration; success, not failure, must be the result another time.

Let us see to it also that the doors are not opened too wide; that those people of undesirable classes of nationalities are not thrust upon us to become paupers and wards of the State. In fact, we believe that by the adoption of proper methods of detail and the help of plenty of funds, properly expended, that the class of people Florida needs must, and can be, secured from adjoining States, and from the Northern and Western States in large numbers. In these people we will find men who either themselves, or their fathers, who came before them, are already thoroughly imbued with American ideas of Government, and whose interests have become one with ours, as citizens of this republic. These are the kind of people we want in Florida, and they can, in our opinion, be had with proper effort, and we do not feel that it is wise to go after foreign peoples and leave the field just mentioned for others to exploit. Let us have the home people first, and while we are getting them we can also arrange to secure foreigners, by selection of those best adapted to

our wants. There are those we do not want at any price, or for any purpose. In general, we do not want the people of Southern Europe, the Poles, the Hunns and the Italians from Southern Italy, etc. The classes of these people who emigrate are of the lowest order; socially, they are without recognition. Politically, they make up all the isms that afflict all peoples and menace all governments; they are the breeders of socialism and anarchism, and are enemies of all forms of government control. There are, of course, exceptions in all cases, but in a general sense, what we have said of them is true. We are unequivocally opposed to the bringing into our midst such a people. If a law is passed it should be strong enough to protect our people against such a pauper element, and it should be so constructed that only the best and highest type of people from the best countries of Northern Europe can possibly gain entrance to our State. If we must have foreign immigration, and if we must begin the assimilation of foreign blood, let the people come from those countries whence sprung the Anglo-Saxon race. If the farmers of our State must have more labor, and it must come from foreign lands, let the owners of these lands say what class of immigrants they want, and from what countries they shall come; and if the railways and other industrial enterprises wish foreign immigrants, let them choose the character of labor they want and from which portion of Europe they shall come, always, however, barring the objectionable classes named above. And finally, if we must divide our country with others, let it be with people who will, in the final assimilation, be a credit to our State and upholders of our institutions.

AGRICULTURAL
STATISTICS
FOR THE
YEAR 1904.

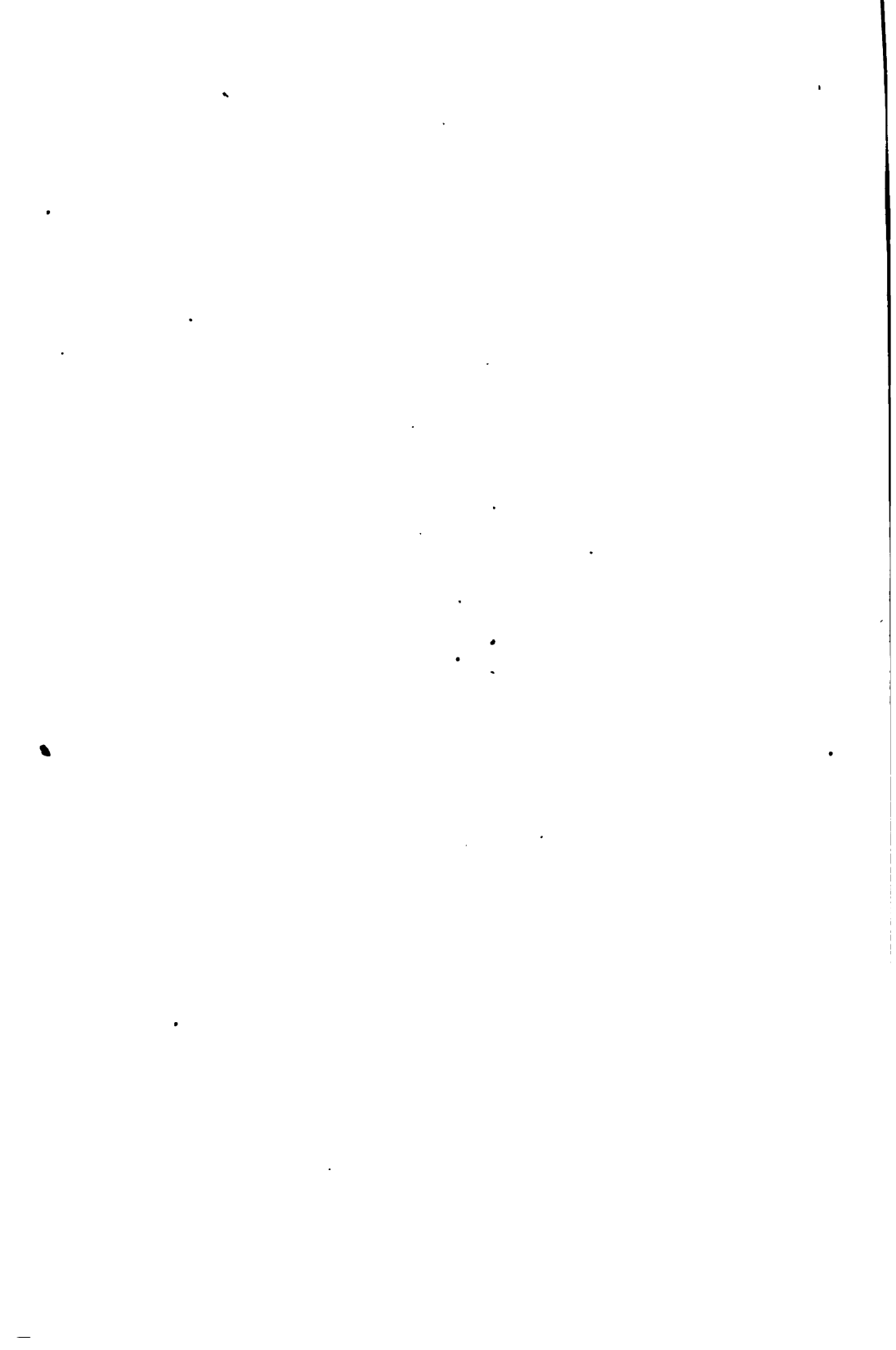


TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS—1904.

COUNTIES.	COTTON (Upland).		
	Acres.	Bales.	Value.
Alachua			
Baker			
Bradford			
Brevard			
Calhoun	2,142	873	35,085
Citrus			
Clay			
Columbia	4	1	35
Dade			
DeSoto			
Duval			
Escambia	1,435	776	31,040
Franklin			
Gadsden	4,330	1,884	72,136
Hamilton			
Hernando			
Hillsborough			
Holmes	5,795	2,091	105,017
Jackson	30,883	12,225	477,330
Jefferson	23,728	8,270	341,527
Lafayette			
Lake			
Lee			
Leon	29,529	8,457	345,831
Levy			
Liberty	898	363	14,350
Madison	6,470	2,461	93,228
Manatee			
Marion			
*Monroe			
Nassau	18	11	334
Orange			
Osceola			
Pasco			
Polk			
Putnam			
St. Johns			
St. Lucie			
Santa Rosa	2,104	919	44,855
Sumter			
Suwannee			
Taylor	6	3	110
Volusia			
Wakulla	779	303	10,930
Walton	2,432	875	41,396
Washington	3,060	1,084	47,424
Total	113,613	40,596	1,660,748

* No report.

TABLE NO. 1 FIELD CROPS—1904—Continued.

COUNTIES.	COTTON (Sea Island).		
	Acres.	Bales.	Value.
Alachua	14,528	4,159	305,064
Baker	3,674	763	53,710
Bradford	12,736	433	301,700
Brevard			
Calhoun	696	269	6,987
Citrus			
Clay	350	52	3,786
Columbia	23,281	4,868	365,835
Dade			
DeSoto			
Duval	42	11	675
Escambia			
Franklin			
Gadsden	162	52	3,599
Hamilton	29,192	7,501	508,147
Hernando			
Hillsborough			
Holmes			
Jackson	382	101	7,110
Jefferson	750	184	11,941
Lafayette	2,965	914	68,054
Lake			
Lee			
Leon	90	61	1,364
Levy	2,161	426	27,930
Liberty			
Madison	21,002	4,726	367,251
Manatee			
Marion	3,985	1,055	84,350
*Monroe			
Nassau	26	4	637
Orange			
Osceola			
Pasco			
Polk			
Putnam	417	180	13,630
St. Johns			
St. Lucie			
Santa Rosa			
Sumter	272	57	4,519
Suwannee	30,946	5,904	481,800
Taylor	2,831	781	67,923
Volusia			
Wakulla	2	1	60
Walton			
Washington	230	63	5,190
Total	150,720	32,592	2,691,252

* No report.

TABLE NO. 1 FIELD CROPS—1904—Continued.

COUNTIES.	CORN.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Alachua	18,788	216,839	161,740
Baker	4,375	40,175	26,975
Bradford	15,240	152,400	113,590
Brevard .....	.....	.....	.....
Calhoun	5,118	54,941	40,525
Citrus	2,761	38,180	38,180
Clay	2,912	32,205	25,520
Columbia	27,361	261,998	158,144
Dade .....	.....	.....	.....
DeSoto	4,828	56,372	56,423
Duval	1,695	24,218	16,272
Escambia	3,434	65,255	48,922
Franklin .....	.....	.....	.....
Gadsden	20,351	212,870	170,296
Hamilton	32,322	265,893	265,893
Hernando	2,934	47,225	34,950
Hillsborough	4,632	49,520	29,324
Holmes	10,026	95,958	95,727
Jackson	45,546	449,205	310,200
Jefferson	34,647	352,826	176,689
Lafayette	11,877	100,510	93,540
Lake	2,572	26,291	23,156
Lee .....	.....	.....	.....
Leon	39,301	368,474	287,336
Levy	6,564	53,002	41,418
Liberty	2,351	33,906	26,523
Madison	42,291	398,796	190,683
Manatee	925	16,072	6,392
Marion	29,079	277,830	142,842
*Monroe .....	.....	.....	.....
Nassau	1,819	18,918	15,391
Orange	1,210	14,855	13,320
Osceola	1,975	41,937	32,898
Pasco	2,042	22,240	19,816
Polk	6,523	74,813	73,750
Putnam	3,278	30,916	24,920
St. Johns	2,018	41,622	41,622
St. Lucie	186	2,045	2,101
Santa Rosa	3,782	47,998	38,601
Sumter	6,138	68,574	58,586
Suwannee	30,080	294,950	294,950
Taylor	7,243	70,490	52,660
Volusia	3,065	98,835	77,171
Wakulla	10,056	88,853	66,714
Walton	13,870	148,642	118,056
Washington	9,424	92,160	73,298
Total	475,144	4,848,710	3,585,114

* No report.

TABLE NO. 1 FIELD CROPS—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	OATS.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Alachua	1,294	17,027	12,399
Baker			
Bradford	4,418	22,445	22,445
Brevard			
Calhoun	454	4,573	3,583
Citrus	863	11,370	5,685
Clay	281	3,700	2,864
Columbia	3,327	31,299	20,334
Dade			
DeSoto	83	1,760	1,370
Duval	25	470	226
Escambia	449	12,780	6,390
Franklin			
Gadsden	1,635	21,660	17,328
Hamilton	455	4,615	4,615
Hernando	584	10,620	5,480
Hillsborough	112	1,470	850
Holmes	47	320	200
Jackson	2,469	34,535	19,210
Jefferson	1,405	16,127	9,866
Lafayette	1,085	7,530	7,315
Lake	264	3,087	1,620
Lee			
Leon	2,546	32,025	16,341
Levy	1,499	14,269	10,715
Liberty	576	7,341	3,983
Madison	2,438	22,204	12,947
Manatee			
Marion	16,579	170,602	72,050
*Monroe			
Nassau	107	1,228	2,967
Orange	93	777	721
Osceola	12	290	260
Pasco	719	18,926	9,474
Polk	422	6,203	4,000
Putnam	183	3,540	3,270
St. Johns	61	1,247	7,110
St. Lucie			
Santa Rosa	163	1,920	1,152
Sumter	1,357	12,539	6,628
Suwannee	116	1,100	1,100
Taylor	45	462	342
Volusia	684	5,239	3,232
Wakulla	140	1,835	1,082
Walton	905	10,357	6,336
Washington	325	2,772	1,552
Total	48,157	520,264	307,042

* No report.

TABLE NO. 1 FIELD CROPS—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	SWEET POTATOES.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Alachua	398	47,248	21,721
Baker	218	28,835	13,610
Bradford	728	70,700	28,066
Brevard	16	2,735	2,465
Calhoun	216	14,990	7,699
Citrus	229	39,280	19,640
Clay	321	34,800	19,934
Columbia	480	55,890	26,359
Dade	8	960	910
DeSoto	699	102,274	51,239
Duval	501	54,759	29,079
Escambia	905	93,715	46,855
Franklin .....	.....	.....	.....
Gadsden	957	53,514	26,757
Hamilton	604	41,988	21,662
Hernando	295	25,280	17,805
Hillsborough	614	70,267	34,690
Holmes	239	20,462	10,338
Jackson	363	33,268	16,626
Jefferson	905	64,571	27,718
Lafayette	270	48,684	23,807
Lake	297	24,759	15,884
Lee	13	7,495	4,517
Leon	1,623	73,200	40,017
Levy	651	25,035	35,243
Liberty	188	14,340	7,451
Madison	510	51,887	21,147
Manatee	141	5,637	7,797
Marion	1,084	116,253	54,549
*Monroe .....	.....	.....	.....
Nassau	336	37,082	18,923
Orange	197	25,245	13,914
Osceola	211	35,710	24,820
Pasco	270	30,686	15,105
Polk	653	63,718	32,749
Putnam	1,130	61,833	26,254
St. Johns	632	122,279	61,136
St. Lucie	46	5,685	3,638
Santa Rosa	271	32,466	17,304
Sumter	374	34,427	17,249
Suwannee	649	77,660	37,455
Taylor	116	22,001	10,751
Volusia	579	79,217	39,608
Wakulla	156	23,422	11,688
Walton	292	47,136	28,421
Washington	441	14,801	8,245
Total	19,826	1,946,194	1,000,845

* No report.

TABLE NO. 1 FIELD CROPS—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	SUGAR CANE.				
	Acres.	Bbls. Syrup	Value.	Sugar (lbs.)	Value
Alachua	170	1,158	31,661	600	30
Baker	74	509	5,080	1,530	83
Bradford	474	3,813	28,633	.....	.....
Brevard	7	10	79	.....	.....
Calhoun	127	1,263	9,812	.....	.....
Citrus	52	435	5,260	.....	.....
Clay	108	392	9,139	600	32
Columbia	210	1,539	15,341	6,450	322
Dade .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DeSoto	181	1,502	21,811	3,800	226
Duval	544	1,016	7,191	.....	.....
Escambia	158	658	13,150	.....	.....
Franklin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gadsden	520	5,456	38,994	.....	.....
Hamilton	438	3,139	48,495	.....	.....
Hernando	161	1,459	15,380	.....	.....
Hillsborough	194	1,440	14,605	920	48
Holmes	648	1,404	16,489	.....	.....
Jackson	750	7,082	57,921	.....	.....
Jefferson	643	3,962	31,056	1,200	65
Lafayette	172	1,661	16,642	5,225	300
Lake	60	244	4,822	160	9
Lee	90	288	6,205	.....	.....
Leon	1,126	3,013	20,511	.....	.....
Levy	97	816	7,465	.....	.....
Liberty	224	3,759	11,962	.....	.....
Madison	489	3,906	31,203	2,281	195
Manatee	40	245	3,735	.....	.....
Marion	638	4,746	74,310	.....	.....
*Monroe .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nassau	54	183	2,960	1,150	50
Orange	28	166	2,145	.....	.....
Osceola	14	229	2,141	.....	.....
Pasco	76	529	6,439	.....	.....
Polk	216	1,225	16,401	1,615	103
Putnam	199	644	9,071	.....	.....
St. Johns	90	849	12,535	19,460	973
St. Lucie	11	82	1,145	.....	.....
Santa Rosa	139	959	14,255	.....	.....
Sumter	141	637	9,926	.....	.....
Suwannee	430	4,089	56,115	400	20
Taylor	69	827	7,764	.....	.....
Volusia	161	1,105	10,150	.....	.....
Wakulla	129	1,372	13,717	700	39
Walton	143	1,832	22,033	.....	.....
Washington	219	2,054	18,237	.....	.....
Total	10,514	71,697	751,986	46,091	2,495

* No report.

TABLE NO. 1 FIELD CROPS—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	RICE.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Alachua	6	65	72
Baker			
Bradford			
Brevard			
Calhoun	16	317	317
Citrus			
Clay			
Columbia	32	429	545
Dade			
DeSoto	72	3,086	3,146
Duval	7	175	264
Escambia	85	2,520	2,520
Franklin			
Gadsden	7	105	105
Hamilton	47	525	525
Hernando	75	1,860	2,040
Hillsborough	75	1,772	2,296
Holmes			
Jackson			
Jefferson	9	119	119
Lafayette	56	975	975
Lake	2	30	50
Lee			
Leon	22	300	300
Levy			
Liberty	6	113	113
Madison	2	38	40
Manatee	47	1,192	2,372
Marion	863	17,224	17,304
* Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange	2	40	50
Osceola	19	957	1,546
Pasco			
Polk	61	2,071	2,062
Putnam			
St. Johns	4	120	145
St. Lucie			
Santa Rosa	3	69	69
Sumter			
Suwannee	50	465	485
Taylor	2	43	43
Volusia			
Wakulla			
Walton	57	1,460	1,460
Washington	87	930	925
Total	1,714	37,050	39,888

* No report.

TABLE NO. 1 FIELD CROPS—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	FIELD PEAS.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Alachua	77	225	555
Baker	741	2,455	2,835
Bradford	4,112	20,560	20,560
Brevard			
Calhoun	390	2,339	2,300
Citrus	156	2,850	2,550
Clay	22	110	340
Columbia	735	4,689	6,559
Dade			
DeSoto	603	6,680	13,240
Duval	38	309	418
Escambia	377	1,845	1,845
Franklin			
Gadsden	223	1,904	1,904
Hamilton	499	3,152	3,152
Hernando	266	3,975	4,165
Hillsborough	183	1,534	2,553
Holmes	21	175	175
Jackson	77	770	992
Jefferson	137	1,552	1,544
Lafayette	405	2,610	3,720
Lake	343	2,672	3,249
Lee			
Leon	835	5,326	5,989
Levy	87	628	1,222
Liberty	217	2,263	2,245
Madison	373	2,755	3,056
Manatee	73	513	1,026
Marion	69	700	1,000
*Monroe			
Nassau	34	71	330
Orange	122	848	1,556
Osceola	826	22,945	17,898
Pasco	571	1,885	1,907
Polk	432	4,883	5,823
Putnam	406	4,392	8,953
St. Johns	629	12,580	18,480
St. Lucie	20	103	206
Santa Rosa	217	1,526	1,526
Sumter	413	3,337	3,488
Suwannee	141	685	610
Taylor	41	420	395
Volusia	1,456	9,902	14,459
Wakulla	98	1,415	1,645
Walton	626	5,473	5,705
Washington	341	2,904	3,232
Total	17,432	146,060	173,417

* No report.

TABLE NO. 1 FIELD CROPS—1904—Continued.

COUNTIES.	HAY.		
	Acres.	Tons.	Value.
Alachua	476	733	7,293
Baker	20	20	400
Bradford			
Brevard	4	3	60
Calhoun	104	101	1,258
Citrus	60	85	890
Clay	2,169	454	8,922
Columbia	427	444	5,672
Dade	18	12	120
DeSoto	399	644	11,465
Duval	173	325	4,774
Escambia	2,019	2,122	31,830
Franklin			
Gadsden	800	1,202	12,150
Hamilton	64	215	4,300
Hernando	109	150	2,065
Hillsborough	454	620	10,779
Holmes			
Jackson	774	909	9,380
Jefferson	529	552	7,981
Lafayette	575	703	10,433
Lake	915	1,090	11,025
Lee			
Leon	2,235	1,715	22,156
Levy	55	84	1,156
Liberty	100	192	1,322
Madison	913	1,793	8,980
Manatee	363	205	4,100
Marion	902	1,998	20,920
*Monroe			
Nassau	6	5	96
Orange	1,266	1,208	12,610
Osceola	101	335	5,627
Pasco	523	684	10,280
Polk	584	1,001	12,948
Putnam	162	468	4,126
St. Johns	503	366	14,407
St. Lucie	6	9	180
Santa Rosa	114	93	1,550
Sumter	563	621	9,152
Suwannee	51	151	1,575
Taylor			
Volusia	808	789	7,895
Wakulla	40	37	419
Walton	465	941	16,104
Washington	218	257	2,795
Total	200,067	23,336	298,039

* No report.

5—C A

TABLE NO. 1 FIELD CROPS—1904—Continued.

COUNTIES.	MILLET.		
	Acres.	Tons.	Value.
Alachua			
Baker			
Bradford			
Brevard			
Calhoun	4	27	190
Citrus			
Clay			
Columbia			
Dade			
DeSoto			
Duval			
Escambia			
Franklin			
Gadsden	8	15	150
Hamilton			
Hernando			
Hillsborough	4	8	100
Holmes			
Jackson			
Jefferson	18	16	100
Lafayette			
Lake	8	17	25
Lee			
Leon	56	110	858
Levy			
Liberty			
Madison			
Manatee			
Marion			
*Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange			
Osceola	4	10	100
Pasco			
Polk	12	21	297
Putnam			
St. Johns			
St. Lucie			
Santa Rosa			
Sumter	4	4	90
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia			
Wakulla			
Walton			
Washington	9	14	160
Total	112	242	2,070

* No report.

TABLE NO. 1 FIELD CROPS—1904—Continued.

COUNTIES.	PEANUTS.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Alachua	3,914	84,584	42,816
Baker	1,909	9,545	12,695
Bradford	7,227	36,135	36,135
Brevard			
Calhoun	1,127	18,522	18,492
Citrus	160	2610	2,660
Clay	1	50	100
Columbia	8,258	118,483	108,345
Dade			
DeSoto	5	83	136
Duval			
Escambia			
Franklin			
Gadsden	3,501	68,246	34,123
Hamilton	7,098	118,585	118,585
Hernando	212	3,735	3,950
Hillsborough	10	230	330
Holmes	2,485	24,747	18,185
Jackson	11,366	192,320	192,320
Jefferson	1,942	40,911	38,831
Lafayette	2,271	68,005	54,835
Lake	68	880	1,155
Lee			
Leon	1,133	22,094	22,135
Levy	2,868	61,545	61,542
Liberty	519	8,130	7,977
Madison	5,507	101,223	87,296
Manatee			
Marion	3,631	174,120	174,120
*Monroe			
Nassau	6	142	184
Orange	2	50	100
Osceola			
Pasco	58	1,336	1,960
Polk	58	877	1,127
Putnam	46	625	490
St. Johns	45	1,075	1,330
St. Lucie	1	10	30
Santa Rosa	116	1,580	1,580
Sumter	1,244	11,879	11,839
Suwannee	30,281	339,500	339,500
Taylor	2,439	24,065	24,400
Volusia	114	11,105	14,110
Wakulla	1,559	42,395	42,385
Walton	2,210	28,951	28,877
Washington	2,732	55,257	28,703
Total	106,123	1,673,630	1,533,358

* No report.

TABLE NO. 1 FIELD CROPS—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	TOBACCO. (Open Field Culture.)		
	Acres.	Pounds.	Value.
Alachua			
Baker			
Bradford			
Brevard			
Calhoun			
Citrus			
Clay			
Columbia			
Dade			
DeSoto			
Duval			
Escambia			
Franklin			
Gadsden	495	335,941	52,241
Hamilton			
Hernando			
Hillsborough			
Holmes			
Jackson			
Jefferson			
Lafayette			
Lake			
Lee			
Leon	59	42,155	5,166
Levy			
Liberty			
Madison			
Manatee			
Marion			
*Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange			
Osceola			
Pasco			
Polk			
Putnam			
St. Johns			
St. Lucie			
Santa Rosa			
Sumter			
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia			
Wakulla			
Walton			
Washington			
Total	554	378,096	57,407

* No report.

TABLE NO. 1 FIELD CROPS—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	TOBACCO. (Grown Under Shade.)		
	Acres.	Pounds.	Value.
Alachua			
Baker			
Bradford			
Brevard			
Calhoun			
Citrus			
Clay			
Columbia			
Dade			
DeSoto			
Duval			
Escambia			
Franklin			
Gadsden	1,108	1,219,967	364,342
Hamilton			
Hernando			
Hillsborough			
Holmes			
Jackson			
Jefferson			
Lafayette			
Lake			
Lee			
Leon	10	6,000	3,000
Levy			
Liberty			
Madison			
Manatee			
Marion			
*Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange			
Osceola			
Pasco	20	18,700	9,984
Polk	2	330	130
Putnam			
St. Johns			
St. Lucie			
Santa Rosa			
Sumter			
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia			
Wakulla			
Walton			
Washington			
Total	1,140	1,244,997	373,456

* No report.

TABLE NO. 1 FIELD CROPS—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	BROOMCORN.		
	Acres.	Tons.	Value.
Alachua			
Baker			
Bradford			
Brevard			
Calhoun			
Citrus			
Clay			
Columbia			
Dade			
DeSoto			
Duval			
Escambia			
Franklin			
Gadsden			
Hamilton			
Hernando			
Hillsborough			
Holmes			
Jackson			
Jefferson			
Lafayette			
Lake	1	1	25
Lee			
Leon			
Levy			
Liberty			
Madison			
Manatee			
Marion			
*Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange			
Osceola			
Pasco			
Polk			
Putnam			
St. Johns			
St. Lucie			
Santa Rosa			
Sumter			
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia			
Wakulla			
Walton			
Washington			
Total	1	1	25

* No report.

TABLE NO. 1 FIELD CROPS—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	VELVET BEANS.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Alachua	894	29,271	13,413
Baker	237	1,725	2,025
Bradford	1,975	9,875	9,875
Brevard	5	360	360
Calhoun .....	.....	.....	.....
Citrus	477	9,870	13,475
Clay	322	4,115	7,750
Columbia	577	5,845	7,805
Dade .....	.....	.....	.....
DeSoto	490	6,830	13,440
Duval	39	336	355
Escambia .....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin .....	.....	.....	.....
Gadsden .....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	401	5,695	8,875
Hernando	550	11,660	11,780
Hillsborough	43	590	590
Holmes	298	3,481	6,982
Jackson .....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	344	6,930	10,025
Lafayette	170	4,540	6,080
Lake	201	2,503	3,372
Lee .....	.....	.....	.....
Leon	211	1,806	2,733
Levy	77	761	2,281
Liberty	6	30	90
Madison	281	2,577	3,907
Manatee	51	510	1,020
Marion	6,893	133,490	133,490
*Monroe .....	.....	.....	.....
Nassau	12	4	12
Orange	217	6,160	2,744
Osceola	515	15,073	7,026
Pasco	963	12,395	12,930
Polk	794	8,030	10,713
Putnam	578	5,500	10,172
St. Johns .....	.....	.....	.....
St. Lucie	5	31	57
Santa Rosa	24	330	500
Sumter	601	5,948	5,938
Suwannee .....	.....	.....	.....
Taylor	2	40	40
Volusia	558	4,355	6,544
Wakulla	230	5,230	5,710
Walton	1,313	22,753	47,251
Washington	197	4,518	3,569
Total	20,551	333,667	372,934

* No report.

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	RYE.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Alachua			
Baker			
Bradford			
Brevard			
Calhoun			
Citrus			
Clay			
Columbia			
Dade			
DeSoto			
Duval			
Escambia			
Franklin			
Gadsden	10	60	120
Hamilton			
Hernando	5	155	160
Hillsborough			
Holmes			
Jackson			
Jefferson			
Lafayette			
Lake			
Lee			
Leon	48	336	650
Levy	9	38	76
Liberty			
Madison	83	688	720
Manatee			
Marion			
*Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange			
Osceola			
Pasco			
Polk	12	120	185
Putnam	5	30	80
St. Johns			
St. Lucie			
Santa Rosa			
Sumter			
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia			
Wakulla			
Walton			
Washington			
Total	172	1,941	11.57

* No report.

TABLE NO. 1 FIELD CROPS—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	CASSAVA.		
	Acres.	Tons.	Value.
Alachua			
Baker			
Bradford			
Brevard			
Calhoun			
Citrus			
Clay			
Columbia			
Dade			
DeSoto	32	242	\$ 1,010
Duval			
Escambia			
Franklin			
Gadsden			
Hamilton			
Hernando			
Hillsborough	27	119	923
Holmes			
Jackson			
Jefferson			
Lafayette			
Lake	37	220	678
Lee			
Leon	20	8	40
Levy	1	2	12
Liberty			
Madison			
Manatee			
Marion	200	500	2,600
*Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange	522	1,864	1,225
Osceola	6	8	48
Pasco			
Polk	55	1,158	6,896
Putnam	50	140	809
St. Johns	17	170	1,480
St. Lucie			
Santa Rosa			
Sumter	5	8	84
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia	184	590	2,750
Wakulla			
Walton			
Washington	1	7	82
Total	1,157	5,016	\$ 18,637

* No report.

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1904.

COUNTIES.	LETTUCE.		
	Acres.	Crates.	Value.
Alachua	202	35,782	26,529
Baker			
Bradford			
Brevard	1	245	410
Calhoun			
Citrus	2	500	500
Clay			
Columbia			
Dade	3	540	385
DeSoto			
Duval	4	640	517
Escambia			
Franklin			
Gadsden			
Hamilton			
Hernando			
Hillsborough	6	1,600	1,615
Holmes			
Jackson			
Jefferson			
Lafayette			
Lake	22	2,313	1,260
Lee			
Leon	1	100	150
Levy			
Liberty			
Madison			
Manatee	329	88,325	87,245
Marion	166	32,400	32,400
*Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange	220	84,804	87,904
Osceola	2	360	1,355
Pasco	1	90	81
Polk	1	190	200
Putnam			
St. Johns			
St. Lucie			
Santa Rosa			
Sumter	1	400	300
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia	48	9,155	9,965
Wakulla			
Walton			
Washington			
Total	1,009	257,444	250,816

* No report.

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	CELERY.		
	Acres.	Crates.	Value.
Alachua			
Baker			
Bradford			
Brevard	1	115	225
Calhoun			
Citrus			
Clay	2	300	320
Columbia			
Dade			
DeSoto			
Duval	5	610	369
Escambia			
Franklin			
Gadsden			
Hamilton			
Hernando			
Hillsborough	22	13,050	13,050
Holmes			
Jackson			
Jefferson			
Lafayette			
Lake			
Lee			
Leon			
Levy			
Liberty			
Madison			
Manatee	59	18,157	27,050
Marion			
*Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange	154	96,600	123,870
Osceola	7	1,175	2,435
Pasco			
Polk	8	1,259	1,153
Putnam	7	1,890	4,355
St. Johns			
St. Lucie			
Santa Rosa			
Sumter			
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia	16	2,742	2,810
Wakulla			
Walton			
Washington			
Total	276	135,898	175,640

* No report.

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	PEPPERS.		
	Acres.	Crates.	Value.
Alachua	8	1,314	1,094
Baker			
Bradford			
Brevard			
Calhoun			
Citrus			
Clay	1	40	120
Columbia			
Dade	45	10,311	11,030
DeSoto			
Duval	1	58	80
Escambia	1	100	50
Franklin			
Gadsden			
Hamilton			
Hernando			
Hillsborough			
Holmes			
Jackson			
Jefferson			
Lafayette			
Lake	3	445	545
Lee	18	3,075	3,020
Leon	2	12	46
Levy			
Liberty			
Madison			
Manatee	9	4,375	4,340
Marion			
*Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange	2	420	560
Osceola			
Pasco	5	300	305
Polk	6	810	933
Putnam			
St. Johns	1	144	204
St. Lucie	4	675	675
Santa Rosa			
Sumter	1	100	75
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia	1	40	60
Wakulla			
Walton			
Washington			
Total	108	22,219	22,937

* No report.

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	IRISH POTATOES.		
	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Alachua	6	500	905
Baker	6	290	654
Bradford	131	10,480	10,360
Brevard	8	1,345	1,705
Calhoun .....	.....	.....	.....
Citrus	69	5,780	6,515
Clay	328	13,540	19,680
Columbia	16	908	924
Dade	22	3,240	3,740
DeSoto	20	2,142	3,082
Duval	196	10,566	7,549
Escambia	101	9,970	9,970
Franklin .....	.....	.....	.....
Gadsden .....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton .....	.....	.....	.....
Hernando	13	850	980
Hillsborough	137	8,672	10,156
Holmes .....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson .....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	1	50	50
Lafayette	3	170	300
Lake	34	2,700	2,727
Lee .....	.....	.....	.....
Leon	7	343	531
Levy	1	30	26
Liberty	1	132	132
Madison	1	30	56
Manatee	7	1,400	2,300
Marion	34	6,150	6,150
*Monroe .....	.....	.....	.....
Nassau	9	427	466
Orange	113	9,082	12,455
Osceola	51	7,087	9,390
Pasco	46	2,127	3,194
Polk	159	9,020	11,831
Putnam	117	6,352	13,120
St. Johns	2,803	300,331	252,843
St. Lucie	14	1,980	2,445
Santa Rosa .....	.....	.....	.....
Sumter	7	241	218
Suwannee .....	.....	.....	.....
Taylor .....	.....	.....	.....
Volusia	59	7,535	10,905
Wakulla	1	75	84
Walton	23	2,918	2,921
Washington	1	20	15
Total	4,545	426,483	408,384

* No report.

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	CABBAGE.		
	Acres.	Crates.	Value.
Alachua	371	23,139	82,714
Baker			
Bradford			
Brevard	4	515	53b
Calhoun			
Citrus	149	19,340	10,524
Clay	4	160	320
Columbia	2	63	155
Dade	12	1,456	2,091
DeSoto	3	608	890
Duval	115	5,389	6,746
Escambia	13	1,295	2,775
Franklin			
Gadsden	1	60	100
Hamilton			
Hernando	55	4,530	5,045
Hillsborough	8+	7,671	9,103
Holmes			
Jackson			
Jefferson			
Lafayette	1	56	117
Lake	101	7,666	8,451
Lee			
Leon	2	410	450
Levy	1	15	22
Liberty	1	48	58
Madison			
Manatee	157	29,600	40,950
Marion	126	12,500	12,500
*Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange	33	4,230	5,795
Osceola	36	6,051	6,891
Pasco	26	1,567	1,600
Polk	106	5,216	8,562
Putnam	24	1,280	2,965
St. Johns	6	710	1,020
St. Lucie	9	790	825
Santa Rosa	1	200	250
Sumter	279	29,926	23,153
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia	13	1,623	1,795
Wakulla	1	20	20
Walton			
Washington	1	30	30
Total	1,737	166,164	\$ 186,452

* No report.

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	TOMATOES.		
	Acres.	Crates.	Value.
Alachua.	45	23,915	3,131
Baker.			
Bradford.			
Brevard.	12	1,695	1,634
Calhoun.			
Citrus.	22	1,600	1,860
Clay.	1	40	40
Columbia.	1	58	61
Dade.	3,529	578,000	613,840
DeSoto.	315	46,271	54,273
Duval.	112	7,363	5,418
Escambia.	4	675	1,065
Franklin.			
Gadsden.			
Hamilton.			
Hernando.	4	530	595
Hillsborough.	126	11,604	11,819
Holmes.			
Jackson.			
Jefferson.			
Lafayette.	1	57	100
Lake.	145	14,170	9,819
Lee.	260	37,245	31,145
Leon.	6	29	58
Levy.	1	218	277
Liberty.		6	7
Madison.	3	425	430
Manatee.	375	142,000	141,975
Marion.	244	19,100	19,100
* Monroe.			
Nassau.			
Orange.	121	27,225	29,345
Osceola.	47	3,065	3,639
Pasco.	53	2,695	2,542
Polk.	535	91,076	103,659
Putnam.	18	1,015	2,110
St. Johns.	19	1,436	1,164
St. Lucie.	88	8,745	8,970
Santa Rosa.	1	100	100
Sumter.	1,383	111,383	70,139
Suwannee.			
Taylor.			
Volusia.	72	9,457	10,375
Wakulla.	1	70	100
Walton.			
Washington.			
Total.	8,044	1,141,268	1,128,790

* No report.

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1904—Continued.

COUNTIES.	SQUASHES.		
	Acres.	Crates.	Value.
Alachua.	1	40	40
Baker.			
Bradford.			
Brevard.			
Calhoun.			
Citrus.	5	350	445
Clay.			
Columbia.	1	22	14
Dade.	18	3,170	3,626
DeSoto.	4	620	660
Duval.	4	733	473
Escambia.	.1	80	105
Franklin.			
Gadsden.			
Hamilton.			
Hernando.			
Hillsborough.	2	152	135
Holmes.			
Jackson.			
Jefferson.			
Lafayette.			
Lake.	32	2,897	1,427
Lee.	19	4,395	3,785
Leon.	1	30	45
Levy.			
Liberty.			
Madison.			
Manatee.	38	8,400	6,385
Marion.	17	1,600	1,350
* Monroe.			
Nassau.			
Orange.	1	20	20
Osceola.	3	270	327
Pasco.	7	369	359
Polk.	24	1,490	1,440
Putnam.	1	10	25
St. Johns.	2	450	800
St. Lucie.			
Santa Rosa.			
Sumter.	3	300	133
Suwannee.			
Taylor.			
Volusia.	1	120	90
Wakulla.			
Walton.			
Washington.			
Total.	185	25,518	21,684

* No report.

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	EGG PLANTS.		
	Acres.	Crates.	Value.
Alachua.	37	8,853	7,860
Baker.			
Bradford.			
Brevard.			
Calhoun.			
Citrus.	2	170	250
Clay.			
Columbia.			
Dade.	44	7,479	11,975
DeSoto.	4	630	780
Duval.	3	670	660
Escambia.	1	45	80
Franklin.			
Gadsden.			
Hamilton.			
Hernando.	4	360	500
Hillsborough.	33	3,340	5,405
Holmes.			
Jackson.			
Jefferson.			
Lafayette.			
Lake.	5	1,245	520
Lee.	18	3,445	4,875
Leon.	1	75	75
Levy.	1	62	90
Liberty.			
Madison.			
Manatee.	93	27,120	29,625
Marion.	16	1,600	1,600
*Monroe.			
Nassau.			
Orange.	16	2,720	3,400
Osceola.	13	3,560	5,632
Pasco.	53	3,285	3,250
Polk.	24	1,674	1,968
Putnam.	2	125	370
St. Johns.	1	80	160
St. Lucie.			
Santa Rosa.			
Sumter.	4	424	326
Suwannee.			
Taylor.			
Volusia.	2	257	345
Wakulla.			
Walton.			
Washington.			
Total.	377	67,219	79,746

* No report.

6-C A

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	CUCUMBERS.		
	Acres.	Crates.	Value.
Alachua.	149	34,977	33,360
Baker.			
Bradford.			
Brevard.	1	75	240
Calhoun.			
Citrus.	1	300	300
Clay.			
Columbia.			
Dade.	26	3,960	6,050
DeSoto.	25	3,783	4,659
Duval.	3	580	577
Escambia.	1	50	75
Franklin.			
Gadsden.			
Hamilton.			
Hernando.	1	100	80
Hillsborough.	46	3,035	3,460
Holmes.			
Jackson.			
Jefferson.	68	419	885
Lafayette.			
Lake.	19	4,535	2,952
Lee.			
Leon.	3	75	100
Levy.	167	25,477	25,479
Liberty.			
Madison.			
Manatee.	51	16,920	25,980
Marion.	82	12,600	12,400
*Monroe.			
Nassau.			
Orange.	14	3,175	4,915
Osceola.	2	168	450
Pasco.	16	1,043	889
Polk.	33	3,885	4,831
Putnam.	2	265	475
St. Johns.	2	2,000	1,575
St. Lucie.			
Santa Rosa.			
Sumter.	409	87,793	43,762
Suwannee.			
Taylor.			
Volusia.	3	774	1,400
Wakulla.	1	75	75
Walton.			
Washington.			
Total.	1,125	206,064	174,969

* No report.

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	WATERMELONS.		
	Acres.	Car Loads.	Value.
Alachua.	226	81	4,585
Baker.	20	5	800
Bradford.			
Brevard.	7	3	750
Calhoun.			
Citrus.	72	93	10,080
Clay.	4	3	760
Columbia.	31	26	1,140
Dade.	7	5	915
DeSoto.	82	49	6,808
Duval.	97	136	4,544
Escambia.	255	121	11,605
Franklin.			
Gadsden.	5	7	750
Hamilton.			
Hernando.	108	60	5,170
Hillsborough.	277	257	15,240
Holmes.	12	4	800
Jackson.	15	6	1,200
Jefferson.	1,139	573	31,783
Lafayette.	1	1	100
Lake.	870	428	31,361
Lee.			
Leon.	33	17	1,745
Levy.	3	1	125
Liberty.	1		33
Madison.	5	2	130
Manatee.	20	10	4,000
Marion.	2,379	869	42,800
*Monroe.			
Nassau.	15	2	875
Orange.	50	12	1,465
Osceola.	6	5	395
Pasco.	248	41	10,428
Polk.	236	133	1,323
Putnam.	281	46	3,293
St. Johns.	71	71	5,260
St. Lucie.	25	4	835
Santa Rosa.	3	1	155
Sumter.	1,170	464	25,480
Suwannee.			
Taylor.			
Volusia.	115	54	14,455
Wakulla.	20	9	550
Walton.	60	93	7,528
Washington.	15	12	1,085
Total.	7,983	3,654	250,254

* No report.

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	CANTALOUPE.		
	Acres.	Crates.	Value.
Alachua.	199	17,131	17,826
Baker.			
Bradford.			
Brevard.			
Calhoun.			
Citrus.			
Clay.			
Columbia.			
Dade.			
DeSoto.	2	90	90
Duval.	5	375	455
Escambia.	8	825	1,310
Franklin.			
Gadsden.			
Hamilton.			
Hernando.			
Hillsborough.	29	1,664	2,543
Holmes.			
Jackson.			
Jefferson.	12	110	180
Lafayette.			
Lake.	6	300	325
Lee.			
Leon.	1	100	75
Levy.			
Liberty.			
Madison.			
Manatee.			
Marion.	2,036	106,650	106,650
*Monroe.			
Nassau.	1	50	55
Orange.	1	25	25
Osceola.	1	60	160
Pasco.	46	2,916	2,297
Polk.	8	465	780
Putnam.	1	50	100
St. Johns.	3	545	880
St. Lucie.			
Santa Rosa.			
Sumter.	130	8,366	5,215
Suwannee.			
Taylor.			
Volusia.	2	150	120
Wakulla.	1	50	25
Walton.			
Washington.			
Total.	2,492	139,922	139,061

* No report.

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Acres.	Crates.	Value.
	ENGLISH PEAS.		
Alachua.	42	1,494	2,104
Baker.			
Bradford.			
Brevard.			
Calhoun.			
Citrus.			
Clay.			
Columbia.	8	304	292
Dade.	5	475	1,000
DeSoto.	1	41	40
Duval.	1	41	46
Escambia.			
Franklin.			
Gadsden.			
Hamilton.			
Hernando.			
Hillsborough.	1	60	80
Holmes.			
Jackson.			
Jefferson.			
Lafayette.			
Lake.	81	4,715	4,677
Lee.			
Leon.	1	30	45
Levy.			
Liberty.			
Madison.			
Manatee.	7	800	1,200
Marion.	220	3,200	6,200
*Monroe.			
Nassau.			
Orange.	1	80	160
Osceola.	1	30	35
Pasco.	3	110	120
Polk.	8	350	410
Putnam.			
St. Johns.	1	45	80
St. Lucie.			
Santa Rosa.			
Sumter.			
Suwannee.			
Taylor.			
Volusia.			
Wakulla.			
Walton.			
Washington.			
Total	381	11,752	16,455

* No report.

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	BEETS.		
	Acres.	Crates.	Value.
Alachua.	8	763	2,719
Baker.			
Bradford.			
Brevard.	1	90	140
Calhoun.			
Citrus.	76	630	695
Clay.			
Columbia.			
Dade.	5	320	350
DeSoto.			
Duval.	10	861	361
Escambia.			
Franklin.			
Gadsden.			
Hamilton.			
Hernando.			
Hillsborough.	3	390	695
Holmes.			
Jackson.			
Jefferson.			
Lafayette.	1	31	57
Lake.			
Lee.			
Leon.	1	30	60
Levy.			
Liberty.			
Madison.			
Manatee.	6	1,900	3,600
Marion.	28	3,600	3,600
*Monroe.			
Nassau.			
Orange.	2	165	165
Osceola.			
Pasco.			
Polk.	4	585	1,010
Putnam.			
St. Johns.	1	600	450
St. Lucie.			
Santa Rosa.			
Sumter.	36	5,230	4,720
Suwannee.			
Taylor.			
Volusia.	5	650	635
Wakulla.			
Walton.			
Washington.			
Total.	187	15,845	19,748

* No report.

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	BEANS.		
	Acres.	Crates.	Value.
Alachua.	243	18,257	10,908
Baker.	2	60	50
Bradford.			
Brevard.	152	14,950	22,365
Calhoun.			
Citrus.	21	2,410	3,065
Clay.			
Columbia.	2	65	42
Dade.	151	13,054	15,878
DeSoto.	387	38,751	65,934
Duval.			
Escambia.			
Franklin.			
Gadsden.			
Hamilton.			
Hernando.	2	130	105
Hillsborough.	91	7,320	7,136
Holmes.			
Jackson.			
Jefferson.			
Lafayette.	1	28	50
Lake.	197	13,268	10,331
Lee.			
Leon.	2	12	17
Levy.	6	345	330
Liberty.			
Madison.			
Manatee.	17	3,300	4,400
Marion.	486	75,945	48,405
*Monroe.			
Nassau.			
Orange.	23	2,415	2,795
Osceola.	85	10,235	12,353
Pasco.	56	2,656	2,374
Polk.	323	19,099	18,442
Putnam.	24	1,730	2,825
St. Johns.	2	400	780
St. Lucie.	472	37,425	59,823
Santa Rosa.			
Sumter.	483	30,300	21,887
Suwannee.			
Taylor.			
Volusia.	8	820	910
Wakulla.			
Walton.			
Washington.			
Total.	3,241	292,975	311,205

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	ONIONS.		
	Acres.	Crates.	Value.
Alachua.			
Baker.			
Bradford.			
Brevard.	5	900	900
Calhoun.			
Citrus.			
Clay.			
Columbia.			
Dade.			
DeSoto.			
Duval.			
Escambia.			
Franklin.			
Gadsden.			
Hamilton.			
Hernando.			
Hillsborough.			
Holmes.			
Jackson.			
Jefferson.			
Lafayette.			
Lake.			
Lee.			
Leon.			
Levy.			
Liberty.			
Madison.			
Manatee.			
Marion.			
*Monroe.			
Nassau.			
Orange.			
Osceola.			
Pasco.			
Polk.			
Putnam.	1	30	60
St. Johns.			
St. Lucie.	1	40	50
Santa Rosa.			
Sumter.			
Suwannee.			
Taylor.			
Volusia.			
Wakulla.			
Walton.			
Washington.			
Total.	7	970	1,010

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1904.

COUNTIES.	ORANGES.			
	Bearing Trees.	Non- Bearing.	No. of Boxes.	Value.
Alachua	8,643	112	4,797	5,442
Baker	4,000	5,000	4,000	8,000
Bradford				
Brevard	135,543	64,294	114,093	132,786
Calhoun	200	300	200	400
Citrus	1,910	7,500	1,960	4,240
Clay	20	735	20	40
Columbia	6	121	2	2
Dade	9,826	62,215	10,389	17,130
DeSoto	101,151	129,979	404,182	400,771
Duval	4,589	8,983	1,051	2,070
Escambia				
Franklin				
Gadsden				
Hamilton				
Hernando	3,349	14,980	3,400	5,167
Hillsborough	138,142	155,509	506,808	510,541
Holmes				
Jackson				
Jefferson				
Lafayette	9	38	7	20
Lama	119,839	133,705	68,637	61,119
Lee	24,180	199,540	102,660	102,660
Leon	18	67	84	347
Levy	3	6	9	24
Liberty				
Madison				
Manatee	106,294	113,105	206,064	206,353
Marion	30,650		46,600	56,900
*Monroe				
Nassau	2	30	1	2
Orange	265,087	228,520	319,910	350,255
Osceola	45,263	20,800	118,175	147,915
Pasco	3,453	14,522	5,312	5,476
Polk	117,719	86,415	189,716	192,676
Putnam	40,507	40,650	41,190	71,723
St. Johns	10,742	13,968	7,789	13,194
St. Lucie	24,594	36,818	19,283	29,632
Santa Rosa	15	25	12	45
Sumter	37,579	27,268	11,767	18,973
Suwannee				
Taylor				
Volusia	251,116	111,987	174,940	256,833
Wakulla				
Walton				
Washington				
Total	1,494,749	1,477,192	2,363,068	\$2,600,736

*—Not Reported.

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	LEMONS.			
	Bearing Trees.	Non- Bearing Trees.	No. of Boxes.	Value
Alachua.				
Baker.	100	460	200	400
Bradford.				
Brevard.	24	40	24	32
Calhoun.				
Citrus.				
Clay.				
Columbia.				
Dade.	112	460	255	315
DeSoto.	47	52	76	74
Duval.				
Escambia.				
Franklin.				
Gadsden.				
Hamilton.				
Hernando.				
Hillsborough.	3,393	4,000	5,550	6,550
Holmes.				
Jackson.				
Jefferson.				
Lafayette.				
Lake.	80	530	54	90
Lee.				
Leon.				
Levy.				
Liberty.				
Madison.				
Manatee.	7,200		7,200	10,300
Marion.				
*Monroe.				
Nassau.				
Orange.	405	50	105	60
Osceola.				
Pasco.				
Polk.	389	395	435	445
Putnam.				
St. Johns.				
St. Lucie.	105	300	81	100
Santa Rosa.				
Sumter.				
Suwannee.				
Taylor.				
Volusia.	380		453	907
Wakulla.				
Walton.				
Washington.				
Total	12,234	6,227	14,433	19,273

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	LIMES.		
	Trees.	Crates.	Value.
Alachua.			
Baker.			
Bradford.			
Brevard.	6	5	5
Calhoun.			
Citrus.			
Clay.			
Columbia.			
Dade.	2,446	330	450
DeSoto.	31	70	69
Duval.			
Escambia.			
Franklin.			
Gadsden.			
Hamilton.			
Hernando.			
Hillsborough.			
Holmes.			
Jackson.			
Jefferson.			
Lafayette.			
Lake.	289	12	16
Lee.			
Leon.			
Levy.			
Liberty.			
Madison.			
Manatee.			
Marion.			
*Monroe.			
Nassau.			
Orange.	151	5	10
Osceola.			
Pasco.			
Polk.	365	289	714
Putnam.			
St. Johns.			
St. Lucie.	3	6	6
Santa Rosa.			
Sumter.			
Suwannee.			
Taylor.			
Volusia.			
Wakulla.			
Walton.			
Washington.			
Total.	8,291	717	1,270

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	GRAPE FRUIT.		
	Trees.	Crates.	Value.
Alachua.	200	200	400
Baker.	100	200	500
Bradford.			
Brevard.	5,225	5,541	12,175
Calhoun.			
Citrus.	170	400	900
Clay.			
Columbia.			
Dade.	96,933	18,361	31,272
DeSoto.	11,507	33,324	72,025
Duval.	819	117	220
Escambia.			
Franklin.			
Gadsden.			
Hamilton.			
Hernando.	670	290	620
Hillsborough.	15,067	26,057	38,153
Holmes.			
Jackson.			
Jefferson.			
Lafayette.			
Lake.	8,848	6,203	9,428
Lee.	79,230	19,945	39,760
Leon.			
Levy.			
Liberty.			
Madison.			
Manatee.	40,791	45,416	88,906
Marion.	9,310	14,060	42,780
*Monroe.			
Nassau.			
Orange.	15,908	14,225	26,635
Osceola.	1,849	4,758	15,002
Pasco.	754	287	465
Polk.	22,609	40,264	45,260
Putnam.	953	985	2,650
St. Johns.	732	358	895
St. Lucie.	1,636	17,271	16,753
Santa Rosa.			
Sumter.			
Suwannee.			
Taylor.			
Volusia.	11,689	11,216	22,455
Wakulla.			
Walton.			
Washington.			
Total.	324,498	259,478	467,254

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1904—Continued.

COUNTIES.	PINEAPPLES.	
	No. of Crates.	Value.
Alachua. ....	.....	.....
Baker. ....	.....	.....
Bradford. ....	.....	.....
Brevard.	5,510	9,615
Calhoun. ....	.....	.....
Citrus. ....	.....	.....
Clay. ....	.....	.....
Columbia. ....	.....	.....
Dade.	101,457	207,238
DeSoto.	10,564	20,907
Duval. ....	.....	.....
Escambia. ....	.....	.....
Franklin. ....	.....	.....
Gadsden. ....	.....	.....
Hamilton. ....	.....	.....
Hernando. ....	.....	.....
Hillsborough.	12,229	20,215
Holmes. ....	.....	.....
Jackson. ....	.....	.....
Jefferson. ....	.....	.....
Lafayette. ....	.....	.....
Lake.	210	155
Lee.	22,000	40,500
Leon. ....	.....	.....
Levy. ....	.....	.....
Liberty. ....	.....	.....
Madison. ....	.....	.....
Manatee.	800	1,770
Marion. ....	.....	.....
*Monroe. ....	.....	.....
Nassau. ....	.....	.....
Orange.	10,628	20,515
Osceola. ....	.....	.....
Pasco.	10	28
Polk.	473	550
Putnam. ....	.....	.....
St. Johns. ....	.....	.....
St. Lucie.	260,955	260,225
Santa Rosa. ....	.....	.....
Sumter. ....	.....	.....
Suwannee. ....	.....	.....
Taylor. ....	.....	.....
Volusia.	1,716	2,835
Wakulla. ....	.....	.....
Walton. ....	.....	.....
Washington. ....	.....	.....
Total.	482,552	584,548

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	BANANAS.	
	Bunches.	Value.
Alachua. ....	.....	.....
Baker.	10	10
Bradford. ....	.....	.....
Brevard.	650	650
Calhoun. ....	.....	.....
Citrus. ....	.....	.....
Clay. ....	.....	.....
Columbia. ....	.....	.....
Dade.	1,025	533
DeSoto.	160	105
Duval. ....	.....	.....
Escambia. ....	.....	.....
Franklin. ....	.....	.....
Gadsden. ....	.....	.....
Hamilton. ....	.....	.....
Hernando. ....	.....	.....
Hillsborough.	150	75
Holmes. ....	.....	.....
Jackson. ....	.....	.....
Jefferson. ....	.....	.....
Lafayette. ....	.....	.....
Lake.	145	40
Lee. ....	.....	.....
Leon.	24	23
Levy. ....	.....	.....
Liberty. ....	.....	.....
Madison. ....	.....	.....
Manatee.	300	70
Marion. ....	.....	.....
*Monroe. ....	.....	.....
Nassau. ....	.....	.....
Orange.	1,565	697
Osceola. ....	.....	.....
Pasco. ....	.....	.....
Polk.	1,101	1,152
Putnam. ....	.....	.....
St. Johns.	120	120
St. Lucie.	400	400
Santa Rosa. ....	.....	.....
Sumter.	4	5
Suwannee. ....	.....	.....
Taylor. ....	.....	.....
Volusia. ....	.....	.....
Wakulla. ....	.....	.....
Walton. ....	.....	.....
Washington. ....	.....	.....
Total.	5,654	3,330

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	AVOCADO PEARS.	
	Crates.	Value.
Alachua.		
Baker.		
Bradford.		
Brevard.		
Calhoun.		
Citrus.		
Clay.		
Columbia.		
Dade.	737	1,264
DeSoto.	4	8
Duval.		
Escambia.		
Franklin.		
Gadsden.		
Hamilton.		
Hernando.		
Hillsborough.		
Holmes.		
Jackson.		
Jefferson.		
Lafayette.		
Lake.	50	40
Lee.	142	415
Leon.		
Levy.		
Liberty.		
Madison.		
Manatee.		
Marion.		
*Monroe.		
Nassau.		
Orange.		
Osceola.		
Pasco.		
Polk.		
Putnam.		
St. Johns.		
St. Lucie.		
Santa Rosa.		
Sumter.		
Suwannee.		
Taylor.		
Volusia.		
Wakulla.		
Walton.		
Washington.		
Total	933	1,727

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	GUAVAS.	
	Crates.	Value.
Alachua.		
Baker.		
Bradford.		
Brevard.	1,032	668
Calhoun.		
Citrus.		
Clay.		
Columbia.		
Dade.	2,209	1,731
DeSoto.	7,220	7,320
Duval.		
Escambia.		
Franklin.		
Gadsden.		
Hamilton.		
Hernando.		
Hillsborough.	452	508
Holmes.		
Jackson.		
Jefferson.		
Lafayette.		
Lake.	153	141
Lee.	125	125
Leon.		
Levy.		
Liberty.		
Madison.		
Manatee.	1,260	1,260
Marion.		
* Monroe.		
Nassau.		
Orange.	11	22
Osceola.		
Pasco.		
Polk.	473	550
Putnam.		
St. Johns.		
St. Lucie.	135	115
Santa Rosa.		
Sumter.		
Suwannee.		
Taylor.		
Volusia.		
Wakulla.		
Walton.		
Washington.		
Total	13,060	12,340

* No report.

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	COCOANUTS.		
	Trees.	Nuts.	Value.
Alachua			
Baker			
Bradford			
Brevard			
Calhoun			
Citrus			
Clay			
Columbia			
Dade	5,287	10,029	1,728
DeSoto	4	60	5
Duval			
Escambia			
Franklin			
Gadsden			
Hamilton			
Hernando			
Hillsborough			
Holmes			
Jackson			
Jefferson			
Lafayette			
Lake			
Lee			
Leon			
Levy			
Liberty			
Madison			
Manatee			
Marion			
* Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange			
Osceola			
Pasco			
Polk			
Putnam			
St. Johns			
St. Lucie			
Santa Rosa			
Sumter			
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia			
Wakulla			
Walton			
Washington			
Total	5,291	10,089	1,733

* No report.

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TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	PECANS.		
	Trees.	Bushels.	Value.
Alachua	654	72	382
Baker	100	20	200
Bradford			
Brevard	100	40	50
Calhoun	12	30	30
Citrus			
Clay	304	3	12
Columbia	1,328	120	458
Dade			
DeSoto			
Duval	82	31	98
Escambia	1,045	50	200
Franklin			
Gadsden	1,259	85	345
Hamilton			
Hernando	300		
Hillsborough	100	5	25
Holmes			
Jackson			
Jefferson	3,232	963	1,795
Lafayette	481	493	1,247
Lake	80	3	5
Lee			
Leon	6,644	974	2,773
Levy			
Liberty	254	169	327
Madison	7	10	26
Manatee			
Marion			
* Monroe			
Nassau	497	44	315
Orange	1,400	30	100
Osceola			
Pasco	52	20	40
Polk	198	16	48
Putnam			
St. Johns	933	262	1,060
St. Lucie			
Santa Rosa	1,286	372	1,508
Sumter	9	32	104
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia	3,163	265	527
Wakulla	220	4	25
Walton			
Washington			
Total	23,740	4,027	11,684

* No report.

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	STRAWBERRIES.		
	Acres.	Quarts.	Value.
Alachua	11	12,020	722
Baker .....	.....	.....	.....
Bradford	506	537,100	79,360
Brevard	1	5,000	1,000
Calhoun .....	.....	.....	.....
Citrus	2	2,000	200
Clay	47	144,920	15,032
Columbia	1	150	17
Dade	2	520	170
DeSoto	4	8,150	862
Duval	18	20,836	2,460
Escambia	18	45,100	4,510
Franklin .....	.....	.....	.....
Gadsden .....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton .....	.....	.....	.....
Hernando	8	11,600	2,060
Hillsborough	304	640,250	74,522
Holmes .....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	1	1,500	150
Jefferson .....	.....	.....	.....
Lafayette .....	.....	.....	.....
Lake	1	901	96
Lee .....	.....	.....	.....
Leon	2	261	69
Levy .....	.....	.....	.....
Liberty .....	.....	.....	.....
Madison	1	300	30
Manatee .....	.....	.....	.....
Marion .....	.....	.....	.....
*Monroe .....	.....	.....	.....
Nassau .....	.....	.....	.....
Orange	5	11,500	2,120
Osceola .....	.....	.....	.....
Pasco	3	40,200	3,698
Polk	251	194,555	37,526
Putnam	13	14,070	1,590
St. Johns	2	3,947	693
St. Lucie	1	500	200
Santa Rosa .....	.....	.....	.....
Sumter	1	200	75
Suwannee .....	.....	.....	.....
Taylor .....	.....	.....	.....
Volusia	20	19,450	1,925
Wakulla .....	.....	.....	.....
Walton .....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	3	8,600	1,275
Total	1,221	1,723,630	230,378

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	PEARS.		
	Trees.	Barrels.	Value.
Alachua	4,300	2,754	2,858
Baker	590	760	790
Bradford			
Brevard			
Calhoun	147	203	157
Citrus	790	626	1,605
Clay	2,812	1,299	3,572
Columbia	1,064	647	1,010
Dade			
DeSoto	80	53	135
Duval	3,726	2,391	3,743
Escambia	2,030	4,450	4,325
Franklin			
Gadsden			
Hamilton			
Hernando	20	11	20
Hillsborough	796	536	852
Holmes			
Jackson			
Jefferson	8,580	2,553	3,071
Lafayette	1,462	1,605	3,224
Lake	2,711	768	1,394
Lee			
Leon	9,586	3,699	7,439
Levy	192	59	59
Liberty	50	15	12
Madison	224	126	207
Manatee			
Marion	250	250	250
Monroe			
Nassau	523	202	249
Orange	470	319	571
Osceola	46	41	202
Pasco	469	443	443
Polk	261	132	332
Putnam	976	1,018	1,816
St. Johns	2,444	1,235	2,468
St. Lucie			
Santa Rosa	511	196	297
Sumter	499	383	384
Suwannee	50	270	270
Taylor	169	235	422
Volusia	4,617	1,636	1,636
Wakulla	812	966	1,037
Walton			
Washington	100	200	100
Total	51,367	30,081	44,950

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	PEACHES.		
	Trees.	Bushels.	Value.
Alachua	8,660	8,352	8,362
Baker	1,955	9,392	2,447
Bradford	143	695	695
Brevard	488	135	220
Calhoun	663	1,013	965
Citrus	4,930	1,670	17,890
Clay	9,580	6,320	10,634
Columbia	8,177	8,856	8,052
Dade	187		
DeSoto	1,180	655	1,144
Duval	14,191	2,719	3,376
Escambia	1,458	2,725	2,845
Franklin			
Gadsden			
Hamilton			
Hernando	2,928	1,306	1,740
Hillsborough	6,141	5,092	9,072
Holmes	8,012	2,085	2,185
Jackson			
Jefferson	614	696	706
Lafayette	5,084	6,111	6,883
Lake	10,470	3,227	3,460
Lee			
Leon	4,789	3,546	4,142
Levy	171	154	141
Liberty	5	2	2
Madison	676	875	625
Manatee			
Marion			
* Monroe			
Nassau	1,571	932	1,491
Orange	1,221	1,233	1,682
Osceola	450	726	988
Pasco	6,786	4,370	4,894
Polk	7,748	3,151	3,938
Putnam	4,677	3,545	5,304
St. Johns	6,565	3,391	6,840
St. Lucie	500		
Santa Rosa	9,602	6,960	6,853
Sumter	1,160	918	926
Suwannee	19,489	11,080	11,080
Taylor	2,528	1,901	1,901
Volusia	82,651	29,249	18,579
Wakulla	3,585	4,534	4,668
Walton	10,778	2,229	3,419
Washington	470	430	420
Total	250,283	140,275	158,749

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	JAPANESE PERSIMMONS.		
	Trees.	Crates.	Value.
Alachua			
Baker			
Bradford			
Brevard	600	625	635
Calhoun			
Citrus			
Clay			
Columbia			
Dade			
DeSoto			
Duval			
Escambia			
Franklin			
Gadsden			
Hamilton			
Hernando			
Hillsborough			
Holmes			
Jackson			
Jefferson			
Lafayette			
Lake			
Lee			
Leon			
Levy			
Liberty			
Madison			
Manatee			
Marion			
*Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange			
Osceola			
Pasco			
Polk			
Putnam	20	35	75
St. Johns	1,200	1,480	2,000
St. Lucie	600	704	708
Santa Rosa			
Sumter			
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia			
Wakulla			
Walton			
Washington			
Total	2,420	2,844	3,418

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1904.

COUNTIES.	MULES.	
	Number.	Value.
Alachua	1,326	88,060
Baker	130	6,675
Bradford	679	62,463
Brevard	45	9,000
Calhoun	165	13,570
Citrus	367	36,700
Clay	187	7,565
Columbia	1,227	146,843
Dade	124	17,010
DeSoto	177	15,860
Duval	93	10,555
Escambia	550	83,845
Franklin .....	.....	.....
Gadsden	525	46,090
Hamilton	1,319	155,665
Hernando	223	27,350
Hillsborough	241	28,605
Holmes	693	43,640
Jackson	1,148	149,840
Jefferson	1,297	127,360
Lafayette	315	30,955
Lake	354	44,768
Lee	77	14,150
Leon	922	118,553
Levy	329	42,675
Liberty	53	5,416
Madison	1,520	159,205
Manatee	122	5,280
Marion	832	13,010
*Monroe .....	.....	.....
Nassau	95	9,700
Orange	290	33,610
Osceola	65	9,475
Pasco	62	7,840
Polk	615	73,815
Putnam	53	6,520
St. Johns	306	41,000
St. Lucie	33	3,710
Santa Rosa	162	9,430
Sumter	373	47,584
Suwannee	1,636	181,800
Taylor	20	2,525
Volusia	429	36,155
Wakulla	259	29,750
Walton	380	39,570
Washington	549	47,738
Total	20,367	2,090,932

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	HORSES.	
	Number.	Value.
Alachua	2,081	140,080
Baker	262	15,035
Bradford	1,142	93,510
Brevard	194	17,660
Calhoun	443	26,640
Citrus	493	49,300
Clay	507	26,375
Columbia	1,203	105,348
Dade	370	49,055
DeSoto	2,051	118,285
Duval	502	44,097
Escambia	1,528	150,575
Franklin		
Gadsden	1,490	82,797
Hamilton	1,210	122,223
Hernando	506	36,980
Hillsborough	1,909	176,650
Holmes	462	23,973
Jackson	1,847	179,375
Jefferson	845	67,040
Lafayette	491	37,965
Lake	812	70,356
Lee	451	35,445
Leon	2,346	219,106
Levy	1,031	49,818
Liberty	256	30,055
Madison	1,266	108,639
Manatee	806	22,510
Marion	3,353	124,007
*Monroe		
Nassau	166	14,125
Orange	1,291	109,555
Osceola	817	71,178
Pasco	450	36,600
Polk	1,748	128,854
Putnam	1,026	73,590
St. Johns	1,127	160,910
St. Lucie	220	19,630
Santa Rosa	475	14,985
Sumter	1,700	123,234
Suwannee	1,214	121,610
Taylor	817	71,100
Volusia	1,655	82,110
Wakulla	560	48,227
Walton	836	59,050
Washington	741	49,571
Total	44,700	3,407,228

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	ASSES.	
	Number.	Value.
Alachua		
Baker		
Bradford		
Brevard		
Calhoun	1	200
Citrus		
Clay		
Columbia	2	575
Dade	7	780
DeSoto	2	55
Duval	3	150
Escambia		
Franklin		
Gadsden	1	20
Hamilton	1	100
Hernando	1	80
Hillsborough		
Holmes		
Jackson	1	300
Jefferson	5	220
Lafayette		
Lake		
Lee		
Leon	6	275
Levy		
Liberty	5	135
Madison	4	570
Manatee		
Marion		
*Monroe		
Nassau		
Orange	1	25
Osceola		
Pasco		
Polk	8	345
Putnam		
St. Johns	6	500
St. Lucie		
Santa Rosa	2	140
Sumter	2	400
Suwannee		
Taylor		
Volusia		
Wakulla	1	300
Walton		
Washington	13	680
Total	72	5,850

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	WORK OXEN. No. Yoke.	
	Number.	Value.
Alachua	20	270
Baker	2	50
Bradford		
Brevard	24	580
Calhoun	238	5,172
Citrus	6	60
Clay	132	3,640
Columbia	8	185
Dade		
DeSoto	58	2,880
Duval	154	5,755
Escambia	456	21,100
Franklin		
Gadsden	284	5,552
Hamilton	18	480
Hernando	8	420
Hillsborough	2	60
Holmes	164	4,670
Jackson	228	5,110
Jefferson	391	7,316
Lafayette	37	1,660
Lake	9	275
Leon	18	1,210
Leon	1,175	21,147
Levy	112	1,712
Liberty	143	3,795
Madison	50	1,040
Manatee		
Marion		
*Monroe		
Nassau	564	16,098
Orange	18	555
Osceola	32	1,575
Pasco	12	620
Polk	13	245
Putnam	48	1,245
St. Johns	74	3,260
St. Lucie	99	3,530
Santa Rosa	381	5,815
Sumter	17	415
Suwannee	29	400
Taylor	9	270
Volusia	57	660
Wakulla	134	2,809
Walton	542	22,268
Washington	300	10,749
Total	6,066	164,663

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	STOCK CATTLE.	
	Native Breeds.	
	Number.	Value.
Alachua	11,156	67,296
Baker	4,024	20,365
Bradford	13,167	105,336
Brevard	5,881	47,911
Calhoun	4,804	22,351
Citrus	7,284	45,980
Clay	8,102	42,080
Columbia	12,972	81,276
Dade	1,150	11,500
DeSoto	55,703	260,567
Duval	7,398	70,947
Escambia	10,104	101,040
Franklin .....	.....	.....
Gadsden	6,202	36,718
Hamilton	9,830	52,123
Hernando	5,111	40,860
Hillsborough	24,850	196,325
Holmes	4,976	26,841
Jackson	8,645	55,154
Jefferson	4,154	26,448
Lafayette	12,808	82,855
Lake	7,660	67,214
Lee	21,704	173,638
Leon	6,688	42,863
Levy	8,121	58,492
Liberty	4,855	25,723
Madison	8,004	62,813
Manatee	12,853	64,345
Marion	22,003	109,969
*Monroe .....	.....	.....
Nassau	4,408	39,843
Orange	12,097	120,349
Osceola	67,886	678,860
Pasco	8,054	78,470
Polk	37,820	224,401
Putnam	8,688	72,425
St. Johns	19,770	190,900
St. Lucie	10,409	81,725
Santa Rosa	4,642	23,210
Sumter	26,560	241,293
Suwannee	5,923	29,515
Taylor	13,212	85,137
Volusia	22,753	182,750
Wakulla	7,341	49,947
Walton	13,749	81,141
Washington	8,593	41,249
Total	582,114	4,221,327

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1904—Continued.

COUNTIES.	HERFORD AND GRADES.	
	Number.	Value.
Alachua .....	.....	.....
Baker .....	.....	.....
Bradford .....	.....	.....
Brevard .....	.....	.....
Calhoun .....	.....	.....
Citrus .....	.....	.....
Clay .....	.....	.....
Columbia	7	480
Dade .....	.....	.....
DeSoto	3	175
Duval .....	.....	.....
Escambia	1	150
Franklin .....	.....	.....
Gadsden	25	300
Hamilton .....	.....	.....
Hernando .....	.....	.....
Hillsborough .....	.....	.....
Holmes	6	150
Jackson .....	.....	.....
Jefferson	4	100
Lafayette	24	675
Lake	2	90
Lee .....	.....	.....
Leon	150	2,285
Levy .....	.....	.....
Liberty	21	535
Madison	1	25
Manatee .....	.....	.....
Marion	115	300
*Monroe .....	.....	.....
Nassau	6	200
Orange	7	150
Osceola	30	900
Pasco	15	615
Polk	10	210
Putnam .....	.....	.....
St. Johns .....	.....	.....
St. Lucie .....	.....	.....
Santa Rosa	21	600
Sumter .....	.....	.....
Suwannee .....	.....	.....
Taylor .....	.....	.....
Volusia .....	.....	.....
Wakulla .....	.....	.....
Walton .....	.....	.....
Washington	30	930
Total	478	9,420

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	SHORT HORN AND GRADES.	
	Number.	Value.
Aachua		
Baker		
Bradford		
Brevard		
Calhoun		
Citrus		
Clay		
Columbia		
Dade		
DeSoto	8	150
Duval		
Escambia	11	425
Franklin		
Gadsden		
Hamilton		
Hernando		
Hillsborough		
Holmes	17	344
Jackson		
Jefferson		
Lafayette		
Lake	1	40
Lee		
Leon	1	30
Levy		
Liberty	6	560
Madison		
Manatee		
Marion	82	6,200
* Monroe		
Nassau	1	50
Orange		
Osceola		
Pasco	1	70
Polk	54	1,560
Putnam		
St. Johns	5	200
St. Lucie		
Santa Rosa		
Sumter		
Suwannee		
Taylor		
Volusia		
Wakulla		
Walton		
Washington	16	685
Total	198	10,314

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	DEVON AND GRADES.	
	Number.	Value.
Alachua		
Baker		
Bradford		
Brevard		
Calhoun	6	60
Citrus		
Clay		
Columbia		
Dade		
DeSoto	2	140
Duval		
Escambia		
Franklin		
Gadsden		
Hamilton		
Hernando		
Hillsborough		
Holmes		
Jackson		
Jefferson	2	100
Lafayette		
Lake		
Lee		
Leon	26	325
Levy		
Liberty	1	50
Madison		
Manatee		
Marion	16	1,000
*Monroe		
Nassau		
Orange		
Osceola		
Pasco		
Polk	24	1,085
Putnam		
St. Johns		
St. Lucie		
Santa Rosa		
Sumter	2	75
Suwannee		
Taylor		
Volusia		
Wakulla		
Walton		
Washington	1	45
Total	80	2,850

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	ABERDEEN ANGUS, POLLED AND GRADES.	
	Number.	Value.
Alachua		
Baker		
Bradford		
Brevard		
Calhoun	1	10
Citrus		
Clay		
Columbia	1	75
Dade		
DeSoto		
Duval		
Escambia		
Franklin		
Gadsden		
Hamilton		
Hernando		
Hillsborough		
Holmes		
Jackson		
Jefferson	1	75
Lafayette		
Lake		
Lee		
Leon	2	85
Levy		
Liberty		
Madison		
Manatee		
Marion		
*Monroe		
Nassau		
Orange		
Osceola		
Pasco		
Polk	3	105
Putnam		
St. Johns		
St. Lucie		
Santa Rosa		
Sumter	1	50
Suwannee		
Taylor		
Volusia		
Wakulla		
Walton		
Washington	3	260
Total	17	660

*Not reported.

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TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	JERSEY AND GRADES.	
	Number.	Value.
Alachua	362	9,765
Baker		
Bradford		
Brevard	11	490
Calhoun	19	480
Citrus	19	510
Clay	199	4,845
Columbia	113	4,065
Dade	39	2,535
DeSoto	64	3,095
Duval	524	21,055
Escambia	137	4,415
Franklin		
Gadsden		
Hamilton	3	110
Hernando	42	1,650
Hillsborough	943	50,526
Holmes	30	580
Jackson	9	200
Jefferson	81	930
Lafayette	34	2,010
Lake	165	4,465
Lee		
Leon	1,826	40,872
Levy	47	1,785
Liberty	56	1,034
Madison	213	3,406
Manatee		
Marion	151	1,040
* Monroe		
Nassau	79	495
Orange	146	4,980
Osceola		
Pasco	33	1,690
Polk	199	6,965
Putnam		
St. Johns	344	15,815
St. Lucie	31	1,860
Santa Rosa		
Sumter	55	2,733
Suwannee		
Taylor	67	1,422
Volusia	70	700
Wakulla	9	180
Walton		
Washington	371	11,661
Total	6,496	208,514

* No report.

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	SHEEP. (All Ages.)	
	Number.	Value.
Alachua	570	965
Baker	350	350
Bradford .....	.....	.....
Brevard	6	25
Calhoun	4,265	6,516
Citrus	3,500	4,250
Clay	1,428	1,428
Columbia	146	302
Dade .....	.....	.....
DeSoto	1,135	1,610
Duval	1,200	2,290
Escambia	5,657	16,362
Franklin .....	.....	.....
Gadsden	511	511
Hamilton	463	463
Hernando	1,160	2,050
Hillsborough	1,919	3,575
Holmes	8,446	12,597
Jackson	1,127	2,252
Jefferson	330	655
Lafayette	100	200
Lake	4	8
Lee .....	.....	.....
Leon	874	1,872
Levy	475	875
Liberty	1,778	3,480
Madison	142	283
Manatee	1,613	1,613
Marion	5,483	5,616
*Monroe .....	.....	.....
Nassau	573	1,320
Orange	100	200
Osceola	2,975	7,100
Osceola	1,790	2,800
Polk	12,020	25,895
Putnam	150	250
St. Johns	1,141	2,282
St. Lucie .....	.....	.....
Santa Rosa	8,461	12,681
Sumter	2,553	2,265
Suwannee .....	.....	.....
Taylor	241	432
Volusia	2,905	6,160
Wakulla	410	468
Walton	35,005	68,000
Washington	9,892	14,728
Total	120,898	215,329

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	GOATS. (All Ages.)	
	Number.	Value.
Alachua	129	132
Baker	270	80
Bradford	7,865	3,932
Brevard		
Calhoun	1,413	695
Citrus	900	1,400
Clay	373	347
Columbia	665	370
Dade		
DeSoto	458	695
Duval	136	137
Escambia	1,490	743
Franklin		
Gadsden	972	453
Hamilton	268	268
Hernando	620	750
Hillsborough	1,020	1,339
Holmes	155	75
Jackson	85	65
Jefferson	563	290
Lafayette	580	290
Lake	244	312
Lee		
Leon	920	540
Levy	215	157
Liberty	204	139
Madison	682	412
Manatee		
Marion	1,448	1,433
*Monroe		
Nassau	401	390
Orange	12	32
Osceola		
Pasco	75	120
Polk	480	472
Putnam	50	75
St. Johns	106	119
St. Lucie		
Santa Rosa	1,123	561
Sumter	1,231	708
Suwannee		
Taylor	648	328
Volusia	54	81
Wakulla	453	291
Walton		
Washington	3,296	1,645
Total	29,564	19,907

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	HOGS. (All Ages.)	
	No.	Value.
Alachua	15,549	66,461
Baker	1,755	1,823
Bradford	9,283	22,317
Brevard	1,146	2,128
Calhoun	7,235	8,615
Citrus	12,120	12,120
Clay	6,523	7,953
Columbia	21,349	70,469
Dade	231	1,455
DeSoto	10,302	10,124
Duval	5,223	14,229
Escambia	7,370	13,495
Franklin .....	.....	.....
Gadsden	9,167	40,764
Hamilton	18,425	18,425
Hernando	3,706	7,408
Hillsborough	13,242	26,251
Holmes	11,280	12,018
Jackson	20,143	44,155
Jefferson	15,347	33,802
Lafayette	15,727	18,009
Lake	8,379	15,180
Lee .....	.....	.....
Leon	19,454	60,500
Levy	11,353	22,127
Liberty	1,568	1,718
Madison	29,814	55,433
Manatee	2,482	2,495
Marion	17,346	60,340
* Monroe .....	.....	.....
Nassau	4,055	7,019
Orange	2,814	10,170
Osceola	7,629	17,329
Pasco	4,838	9,985
Polk	18,320	20,024
Putnam	10,922	11,125
St. Johns	10,695	20,949
St. Lucie	1,038	1,486
Santa Rosa	5,274	5,280
Sumter	15,394	15,523
Suwannee	28,604	149,010
Taylor	10,976	17,954
Volusia	14,317	29,313
Wakulla	10,403	12,381
Walton	7,378	9,942
Washington	6,863	7,098
Total	455,193	995,382

* No report.

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	COWS. (Kept for Milk Only.)	
	No.	Value.
Alachua	293	5,570
Baker	313	1,870
Bradford .....	.....	.....
Brevard	99	3,055
Calhoun	65	895
Citrus	484	6,380
Clay	528	3,411
Columbia	2,354	30,250
Dade	196	11,321
DeSoto	676	14,895
Duval	288	12,423
Escambia	440	14,395
Franklin .....	.....	.....
Gadsden	1,101	16,234
Hamilton	532	13,220
Hernando	361	8,325
Hillsborough	1,265	5,705
Holmes	1,016	10,474
Jackson .....	.....	.....
Jefferson	1,379	1,825
Lafayette	884	10,315
Lake	503	1,565
Lee	7	565
Leon	3,063	17,221
Levy	12	169
Liberty	15	425
Madison	904	14,594
Manatee .....	.....	.....
Marion	4,462	47,340
* Monroe .....	.....	.....
Nassau	5	105
Orange	753	25,945
Osceola	206	6,923
Pasco	164	4,588
Polk	467	12,607
Putnam	200	4,053
St. Johns	381	17,310
St. Lucie	73	2,280
Santa Rosa	133	2,260
Sumter	59	2,848
Suwannee	1,743	20,595
Taylor	1,263	21,500
Volusia	533	25,495
Wakulla	128	1,864
Walton	734	18,000
Washington	27	1,005
Total	28,109	497,592

* No report.

TABLE NO. 5. POULTRY—1904.

COUNTIES.	CHICKENS.	
	Number.	Value.
Alachua	23,368	7,694
Baker	10,395	2,779
Bradford	38,740	11,622
Brevard	7,418	3,427
Calhoun	17,423	4,166
Citrus	11,500	1,844
Clay	20,245	8,112
Columbia	60,380	16,069
Dade	17,533	9,158
DeSoto	36,802	10,447
Duval	18,547	8,832
Escambia	80,550	20,175
Franklin .....	.....	.....
Gadsden	49,360	9,872
Hamilton	33,453	8,087
Hernando	6,473	1,944
Hillsborough	64,416	27,568
Holmes	22,453	5,598
Jackson	70,100	15,200
Jefferson	42,402	9,850
Lafayette	19,865	6,014
Lake	38,993	11,546
Lee	5,425	2,665
Leon	64,285	17,221
Levy	29,575	24,901
Liberty	1,885	419
Madison	57,056	12,971
Manatee	12,449	4,879
Marion	58,112	27,265
*Monroe .....	.....	.....
Nassau	6,549	2,833
Orange	45,124	22,936
Osceola	13,439	5,287
Pasco	4,507	1,786
Polk	48,984	21,280
Putnam	24,225	9,503
St. Johns	40,976	20,538
St. Lucie	5,246	2,480
Santa Rosa	20,052	5,230
Sumter	22,788	6,960
Suwannee	121,330	30,950
Taylor	22,878	5,979
Volusia	42,547	29,313
Wakulla	17,698	4,438
Walton	43,462	10,757
Washington	22,112	5,761
Total	1,421,115	476,651

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 5. POULTRY—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	DUCKS.	
	Number.	Value.
Alachua	349	117
Baker		
Bradford		
Brevard	6	4
Calhoun	49	16
Citrus	230	145
Clay		
Columbia	68	19
Dade	32	145
DeSoto	50	25
Duval	270	118
Escambia	272	174
Franklin		
Gadsden	110	55
Hamilton	476	184
Hernando		
Hillsborough	479	228
Holmes	66	16
Jackson		
Jefferson	79	29
Lafayette	187	96
Lake	110	1
Lee		
Leon	330	191
Levy	47	25
Liberty		
Madison	30	12
Manatee	480	243
Marion	136	57
*Monroe		
Nassau		
Orange	89	80
Osceola	403	309
Pasco	5	2
Polk	298	136
Putnam		
St. Johns	226	147
St. Lucie	27	13
Santa Rosa	132	43
Sumter	53	25
Suwannee		
Taylor	60	15
Volusia	796	398
Wakulla	4	2
Walton	6	2
Washington	517	173
Total	6,372	3,114

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 5. POULTRY—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	GEESE.	
	Number.	Value.
Alachua	37	19
Baker	2,581	1,280
Bradford	5,884	2,942
Brevard	2	2
Calhoun	639	318
Citrus	130	180
Clay	20	15
Columbia	319	162
Dade .....	.....	.....
DeSoto	495	495
Duval	3	2
Escambia	197	99
Franklin .....	.....	.....
Gadsden	220	110
Hamilton	553	275
Hernando	22	25
Hillsborough	271	180
Holmes	566	283
Jackson .....	.....	.....
Jefferson	219	111
Lafayette	1,850	1,038
Lake .....	.....	.....
Lee .....	.....	.....
Leon	308	219
Levy	260	166
Liberty .....	.....	.....
Madison	326	116
Manatee	112	112
Marion	90	90
*Monroe .....	.....	.....
Nassau .....	.....	.....
Orange	18	18
Osceola	541	753
Pasco	5	5
Polk	226	167
Putnam .....	.....	.....
St. Johns	80	60
St. Lucie .....	.....	.....
Santa Rosa	294	147
Sumter	188	100
Suwannee	18	9
Taylor	71	44
Volusia	487	487
Wakulla	2	1
Walton	1,360	702
Washington	872	519
Total	19,286	11,245

*—No report.

TABLE NO. 5. POULTRY—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	TURKEYS.	
	Number.	Value.
Alachua	122	150
Baker	20	20
Bradford .....	.....	.....
Brevard	57	57
Calhoun	198	198
Citrus	210	295
Clay	323	323
Columbia	395	337
Dade	200	330
DeSoto	549	549
Duval	338	149
Escambia	455	455
Franklin .....	.....	.....
Gadsden	449	449
Hamilton	30	30
Hernando	60	65
Hillsborough	574	704
Holmes	119	115
Jackson .....	.....	.....
Jefferson	1,076	1,058
Lafayette	535	561
Lake	504	578
Lee .....	.....	.....
Leon	4,433	4,451
Levy	161	151
Liberty .....	.....	.....
Madison	355	288
Manatee	342	342
Marion	499	480
*Monroe .....	.....	.....
Nassau	7	14
Orange	292	529
Osceola	1,413	2,215
Polk	119	111
Putnam	1,025	1,054
St. Johns	68	75
St. Lucie	225	225
Santa Rosa	92	93
Sumter	558	673
Suwannee	580	580
Taylor	12	12
Volusia	50	50
Wakulla	2,117	3,301
Walton	50	40
Washington	4,870	5,592
Washington	760	476
Total	24,242	27,177

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 5. POULTRY—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	EGGS—Sold and Used.	
	Dozen.	Value.
Alachua	32,162	5,629
Baker	10,740	2,281
Bradford	38,740	6,011
Brevard .....	.....	.....
Calhoun	7,808	1,900
Citrus	39,510	9,465
Clay	89,970	18,551
Columbia	90,969	13,050
Dade	34,969	10,090
DeSoto	110,509	31,772
Duval	70,967	17,253
Escambia	150,200	22,275
Franklin .....	.....	.....
Gadsden	63,600	6,360
Hamilton	33,341	5,694
Hernando	17,610	3,291
Hillsborough	274,130	54,217
Holmes	15,525	2,433
Jackson	90,171	19,526
Jefferson	86,396	10,329
Lafayette	37,733	6,589
Lake	60,891	11,594
Lee .....	.....	.....
Leon	115,709	17,964
Levy	7,735	1,058
Liberty	4,367	448
Madison	66,538	10,499
Manatee	24,590	5,108
Marion	379,370	55,354
*Monroe .....	.....	.....
Nassau	13,432	2,862
Orange	53,914	37,535
Osceola	113,830	22,569
Pasco	27,687	4,244
Polk	133,445	38,054
Putnam	25,891	3,265
St. Johns	123,282	30,020
St. Lucie .....	.....	.....
Santa Rosa	35,798	53,368
Sumter	40,948	6,264
Suwannee	321,621	54,840
Taylor	25,618	5,292
Volusia	118,300	52,745
Wakulla	76,747	10,253
Walton	51,145	7,707
Washington	22,926	2,770
Total	3,138,834	633,329

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 6. DAIRY PRODUCTS—1904.

COUNTIES.	MILK. (Sold and Used.)	
	Gallons.	Value.
Alachua	36,345	9,913
Baker	7,890	785
Bradford		
Brevard		
Calhoun	11,489	1,818
Citrus	25,800	2,600
Clay	30,680	12,120
Columbia	118,728	35,325
Dade	59,180	18,496
DeSoto	170,108	69,534
Duval	185,011	55,048
Escambia	199,300	47,910
Franklin		
Gadsden	114,855	22,971
Hamilton	46,705	9,785
Hernando	52,440	10,484
Hillsborough	218,830	86,759
Holmes	117,000	49,340
Jackson		
Jefferson	122,290	21,676
Lafayette	4,900	482
Lake	148,612	28,729
Lee		
Leon	520,389	51,231
Levy	800	320
Liberty	5,635	1,134
Madison	33,679	14,561
Manatee		
Marion	392,500	81,875
*Monroe		
Nassau	591	245
Orange	206,960	60,737
Osceola	47,320	4,850
Pasco	23,936	7,052
Polk	37,823	13,440
Putnam	13,710	1,515
St. Johns	112,692	33,807
St. Lucie		
Santa Rosa	65,830	26,362
Sumter	20,880	4,504
Suwannee	143,930	43,179
Taylor	605	175
Volusia	254,950	10,980
Wakulla	17,395	4,603
Walton	147,170	29,428
Washington	1,050	270
Total	3,718,043	965,038

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 6. DAIRY PRODUCTS—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	BUTTER. Sold and Used.	
	Pounds.	Value.
Alachua	11,660	3,869
Baker	422	128
Bradford		
Brevard		
Calhoun	2,293	658
Citrus	13,150	3,445
Clay	40	12
Columbia	31,101	7,925
Dade	25	8
DeSoto	20,340	5,459
Duval	690	179
Escambia	48,850	12,240
Franklin		
Gadsden	9,930	1,986
Hamilton	12,816	3,008
Hernando	15,325	4,628
Hillsborough	15,867	4,217
Holmes	4,460	1,130
Jackson		
Jefferson	24,980	5,826
Lafayette	15,600	4,665
Lake	67,756	19,094
Lee		
Leon	133,602	34,046
Levy	200	60
Liberty	1,537	334
Madison	16,751	3,664
Manatee		
Marion	205,560	51,094
*Monroe		
Nassau	55	13
Orange	30,993	9,598
Osceola	7,884	2,855
Pasco	10,139	3,064
Polk	8,825	2,561
Putnam	850	187
St. Johns	13,100	3,275
St. Lucie		
Santa Rosa	14,304	3,568
Sumter	11,540	2,941
Suwannee		
Taylor	1,067	278
Volusia		
Wakulla	2,727	684
Walton	29,321	8,877
Washington	300	90
Total	778,560	205,654

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 6. DAIRY PRODUCTS—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	CHEESE SOLD AND USED.	
	Pounds.	Value.
Alachua		
Baker		
Bradford		
Brevard		
Calhoun		
Citrus		
Clay		
Columbia		
Dade		
DeSoto		
Duval		
Escambia		
Franklin		
Gadsden		
Hamilton		
Hernando		
Hillsborough		
Holmes		
Jackson		
Jefferson		
Lafayette		
Lake	20	6
Lee		
Leon		
Levy		
Liberty		
Madison		
Manatee		
Marion		
*Monroe		
Nassau		
Orange		
Osceola		
Pasco		
Polk		
Putnam		
St. Johns		
St. Lucie		
Santa Rosa		
Sumter		
Suwannee		
Taylor		
Volusia		
Wakulla		
Walton		
Washington		
Total	20	6

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 7. MISCELLANEOUS—1904.

COUNTIES.	MOSS.	
	Tons.	Value.
Alachua	1	12
Baker		
Bradford		
Brevard		
Calhoun		
Citrus		
Clay	1	10
Columbia	5	100
Dade		
DeSoto	2	30
Duval	1	10
Escambia		
Franklin		
Gadsden		
Hamilton		
Hernando		
Hillsborough		
Holmes		
Jackson		
Jefferson		
Lafayette		
Lake		
Lee		
Leon		
Levy		
Liberty		
Madison		
Manatee		
Marion	650	4,400
*Monroe		
Nassau		
Orange		
Osceola		
Pasco		
Polk	2	40
Putnam		
St. Johns		
St. Lucie		
Santa Rosa		
Sumter		
Suwannee		
Taylor		
Volusia		
Wakulla		
Walton		
Washington		
Total	662	4,602

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 7. MISCELLANEOUS—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	HONEY.		
	St'ds of Bees	Pounds.	Value.
Alachua .....	.....	.....	.....
Baker .....	.....	.....	.....
Bradford .....	.....	.....	.....
Brevard	110	4,300	350
Calhoun	4,874	234,403	16,472
Citrus .....	.....	.....	.....
Clay	229	7,460	488
Columbia	711	14,075	1,150
Dade	418	8,880	898
DeSoto	564	24,680	2,468
Duval	55	510	151
Escambia	924	20,800	1,980
Franklin .....	.....	.....	.....
Gadsden	990	19,800	990
Hamilton	10	100	20
Hernando .....	.....	.....	.....
Hillsborough	430	4,615	471
Holmes .....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson .....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	110	1,059	110
Lafayette	535	11,585	1,159
Lake	235	4,060	445
Lee .....	.....	.....	.....
Leon	1,452	22,961	2,466
Levy .....	.....	.....	.....
Liberty	505	12,464	489
Madison	244	2,640	211
Manatee	324	10,590	1,069
Marion .....	.....	.....	.....
*Monroe .....	.....	.....	.....
Nassau	211	1,785	167
Orange	400	6,250	845
Osceola	137	6,900	980
Pasco	27	360	18
Polk	21	1,695	152
Putnam	30	350	140
St. Johns	1,166	7,050	799
St. Lucie	583	17,100	896
Santa Rosa	587	6,775	657
Sumter	15	380	41
Suwannee .....	.....	.....	.....
Taylor	136	2,931	282
Volusia	1,684	144,880	9,920
Wakulla	1,290	30,834	1,247
Walton	351	12,350	1,321
Washington	689	16,907	1,030
Total	20,047	661,559	49,882

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 7. MISCELLANEOUS—1904—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	BEESWAX.	
	Lbs.	Value.
Alachua		
Baker		
Bradford		
Brevard		
Calhoun	998	233
Citrus		
Clay		
Columbia	98	7
Dade		
DeSoto	35	7
Duval	10	2
Escambia	1,480	296
Franklin		
Gadsden	156	39
Hamilton		
Hernando		
Hillsborough		
Holmes		
Jackson		
Jefferson	320	63
Lafayette	1,725	403
Lake		
Lee		
Leon	1558	598
Levy		
Liberty	2,132	543
Madison	23	5
Manatee		
Marion		
*Monroe		
Nassau	10	3
Orange	135	38
Osceola		
Pasco		
Polk	12	4
Putnam		
St. Johns		
St. Lucie		
Santa Rosa	177	21
Sumter		
Suwannee		
Taylor		
Volusia		
Wakulla	1,529	406
Walton		
Washington	375	95
Total	10,773	2,768

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 7. MISCELLANEOUS—1904—Continued.

COUNTIES.	WOOL.		
	No. Fleeces.	Pounds.	Value.
Alachua .....	.....	.....	.....
Baker	300	500	175
Bradford .....	.....	.....	.....
Brevard .....	.....	.....	.....
Calhoun	3,655	11,835	2,824
Citrus .....	.....	.....	.....
Clay	1,100	4,300	860
Columbia	90	190	27
Dade .....	.....	.....	.....
DeSoto	450	2,500	375
Duval	600	2,235	650
Escambia	5,394	16,182	2,206
Franklin .....	.....	.....	.....
Gadsden	406	1,105	185
Hamilton	140	520	104
Hernando	900	2,560	305
Hillsborough	1,600	5,600	1,120
Holmes	8,075	24,225	4,845
Jackson	780	2,450	480
Jefferson	230	590	110
Lafayette .....	.....	.....	.....
Lake .....	.....	.....	.....
Lee .....	.....	.....	.....
Leon	619	1,032	392
Levy	300	1,500	300
Liberty	109	300	70
Madison	51	153	41
Manatee	1,200	4,200	600
Marion	3,000	8,000	12,000
* Monroe .....	.....	.....	.....
Nassau .....	.....	.....	.....
Orange	100	300	50
Osceola	1,100	3,860	772
Pasco	946	2,738	822
Polk	1,813	14,117	3,062
Putnam .....	.....	.....	.....
St. Johns	1,000	3,500	700
St. Lucie .....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Rosa	8,100	29,000	4,500
Sumter .....	.....	.....	.....
Suwannee .....	.....	.....	.....
Taylor .....	.....	.....	.....
Volusia	2,540	12,720	1,109
Wakulla	49	136	38
Walton	33,998	129,420	27,070
Washington	8,815	23,040	4,701
Total	87,460	309,408	70,523

*Not reported.

**TABLE NO. 8. TOTAL VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS
BY COUNTIES.**

COUNTIES.	Annual Products	Live Stock and Poultry	Total Values
Alachua	778,249	386,578	1,164,827
Baker	134,775	49,977	184,752
Bradford	657,440	302,122	959,562
Brevard	158,299	84,339	242,638
Calhoun	152,099	89,902	242,001
Citrus	165,719	149,164	314,883
Clay	166,199	106,524	272,723
Columbia	786,004	456,829	1,242,833
Dade	963,263	103,017	1,066,280
DeSoto	924,149	440,642	1,364,791
Duval	176,051	190,738	366,789
Escambia	308,414	427,851	736,265
*Franklin .....	.....	.....	.....
Gadsden	827,971	239,955	1,067,926
Hamilton	1,002,860	371,603	1,374,463
Hernando	138,565	133,518	272,083
Hillsborough	986,689	563,056	1,549,745
Holmes	313,892	141,369	455,261
Jackson	1,112,445	451,651	1,564,096
Jefferson	734,202	2,935,549	1,027,751
Lafayette	311,762	192,536	504,298
Lake	409,316	231,511	640,827
Lee	237,007	227,673	464,680
Leon	903,383	547,756	1,451,139
Levy	217,481	199,053	416,534
Liberty	79,942	73,484	153,426
Madison	850,648	419,857	1,270,505
Manatee	720,878	106,819	827,697
Marion	1,375,343	360,238	1,735,581
* Monroe .....	.....	.....	.....
Nassau	47,855	92,192	140,047
Orange	833,859	325,124	1,158,983
Osceola	331,569	801,904	1,133,473
Pasco	139,314	144,713	284,027
Polk	667,589	519,220	1,186,809
Putnam	219,736	178,718	398,454
St. Johns	538,229	473,321	811,550
St. Lucie	391,022	116,807	507,829
Santa Rosa	171,119	81,055	252,174
Sumter	716,940	396,923	1,113,863
Suwannee	1,322,979	534,001	1,856,980
Taylor	172,778	206,756	379,534
Volusia	716,940	396,923	1,113,863
Wakulla	173,624	150,698	324,322
Walton	403,910	315,038	718,948
Washington	205,309	195,023	400,332
Total	22,286,181	12,230,575	34,516,756

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 9. TOTAL ACREAGES.

Field Crops	1,166,997
Vegetable and Garden Products.....	41,918
Total acreage in cultivation.....	1,208,915

TABLE NO. 10. TOTAL VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS

Table No. 1—Field crops.....	\$12,870,654
Table No. 2—Vegetable and garden products..	2,797,836
Table No. 3—Fruit crop products.....	4,589,274
Table No. 4—Live Stock	1,809,998
Table No. 5—Poultry and products.....	1,150,516
Table No. 6—Dairy products	1,170,698
Table No. 7—Miscellaneous products.....	127,775
Total	\$34,516,756

AGRICULTURAL
STATISTICS
FOR THE
YEAR 1905.

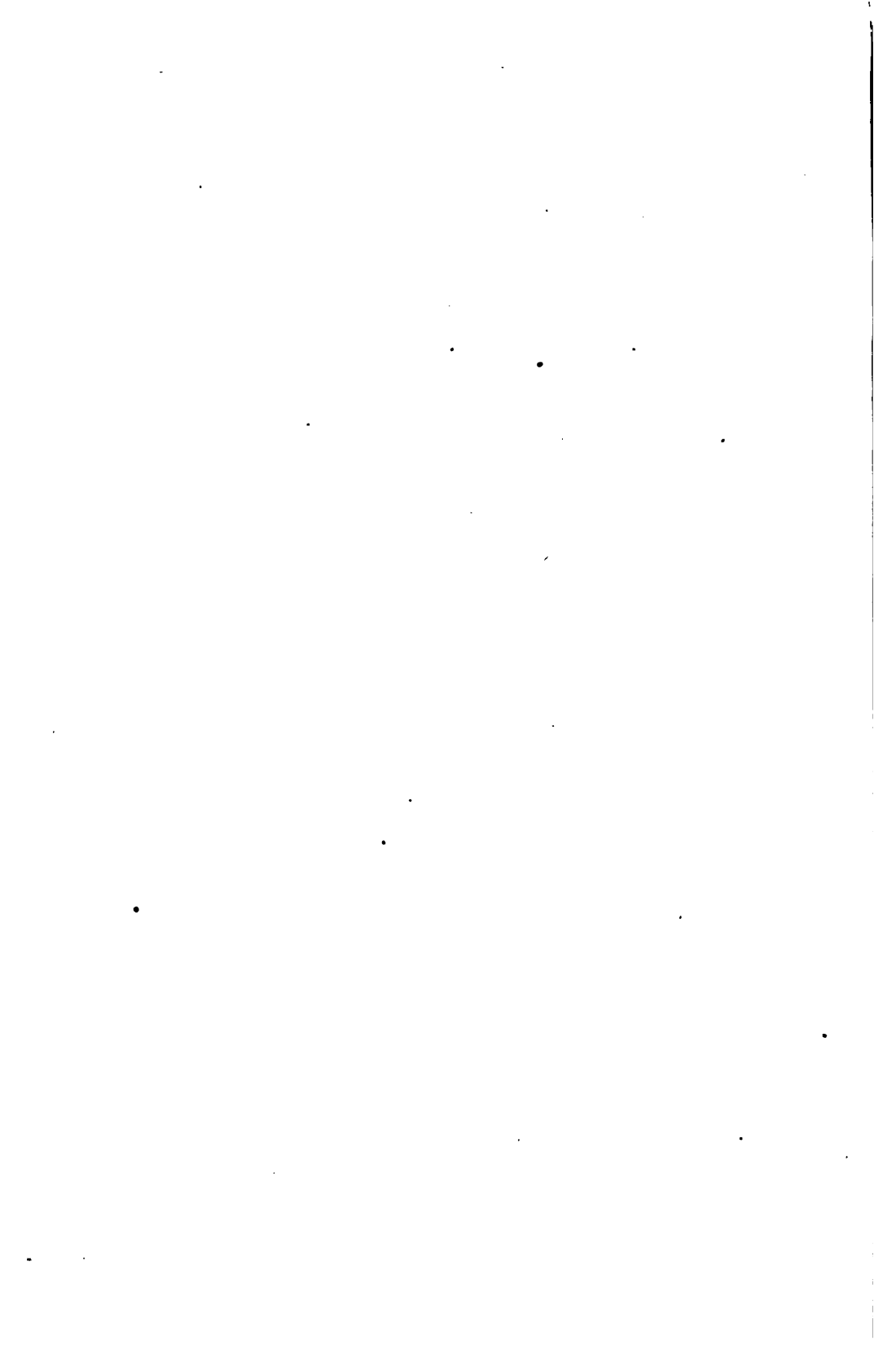


TABLE NO. 1 FIELD CROPS—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	COTTON. (Upland.)		
	Acres.	Bales.	Value.
Alachua	38	22	1,900
Baker			
Bradford			
Brevard			
Calhoun	1,499	565	21,233
Citrus			
Clay			
Columbia			
Dade			
DeSoto			
Duval			
Escambia	1,947	980	53,785
Franklin			
Gadsden	3,000	1,101	48,003
Hamilton			
Hernando			
Hillsborough			
Holmes	4,851	1,474	42,179
Jackson	19,845	6,833	348,850
Jefferson	23,565	6,900	380,612
Lafayette			
Lake			
Lee			
Leon	24,766	7,427	337,353
Levy			
Liberty	808	72	3,088
Madison	6,369	1,866	66,374
Manatee			
Marion	47	15	750
* Monroe			
Nassau	7	3	108
Orange			
Osceola			
Pasco			
Polk			
Putnam			
St. Lucie			
Santa Rosa	1,892	810	38,525
Sumter			
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia			
Wakulla	1,312	495	20,489
Walton	2,568	782	38,900
Washington	3,191	926	46,565
Total	95,655	30,321	1,398,714

* No report.

TABLE NO. 1 FIELD CROPS—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	COTTON. (Sea Island.		
	Acres.	Bales.	Value.
Alachua	14,054	9,974	255,484
Baker	3,509	775	47,145
Bradford	10,423	4,123	236,580
Brevard			
Calhoun	917	329	31,188
Citrus			
Clay	15	21	2,361
Columbia	1,932	4,253	272,580
Dade			
DeSoto			
Duval			
Escambia			
Franklin			
Gadsden	226	75	4,201
Hamilton	33,977	8,840	435,240
Hernando			
Hillsborough			
Holmes			
Jackson	847	243	14,995
Jefferson	1,800	423	29,049
Lafayette	3,240	1,010	68,439
Lake			
Lee			
Leon	143	54	3,428
Levy	1,928	488	30,251
Liberty	24	8	522
Madison	34,201	7,569	461,595
Manatee			
Marion	3,965	1,066	83,720
* Monroe			
Nassau	44	15	2,150
Orange	3	2	150
Osceola			
Pasco			
Polk			
Putnam	295	117	6,075
St. Johns			
St. Lucie			
Santa Rosa			
Sumter	184	8	560
Suwannee	31,877	6,109	483,110
Taylor	2,121	462	29,951
Volusia			
Wakulla	5	1	90
Walton			
Washington	476	118	7,883
Total	163,574	46,103	2,507,007

TABLE NO. 1 FIELD CROPS—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	CORN.		
	Acres.	Bushels	Value.
Alachua	38,611	208,131	124,557
Baker	7,578	45,460	27,155
Bradford	15,043	150,430	113,502
Brevard	7	120	120
Calhoun	6,709	67,231	52,417
Citrus	2,849	37,950	37,950
Clay	3,034	31,865	24,449
Columbia	23,779	212,645	120,067
Dade	12	100	100
DeSoto	5,237	59,360	59,375
Duval	1,687	23,340	15,532
Escambia	4,125	6,905	61,306
Franklin	100	1,100	1,100
Gadsden	19,574	205,756	205,456
Hamilton	37,666	315,929	315,929
Hernando	2,485	41,185	32,495
Hillsborough	3,916	38,851	20,809
Holmes	8,050	70,275	70,593
Jackson	32,924	388,244	198,620
Jefferson	36,308	519,994	174,970
Lafayette	11,076	109,055	83,734
Lake	2,625	31,895	30,365
Lee	78	2,701	2,850
Leon	33,634	331,214	205,095
Levy	8,288	69,615	48,321
Liberty	1,128	9,250	9,260
Madison	61,588	555,234	262,433
Manatee	796	7,595	5,179
Marion	27,638	273,384	162,622
* Monroe			
Nassau	1,648	5,560	5,540
Orange	2,074	26,573	25,108
Osceola	1,335	4,090	7,555
Pasco	2,519	27,415	27,415
Polk	7,432	74,807	75,657
Putnam	3,475	34,875	31,272
St. Johns	1,912	35,592	35,592
St. Lucie	212	1,980	1,980
Santa Rosa	4,356	6,057	6,057
Sumter	6,117	67,136	51,960
Suwannee	36,036	343,075	315,875
Taylor	5,865	48,494	36,676
Volusia	1,943	25,590	14,959
Wakulla	10,348	85,495	41,523
Walton	13,301	189,085	105,835
Washington	9,842	89,403	70,378
Total	\$505,460	\$4,892,629	\$3,355,143

- No report.

TABLE NO. 1 FIELD CROPS—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	OATS.		
	Acres.	Bushels	Value.
Alachua	1,999	24,457	18,085
Baker	204	1,340	695
Bradford	3,914	19,570	19,570
Brevard	1	15	30
Calhoun	23	250	140
Citrus	546	6,600	4,235
Clay	368	2,815	2,154
Columbia	3,193	28,223	18,827
Dade .....	.....	.....	.....
DeSoto	85	1,440	1,234
Duval	28	620	320
Escambia	608	15,750	7,978
Franklin .....	.....	.....	.....
Gadsden	1,459	22,644	22,644
Hamilton	898	8,540	8,640
Hernando	569	13,695	6,920
Hillsborough	108	1,638	668
Holmes	1	35	17
Jackson	617	6,955	3,580
Jefferson	871	9,110	6,387
Lafayette	361	3,165	3,110
Lake	110	680	539
Lee .....	.....	.....	.....
Leon	1,638	16,553	8,800
Levy	2,394	26,550	18,529
Liberty	125	909	613
Madison	1,829	13,252	8,554
Manatee .....	.....	.....	.....
Marion	16,175	166,250	67,952
* Monroe .....	.....	.....	.....
Nassau	98	1,085	641
Orange	103	1,925	1,155
Osceola	6	130	170
Pasco	783	11,874	5,756
Polk	400	5,405	4,228
Putnam	226	2,937	1,373
St. Johns	105	2,475	1,248
St. Lucie .....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Rosa	84	1,270	677
Sumter	1,651	21,124	11,303
Suwannee	100	890	890
Taylor	43	105	105
Volusia	367	2,954	2,037
Wakulla	691	7,625	3,857
Walton	261	2,720	1,656
Washington	425	3,710	2,236
Total	43,448	458,025	267,463

* No report.

TABLE NO. 1 FIELD CROPS—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	SWEET POTATOES		
	Acres.	Bushels	Value.
Alachua	636	62,087	32,505
Baker	239	31,949	17,305
Bradford	1,059	105,900	42,400
Brevard	19	3,307	2,994
Calhoun	149	15,305	11,523
Citrus	278	54,060	27,575
Clay	320	39,495	18,898
Columbia	500	63,152	30,551
Dade	6	1,200	1,200
DeSoto	699	110,107	55,550
Duval	510	78,827	29,331
Escambia	854	91,020	45,510
Franklin	30	400	185
Gadsden	1,021	62,301	31,575
Hamilton			
Hernando	230	27,090	16,133
Hillsborough	474	57,327	45,633
Holmes	258	25,391	12,220
Jackson	1,226	122,910	51,367
Jefferson	1,083	74,634	19,319
Lafayette			
Lake	320	32,459	24,992
Lee	65	4,215	2,840
Leon	1,909	104,780	54,013
Levy	266	11,816	11,497
Liberty	52	7,414	3,513
Madison	695	80,676	42,661
Manatee	98	12,085	6,066
Marion	1,110	116,225	53,594
* Monroe			
Nassau	317	45,325	22,609
Orange	296	32,235	21,214
Osceola	230	44,795	22,860
Pasco	313	43,726	21,818
Polk	977	59,261	26,030
Putnam			
St. Johns	548	75,620	38,360
St. Lucie	54	4,950	4,950
Santa Rosa	312	35,674	17,837
Sumter	331	34,138	16,752
Suwannee	570	91,245	50,048
Taylor	79	11,875	6,522
Volusia	360	50,150	25,075
Wakulla	199	43,400	27,756
Walton			
Washington	525	38,391	19,280
Total	21,332	2,194,432	1,140,936

* No report.

TABLE NO. 1 FIELD CROPS—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	SUGAN CANE.				
	Acres	Bbls. Syrup	Value.	Sugar (lbs.)	Value.
Alachua	207	3,425	17,000	200	10
Baker	100	493	4,712	292	5
Bradford	949	7,736	57,830	.....	.....
Brevard	7	46	565	.....	.....
Calhoun	120	1,588	11,737	.....	.....
Citrus	65	564	6,645	.....	.....
Clay	114	722	6,425	400	16
Columbia	245	1,982	18,591	4,875	286
Dade .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DeSoto	322	2,580	36,813	3,520	211
Duval	170	902	9,503	.....	.....
Escambia	278	1,154	2,380	.....	.....
Franklin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gadsden	551	5,741	43,946	.....	.....
Hamilton	478	3,688	36,880	2,950	75
Hernando	138	1,224	12,135	.....	.....
Hillsborough	176	1,333	15,222	.....	.....
Holmes	142	916	14,251	.....	.....
Jackson	404	4,078	35,179	.....	.....
Jefferson	555	3,719	30,749	820	66
Lafayette	148	1,434	15,416	.....	.....
Lake	48	209	4,107	.....	.....
Lee	51	105	4,000	.....	.....
Leon	1,347	3,634	25,004	200	10
Levy	128	849	11,041	515	22
Liberty	53	681	6,175	.....	.....
Madison	423	3,944	31,761	.....	.....
Manatee	29	228	3,572	.....	.....
Marion	656	4,521	73,640	.....	.....
* Monroe .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nassau	119	454	7,338	.....	.....
Orange	9	29	442	.....	.....
Osceola	24	102	970	.....	.....
Pasco	103	681	8,551	.....	.....
Polk	316	1,276	16,225	2,220	130
Putnam	159	638	8,521	.....	.....
St. Johns	87	728	1,466	17,600	880
St. Lucie	59	117	2,875	.....	.....
Santa Rosa	141	1,080	15,450	.....	.....
Sumter	148	787	11,887	800	46
Suwannee	494	6,979	88,634	300	10
Taylor	63	641	6,390	.....	.....
Volusia	97	1,284	19,260	.....	.....
Wakulla	168	1,968	18,641	.....	.....
Walton	201	1,609	19,156	.....	.....
Washington	226	2,151	20,597	.....	.....
Total	10,318	77,970	781,710	34,692	1,767

* No report.

TABLE NO. 1 FIELD CROPS—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	RICE.		
	Acres.	Bushels	Value.
Alachua	11	100	100
Baker			
Bradford			
Brevard			
Calhoun			
Citrus			
Clay			
Columbia	11	141	121
Dade			
DeSoto	188	9,152	9,187
Duval	7	160	243
Escambia	107	2,360	2,360
Franklin			
Gadsden			
Hamilton	20	240	240
Hernando	65	1,630	1,720
Hillsborough	34	777	1,143
Holmes			
Jackson			
Jefferson	7	110	124
Lafayette	10	260	260
Lake	1	50	100
Lee			
Leon	1	25	25
Levy			
Liberty	3	39	39
Madison			
Manatee	30	965	965
Marion	760	15,400	15,600
* Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange			
Osceola	14	765	1,015
Pasco	2	100	150
Polk	75	2,131	2,288
Putnam			
St. Johns	5	120	155
St. Lucie			
Santa Rosa	1	25	25
Sumter			
Suwannee	3	30	30
Taylor	2	20	20
Volusia			
Wakulla	4	70	70
Walton			
Washington	49	547	541
Total	1,458	37,007	38,311

* No report.

TABLE NO. 1 FIELD CROPS—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	FIELD PEAS.		
	Acres.	Bushels	Value.
Alachua	213	1,588	1,694
Baker	465	2,247	2,333
Bradford	4,283	21,415	21,415
Brevard			
Calhoun	114	1,955	1,965
Citrus	247	3,180	3,650
Clay	143	655	1,335
Columbia	351	3,952	3,581
Dade			
DeSoto	520	7,695	13,491
Duval	37	307	362
Escambia	1,018	5,166	5,166
Franklin			
Gadsden	158	3,080	3,080
Hamilton	591	6,050	6,050
Hernando	263	5,090	5,235
Hillsborough	167	1,579	2,433
Holmes	1	5	8
Jackson			
Jefferson	241	1,632	1,599
Lafayette	720	5,500	5,987
Lake	270	2,670	2,660
Lee			
Leon	353	2,100	3,126
Levy	290	4,531	5,594
Liberty	11	115	130
Madison	122	1,065	1,065
Manatee			
Marion	79	840	1,530
* Monroe			
Nassau	6	98	196
Orange	33	303	630
Osceola	432	9,070	11,415
Pasco	641	1,308	1,967
Polk	469	6,367	7,077
Putnam	613	4,419	4,558
St. Johns	636	2,305	2,410
St. Lucie	28	600	795
Santa Rosa	110	835	1,246
Sumter	82	612	1,470
Suwannee	12	60	60
Taylor	4	40	50
Volusia	516	3,266	4,621
Wakulla	283	2,885	2,885
Walton	415	2,384	3,196
Washington	172	1,623	2,050
Total	15,109	118,592	137,595

* No report.

TABLE NO. 1 FIELD CROPS—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	HAY.		
	(Native Grasses.)		
Alachua	761	1,808	11,208
Baker	20	15	200
Bradford .....	.....	.....	.....
Brevard	4	3	60
Calhoun	10	2	35
Citrus	488	386	5,535
Clay	1,291	404	8,100
Columbia	246	276	4,192
Dade .....	.....	.....	.....
DeSoto	791	1,017	18,420
Duval	176	363	5,403
Escambia	2,553	2,656	39,840
Franklin .....	.....	.....	.....
Gadsden	901	1,450	2,180
Hamilton	31	52	1,040
Hernando	175	209	3,025
Hillsborough	449	610	10,163
Holmes .....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	255	214	3,185
Jefferson	810	696	8,543
Lafayette	387	396	5,930
Lake	620	1,084	11,064
Lee .....	.....	.....	.....
Leon	2,130	2,122	26,584
Levy	69	151	2,071
Liberty	9	7	87
Madison	1,086	860	11,510
Manatee	185	128	2,560
Marion	1,030	2,772	16,370
* Monroe .....	.....	.....	.....
Nassau .....	.....	.....	.....
Orange	937	1,114	14,495
Osceola	117	286	5,800
Pasco	638	942	13,857
Polk	633	1,140	14,413
Putnam	424	715	8,634
St. Johns	558	1,063	15,000
St. Lucie .....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Rosa	200	181	2,715
Sumter	635	752	8,614
Suwannee	16	20	315
Taylor .....	.....	.....	.....
Volusia	456	341	3,410
Wakulla	89	82	1,130
Walton	292	594	12,080
Washington	464	316	4,144
Total	20,308	25,140	321,552

* No report.

TABLE NO. 1 FIELD CROPS—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	MILLET.		
	Acres.	Tons.	Value.
Alachua	13	98	300
Baker			
Bradford			
Brevard			
Calhoun			
Citrus			
Clay			
Columbia			
Dade			
DeSoto			
Duval	1	10	100
Escambia			
Franklin			
Gadsden			
Hamilton			
Hernando			
Hillsborough	1	4	45
Holmes	8	7	74
Jackson			
Jefferson			
Lafayette			
Lake			
Lee			
Leon	15	91	210
Levy			
Liberty			
Madison			
Manatee			
Marion	2	100	100
* Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange			
Osceola	1	4	40
Pasco			
Polk	5	6	110
Putnam	6	52	80
St. Johns			
St. Lucie			
Santa Rosa	2	5	75
Sumter	13	19	217
Suwannee	1	5	5
Taylor			
Volusia			
Wakulla	2	5	100
Walton			
Washington			
Total	70	406	1,516

* No report.

TABLE NO. 1 FIELD CROPS—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	PEANUTS.		
	Acres.	Bushels	Value.
Alachua	4,621	144,774	53,144
Baker	2,392	15,794	20,005
Bradford	6,386	31,930	31,930
Brevard			
Calhoun	1,292	25,850	25,850
Citrus	279	4,940	4,220
Clay	30	510	1,195
Columbia	7,873	122,825	122,825
Dade			
DeSoto	3	50	80
Duval			
Escambia			
Franklin			
Gadsden	3,632	56,350	56,350
Hamilton	7,763	137,244	137,244
Hernando	141	3,180	3,330
Hillsborough	22	392	630
Holmes	2,366	22,845	17,390
Jackson	6,830	138,605	170,100
Jefferson	2,339	40,412	40,293
Lafayette	1,989	67,655	67,060
Lake	10	125	160
Lee			
Leon	1,104	16,836	16,556
Levy	3,303	72,932	72,932
Liberty	147	4,520	4,765
Madison	5,234	181,520	181,520
Manatee			
Marion	3,969	170,990	170,990
* Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange			
Osceola			
Pasco	248	777	809
Polk	120	2,420	2,330
Putnam	3	29	29
St. Johns	10	250	250
St. Lucie	2	100	100
Santa Rosa	94	1,350	1,350
Sumter	1,505	25,703	21,843
Suwannee	18,645	225,805	225,805
Taylor	2,431	33,856	43,393
Volusia	20	127	195
Wakulla	2,405	26,800	36,390
Walton	3,405	37,990	37,990
Washington	3,613	86,900	67,892
Total	94,226	1,662,413	1,626,978

* No report.

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TABLE NO. 1 FIELD CROPS—1905—Continued.

COUNTIES.	TOBACCO. (Open Field Culture.)		
	Acres.	Pounds.	Value.
Alachua			
Baker			
Bradford			
Brevard			
Calhoun			
Citrus			
Clay			
Columbia			
Dade			
DeSoto			
Duval			
Escambia			
Franklin			
Gadsden	1,294	787,533	131,677
Hamilton			
Hernando			
Hillsborough			
Holmes			
Jackson			
Jefferson			
Lafayette			
Lake			
Lee			
Leon	43	34,640	10,413
Levy			
Liberty			
Madison			
Manatee			
Marion			
* Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange			
Osceola			
Pasco			
Polk			
Putnam			
St. Johns			
St. Lucie			
Santa Rosa			
Sumter			
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia			
Wakulla			
Walton			
Washington			
Total	1,337	822,173	142,090

* No report.

TABLE NO. 1 FIELD CROPS—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	TOBACCO. (Grown Under Shade.)		
	Acres.	Pounds.	Value.
Alachua			
Baker			
Bradford			
Brevard			
Calhoun			
Citrus			
Clay			
Columbia			
Dade			
DeSoto			
Duval			
Escambia			
Franklin			
Gadsden	1,019	984,105	408,794
Hamilton			
Hernando			
Hillsborough			
Holmes			
Jackson			
Jefferson			
Lafayette			
Lake			
Lee			
Leon	21	11,660	6,046
Levy			
Liberty			
Madison			
Manatee			
Marion			
* Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange			
Osceola			
Pasco	30	30,000	12,000
Polk			
Putnam			
St. Johns			
St. Lucie			
Santa Rosa			
Sumter			
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia			
Wakulla			
Walton			
Washington			
Total	1,070	1,025,765	426,840

* No report.

TABLE NO. 1 FIELD CROPS—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	CASSAVA.		
	Acres.	Tons.	Value.
Alachua			
Baker			
Bradford			
Brevard			
Calhoun			
Citrus			
Clay			
Columbia			
Dade			
DeSoto	60	502	2,460
Duval			
Escambia			
Franklin			
Gadsden			
Hamilton			
Hernando			
Hillsborough	29	107	672
Holmes			
Jackson			
Jefferson			
Lafayette			
Lake	12	21	217
Lee			
Leon			
Levy			
Liberty			
Madison			
Manatee			
Marion	210	510	2,660
* Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange	11	63	323
Osceola	2	6	70
Pasco	2	14	117
Polk	42	1,046	6,385
Putnam	3	2	25
St. Johns	20	162	1,620
St. Lucie			
Santa Rosa			
Sumter	3	18	93
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia	57	205	905
Wakulla			
Walton			
Washington	6	14	230
Total	457	2,670	15,877

* No report.

TABLE NO. 1 FIELD CROPS—1905—Continued.

COUNTIES.	VELVET BEANS.		
	Acres.	Bushels	Value.
Alachua	1,847	32,755	33,705
Baker	659	3,757	10,291
Bradford	2,515	12,575	12,575
Brevard	2	135	135
Calhoun			
Citrus	794	13,880	19,350
Clay	405	3,665	7,150
Columbia	545	9,140	9,025
Dade			
DeSoto	684	7,390	14,285
Duval	37	368	344
Escambia			
Franklin			
Gadsden	53	400	500
Hamilton	969	15,405	30,810
Hernando	534	12,805	10,095
Hillsborough	23	375	395
Holmes	747	8,117	15,882
Jackson			
Jefferson	696	13,530	13,480
La.ayette	215	4,775	6,345
Lake	198	1,629	1,840
Lee	40	800	200
Leon	399	4,386	3,262
Levy	311	4,285	12,091
Liberty	10	185	265
Madison	77	2,415	4,840
Manatee			
Marion	6,602	131,750	131,150
* Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange	198	2,335	2,380
Osceola	249	5,255	6,445
Pasco	1,575	20,009	10,377
Polk	722	18,870	8,335
Putnam	1,233	3,710	3,710
St. Johns	39	800	780
St. Lucie			
Santa Rosa	127	1,970	3,940
Sumter	592	11,192	9,965
Suwannee	36	880	1,715
Taylor	73	2,575	1,350
Volusia	95	770	987
Wakulla	1,001	10,020	10,020
Walton	2,474	27,715	44,698
Washington	1,117	22,240	15,875
Total	27,893	412,863	464,192

* No report.

TABLE NO. 1 FIELD CROPS—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	ALFALFA. (Lucerne.)		
	Acres.	Tons.	Value.
Alachua			
Baker			
Bradford			
Brevard			
Calhoun			
Citrus			
Clay			
Columbia			
Dade			
DeSoto			
Duval			
Escambia			
Franklin			
Gadsden			
Hamilton			
Hernando			
Hillsborough			
Holmes			
Jackson			
Jefferson			
Lafayette			
Lake			
Lee			
Leon			
Levy			
Liberty			
Madison			
Manatee			
Marion			
* Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange			
Osceola			
Pasco	1	6	90
Polk	20	100	2,000
Putnam			
St. Johns			
St. Lucie			
Santa Rosa	1	1	20
Sumter			
Suwannee	3	10	100
Taylor			
Volusia			
Wakulla			
Walton			
Washington			
Total	25	117	2,210

* No report.

TABLE NO. 1. FIELD CROPS—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	RYE.		
	Acres.	Bushels	Value.
Alachua			
Baker			
Bradford			
Brevard			
Calhoun			
Citrus			
Clay			
Columbia	12	51	99
Dade			
DeSoto			
Duval			
Escambia			
Franklin			
Gadsden	60	600	600
Hamilton			
Hernando	14	330	335
Hillsborough			
Holmes			
Jackson			
Jefferson			
Lafayette			
Lake			
Lee			
Leon	37	233	338
Levy			
Liberty			
Madison			
Manatee			
Marion			
*Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange			
Osceola			
Pasco	121	1,150	1,228
Polk	5	100	100
Putnam			
St. Johns			
St. Lucie			
Santa Rosa			
Sumter			
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia			
Wakulla			
Walton			
Washington	5	55	50
Total	254	2,519	2,750

* No report.

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1905.

COUNTIES.	LETTUCE.		
	Acres.	Crates.	Value.
Alachua	186	43,657	47,233
Baker			
Bradford			
Brevard	1	255	440
Calhoun			
Citrus	8	1,470	2,170
Clay			
Columbia			
Dade			
DeSoto			
Duval	7	1,193	654
Escambia	5	925	575
Franklin			
Gadsden			
Hamilton			
Hernando	1	50	60
Hillsborough	6	1,515	1,625
Holmes			
Jackson			
Jefferson			
Lafayette			
Lake	24	5,475	5,475
Lee			
Leon	2	110	66
Levy	1	160	240
Liberty			
Madison			
Manatee	172	43,750	46,500
Marion	170	27,000	40,000
*Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange	111	50,170	100,215
Osceola			
Pasco	15	943	897
Polk	3	82	90
Putnam	2	60	100
St. Johns			
St. Lucie	1	100	200
Santa Rosa			
Sumter	6	1,480	2,626
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia	45	9,340	10,300
Wakulla			
Walton			
Washington			
Total	766	187,735	259,466

* No report.

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	CELERY.		
	Acres.	Crates.	Value.
Alachua	1	100	100
Baker			
Bradford			
Brevard	1	115	225
Calhoun			
Citrus			
Clay			
Columbia			
Dade	1	100	200
DeSoto			
Duval	2	97	272
Escambia			
Franklin			
Gadsden			
Hamilton			
Hernando			
Hillsborough	48	27,135	44,245
Holmes			
Jackson			
Jefferson			
Lafayette			
Lake			
Lee			
Leon	1	70	38
Levy			
Liberty			
Madison	1	400	400
Manatee	12	3,650	8,050
Marion			
*Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange	165	139,140	277,280
Osceola	1	200	500
Pasco			
Polk	19	3,210	7,140
Putnam	9	1,740	2,470
St. Johns			
St. Lucie			
Santa Rosa			
Sumter			
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia	5	1,380	1,610
Wakulla			
Walton			
Washington			
Total	266	177,337	342,530

* No report.

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	PEPPER.		
	Acres.	Crates.	Value.
Alachua	12	2,062	1,645
Baker			
Bradford			
Brevard			
Calhoun			
Citrus	3	290	470
Clay			
Columbia	2	26	52
Dade	69	19,018	23,032
DeSoto			
Duval			
Escambia	3	465	465
Franklin			
Gadsden			
Hamilton			
Hernando	10	630	880
Hillsborough	1	40	40
Holmes			
Jackson			
Jefferson	1	5	30
Lafayette			
Lake			
Lee	32	4,410	6,070
Leon	1	60	15
Levy			
Liberty			
Madison			
Manatee	7	3,200	3,800
Marion	3	90	150
* Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange			
Osceola			
Pasco	13	897	1,034
Polk	9	795	715
Putnam			
St. Johns	2	72	216
St. Lucie			
Santa Rosa			
Sumter	6	2,150	1,915
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia	1	20	30
Wakulla			
Walton			
Washington			
Total	175	34,230	40,559

* No report.

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	IRISH POTATOES.		
	Acres.	Bushels	Value.
Alachua	54	1,650	1,828
Baker	1	25	10
Bradford	539	25,495	25,495
Brevard	11	800	22,300
Calhoun			
Citrus	69	5,760	6,875
Clay	251	24,475	28,290
Columbia	18	1,159	1,159
Dade	19	2,050	2,615
DeSoto	50	5,677	10,046
Duval	140	10,179	7,543
Escambia	150	14,340	14,220
Franklin			
Gadsden			
Hamilton	2	76	157
Hernando	10	770	885
Hillsborough	140	8,795	10,029
Holmes			
Jackson			
Jefferson	1	70	80
Lafayette			
Lake	15	1,197	2,070
Lee			
Leon	10	560	410
Levy	38	1,438	1,819
Liberty			
Madison			
Manatee	3	600	900
Marion	52	1,456	2,800
*Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange	50	6,137	7,537
Osceola	25	2,840	3,675
Pasco	71	3,971	5,945
Polk	245	11,828	15,159
Putnam	233	7,647	7,647
St. Johns	2,984	338,230	483,339
St. Lucie	10	1,150	1,150
Santa Rosa	1	60	60
Sumter	14	792	854
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia	65	9,360	13,440
Wakulla			
Walton	75	5,363	5,369
Washington	1	50	55
Total	5,347	494,000	683,761

* No report.

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	CABBAGE.		
	Acres.	Crates.	Value.
Alachua	139	5,792	5,946
Baker			
Bradford			
Brevard	3	460	515
Calhoun			
Citrus	134	17,040	19,310
Clay	1	200	150
Columbia	3	82	135
Dade	11	1,475	1,620
DeSoto	14	1,997	2,592
Duval	79	4,625	5,833
Escambia	50	7,330	8,930
Franklin			
Gadsden			
Hamilton			
Hernando	45	4,085	4,415
Hillsborough	76	7,791	8,419
Holmes			
Jackson			
Jefferson	2	100	200
Lafayette			
Lake	77	13,195	13,210
Lee			
Leon	7	660	441
Levy	12	377	653
Liberty			
Madison	1	40	40
Manatee	118	18,900	18,900
Marion	260	20,500	20,500
* Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange	39	2,933	3,620
Osceola	16	1,968	2,295
Pasco	62	3,587	3,658
Polk	108	7,928	9,212
Putnam	24	628	772
St. Johns	6	440	660
St. Lucie	4	325	650
Santa Rosa			
Sumter	686	84,154	90,767
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia	16	2,740	2,900
Wakulla			
Walton			
Washington			
Total	1,993	209,352	226,348

* No report.

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	TOMATOES.		
	Acres.	Crates.	Value.
Alachua	39	4,266	2,747
Baker			
Bradford			
Brevard	29	3,850	5,385
Calhoun			
Citrus	35	2,870	3,390
Clay			
Columbia	1	62	122
Dade	2,986	456,041	582,131
DeSoto	351	49,595	53,068
Duval	105	7,305	5,516
Escambia	14	2,660	2,660
Franklin			
Gadsden			
Hamilton			
Hernando	11	1,180	1,170
Hillsborough	139	11,797	12,626
Holmes			
Jackson			
Jefferson	1	30	45
Lafayette			
Lake	100	13,842	13,825
Lee	213	28,790	28,790
Leon	3	118	117
Levy	7	282	272
Liberty			
Madison	12	2,000	1,500
Manatee	542	74,825	74,825
Marion	618	43,450	43,450
*Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange	36	7,720	9,267
Osceola	13	2,305	2,920
Pasco	71	4,501	4,565
Polk	726	10,675	101,685
Putnam			
St. Johns	15	860	2,122
St. Lucie	106	19,100	33,000
Santa Rosa			
Sumter	1,748	188,115	209,728
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia	29	6,857	7,280
Wakulla			
Walton			
Washington			
Total	7,950	1,034,096	1,202,206

* No report.

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	SQUASHES.		
	Acres.	Crates.	Value.
Alachua	10	858	629
Baker			
Bradford			
Brevard	1	75	75
Calhoun			
Citrus	24	1,450	2,805
Clay			
Columbia	2	54	116
Dade	14	1,723	2,135
DeSoto	4	625	510
Duval	4	733	473
Escambia	1	100	100
Franklin			
Gadsden			
Hamilton			
Hernando			
Hillsborough	1	125	95
Holmes			
Jackson			
Jefferson			
Lafayette			
Lake	14	1,965	1,565
Lee	28	6,465	5,650
Leon	2	103	113
Levy			
Liberty			
Madison			
Manatee	12	2,809	2,125
Marion	18	2,350	2,350
* Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange	10	500	500
Osceola			
Pasco	17	1,277	768
Polk	35	3,065	3,125
Putnam			
St. Johns	2	150	260
St. Lucie	2	300	350
Santa Rosa			
Sumter	9	1,110	655
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia	1	150	130
Wakulla			
Walton			
Washington			
Total	211	25,987	24,529

* No report.

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	EGG PLANTS.		
	Acres.	Crates.	Value.
Alachua	20	2,564	2,140
Baker			
Bradford			
Brevard			
Calhoun			
Citrus	3	200	325
Clay			
Columbia	1	42	82
Dade	69	14,089	20,912
DeSoto	2	650	650
Duval	3	670	680
Escambia	2	300	350
Franklin			
Gadsden			
Hamilton			
Hernando	8	570	975
Hillsborough	36	3,333	5,236
Holmes			
Jackson			
Jefferson			
Lafayette			
Lake	5	680	800
Lee	39	8,460	8,665
Leon	3	80	70
Levy			
Liberty			
Madison			
Manatee	36	9,050	11,050
Marion	14	2,505	3,860
*Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange			
Osceola	7	3,910	4,425
Pasco	62	4,654	50,099
Polk	14	1,820	1,870
Putnam			
St. Johns	2	150	300
St. Lucie			
Santa Rosa			
Sumter	10	1,095	937
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia	3	660	670
Wakulla			
Walton			
Washington			
Total	339	55,482	114,146

* No report.

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	CUCUMBERS.		
	Acres.	Crates.	Value.
Alachua	323	34,421	18,318
Baker			
Bradford			
Brevard	1	225	225
Calhoun			
Citrus	5	430	600
Clay			
Columbia	1	28	61
Dade	46	5,887	9,187
DeSoto	61	11,955	14,428
Duval	4	575	577
Escambia	1	300	200
Franklin			
Gadsden			
Hamilton			
Hernando	7	880	720
Hillsborough	31	3,633	3,874
Holmes			
Jackson			
Jefferson			
Lafayette			
Lake	20	5,005	5,005
Lee			
Leon	3	55	54
Levy	218	48,032	14,944
Liberty			
Madison	1	25	25
Manatee	36	11,750	15,600
Marion	50	8,650	9,050
*Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange	1	550	1,050
Osceola	1	20	30
Pasco	18	1,477	1,500
Polk	63	4,031	4,011
Putnam	2	60	120
St. Johns	3	340	360
St. Lucie	4	1,000	1,500
Santa Rosa			
Sumter	353	112,792	120,626
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia	3	1,185	965
Wakulla			
Walton			
Washington			
Total	1,256	254,406	223,038

* No report.

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	WATERMELONS.		
	Acres.	Car Load.	Value.
Alachua	206	1,094	5,534
Baker	6	4	320
Bradford	50	25	1,800
Brevard	3	4	525
Calhoun			
Citrus	118	164	13,980
Clay	24	7	2,000
Columbia	4	4	300
Dade			
DeSoto	256	163	21,850
Duval	96	138	4,544
Escambia	360	185	19,200
Franklin			
Gadsden			
Hamilton	85	102	2,020
Hernando	56	39	4,200
Hillsborough	276	176	11,139
Holmes			
Jackson	23	7	390
Jefferson	1,123	426	28,890
Lafayette			
Lake	776	328	29,170
Lee			
Leon	36	9	1,125
Levy	47	54	3,016
Liberty			
Madison	70	22	880
Manatee			
Marion	3,299	1,683	59,900
* Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange	28	109	5,603
Osceola	61	96	6,370
Pasco	220	58	13,591
Polk	251	194	9,755
Putnam	31	15	720
St. Johns	57	57	5,500
St. Lucie	11	3	1,000
Santa Rosa	3	3	150
Sumter	1,082	369	37,358
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia	54	27	5,195
Wakulla	24	6	975
Walton	97	101	10,141
Washington	16	14	780
Total	8,849	5,681	307,271

* No report.

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TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	CANTALOUPE8.		
	Acres.	Crates.	Value.
Alachua	514	19,615	10,240
Baker			
Bradford			
Brevard			
Calhoun			
Citrus	8	880	950
Clay			
Columbia			
Dade			
DeSoto			
Duval	5	375	450
Escambia	29	3,125	3,125
Franklin			
Gadsden			
Hamilton			
Hernando	1	120	115
Hillsborough	29	1,429	2,611
Holmes			
Jackson			
Jefferson	10	223	566
Lafayette			
Lake	9	1,380	1,332
Lee	6	600	900
Leon	11	120	146
Levy			
Liberty			
Madison	28	200	800
Manatee			
Marion	2,016	94,350	114,950
* Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange	7	300	800
Osceola			
Pasco	47	2,778	1,866
Polk	24	2,025	2,225
Putnam	33	160	355
St. Johns	2	300	500
St. Lucie			
Santa Rosa	2	100	100
Sumter	193	15,408	14,220
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia	1	140	140
Wakulla	2	90	180
Walton			
Washington			
Total	2,977	143,718	156,071

* No report.

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	ENGLISH PEAS.		
	Acres.	Crates.	Value.
Alachua	33	1,639	2,248
Baker			
Bradford			
Brevard			
Calhoun			
Citrus			
Clay			
Columbia			
Dade	1	75	500
DeSoto	1	20	40
Duval			
Escambia	8	500	400
Franklin			
Gadsden			
Hamilton			
Hernando			
Hillsborough	2	87	103
Holmes			
Jackson			
Jefferson			
Lafayette			
Lake	74	4,551	6,200
Lee			
Leon	3	80	84
Levy	3	145	175
Liberty			
Madison			
Manatee			
Marion	19	1,850	3,600
* Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange	1	85	55
Osceola			
Pasco	4	320	260
Polk	4	240	680
Putnam			
St. Johns	2	80	200
St. Lucie			
Santa Rosa			
Sumter			
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia	7	1,310	2,050
Wakulla			
Walton			
Washington			
Total	157	10,926	16,595

* No report.

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	BEETS.		
	Acres.	Crates.	Value.
Alachua	23	1,515	3,187
Baker			
Bradford			
Brevard	1	80	150
Calhoun			
Citrus	8	1,830	2,370
Clay			
Columbia			
Dade	2	200	450
DeSoto			
Duval	1	30	30
Escambia	1	775	900
Franklin			
Gadsden			
Hamilton			
Hernando			
Hillsborough	4	310	545
Holmes			
Jackson			
Jefferson	1	30	40
Lafayette			
Lake			
Lee			
Leon	1	50	27
Levy			
Liberty			
Madison	1	50	150
Manatee	10	2,575	2,575
Marion	87	12,850	13,250
*Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange	2	150	150
Osceola	1	170	200
Pasco	3	193	199
Polk	80	1,163	1,934
Putnam			
St. Johns	2	400	600
St. Lucie	1	150	250
Santa Rosa			
Sumter	30	5,184	5,127
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia	4	855	795
Wakulla			
Walton			
Washington			
Total	263	28,570	32,329

* No report.

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	BEANS.		
	Acres.	Crates.	Value.
Alachua	230	16,259	10,671
Baker	2	48	61
Bradford	25	1,500	1,200
Brevard	144	13,550	22,410
Calhoun			
Citrus	53	7,070	8,920
Clay			
Columbia	3	65	120
Dade	86	10,274	16,809
DeSoto	535	69,828	75,764
Duval	10	799	864
Escambia	4	900	800
Franklin			
Gadsden			
Hamilton			
Hernando	10	980	965
Hillsborough	82	6,221	5,636
Holmes			
Jackson			
Jefferson	1	80	40
Lafayette			
Lake	161	13,472	13,621
Lee			
Leon	3	60	60
Levy	25	1,812	1,321
Liberty			
Madison			
Manatee	13	2,185	3,570
Marion	1,420	75,000	75,000
*Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange	18	1,655	1,845
Osceola	49	6,240	8,060
Pasco	36	1,999	1,838
Polk	511	20,931	20,655
Putnam	6	180	370
St. Johns			
St. Lucie	382	37,907	48,935
Santa Rosa			
Sumter	556	33,245	38,795
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia	3	1,020	1,285
Wakulla			
Walton			
Washington			
Total	4,366	323,230	359,615

* No report.

TABLE NO. 2. VEGETABLE AND GARDEN PRODUCTS—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	ONIONS.		
	Acres.	Crates.	Value.
Alachua			
Baker			
Bradford			
Brevard	5	500	550
Calhoun			
Citrus			
Clay			
Columbia			
Dade			
DeSoto			
Duval			
Escambia			
Franklin			
Gadsden			
Hamilton			
Hernando			
Hillsborough			
Holmes			
Jackson			
Jefferson			
Lafayette			
Lake			
Lee			
Leon			
Levy			
Liberty			
Madison			
Manatee			
Marion			
*Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange			
Osceola			
Pasco			
Polk			
Putnam			
St. Johns			
St. Lucie			
Santa Rosa			
Sumter			
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia			
Wakulla			
Walton			
Washington			
Total	5	500	550

* No report.

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1905.

COUNTIES.	ORANGES.			
	Bearing Trees.	Non. Bearing Trees.	No. of Boxes.	Value.
Alachua	10,799	1,247	11,589	27,798
Baker	2,001	5,004	5,008	5,008
Bradford				
Brevard	162,400	64,960	164,424	285,380
Calhoun				
Citrus	2,310	5,885	3,105	6,230
Clay	646	3,470	166	320
Columbia				
Dade	14,405	62,201	13,008	21,196
DeSoto	127,248	183,211	646,646	646,646
Duval	4,493	6,051	1,976	1,574
Escambia				
Franklin				
Gadsden				
Hamilton				
Hernando	4,431	9,665	3,306	3,972
Hillsborough	143,871	159,128	449,164	519,467
Holmes				
Jackson				
Jefferson				
Lafayette	40	63	19	36
Lake	176,453	192,452	87,586	92,409
Lee	29,890	146,500	92,190	92,190
Leon	12	16	9	18
Levy	306	1,481	1,038	1,100
Liberty				
Madison				
Manatee	107,825	75,471	237,532	239,532
Marion	55,405	25,200	56,280	67,525
*Monroe				
Nassau				
Orange	311,208	223,227	521,101	559,556
Osceola	39,515	37,585	124,109	154,325
Pasco	10,082	22,336	19,462	19,715
Polk	152,221	10,843	229,337	235,91
Putnam	171,034	77,204	76,002	113,983
St. Johns	18,420	1,681	8,895	16,016
St. Lucie	36,796	38,910	34,510	69,020
Santa Rosa	17	135	25	60
Sumter	38,310	30,789	55,063	55,669
Suwannee				
Taylor				
Volusia	166,806	152,675	119,645	119,645
Wakulla				
Walton				
Washington				
Total	1,786,944	1,537,395	2,961,195	3,353,609

* No report.

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	LEMONS.			
	Bearing Trees.	Non. Bearing Trees.	No. of Boxes.	Value.
Alachua				
Baker				
Bradford				
Brevard	124	235	74	92
Calhoun				
Citrus				
Clay				
Columbia				
Dade	52	589	20	40
DeSoto	61	22	177	178
Duval				
Escambia				
Franklin				
Gadsden				
Hamilton				
Hernando				
Hillsborough	3,390	4,000	7,150	8,550
Holmes				
Jackson				
Jefferson				
Lafayette				
Lake				
Lee				
Leon				
Levy				
Liberty				
Madison				
Manatee				
Marion				
*Monroe				
Nassau				
Orange				
Osceola				
Pasco				
Polk	525	10	408	420
Putnam				
St. Johns				
St. Lucie	20	250	20	50
Santa Rosa				
Sumter				
Suwannee				
Taylor				
Volusia	200		450	900
Wakulla				
Walton				
Washington				
Total	4,372	5,106	8,299	10,236

* No report.

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	LIMES.		
	Trees.	Crates.	Value.
Alachua			
Baker			
Bradford			
Brevard	39	56	211
Calhoun			
Citrus			
Clay			
Columbia			
Dade	1,616	316	510
DeSoto	30	78	81
Duval			
Escambia			
Franklin			
Gadsden			
Hamilton			
Hernando			
Hillsborough			
Holmes			
Jackson			
Jefferson			
Lafayette			
Lake			
Lee	50	20	20
Leon			
Levy			
Liberty			
Madison			
Manatee			
Marion			
*Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange			
Osceola			
Pasco			
Polk	325	700	1,100
Putnam	25	30	90
St. Johns			
St. Lucie			
Santa Rosa			
Sumter			
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia			
Wakulla			
Walton			
Washington			
Total	2,085	1,200	2,012

* No report.

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	GRAPEFRUIT.		
	Trees.	Crates.	Value.
Alachua	844	443	831
Baker	5,000	100	200
Bradford			
Brevard	5,563	8,707	19,938
Calhoun			
Citrus	430	143	430
Clay			
Columbia			
Dade	81,664	24,797	43,003
DeSoto	12,905	59,808	119,442
Duval	315	175	218
Escambia			
Franklin			
Gadsden			
Hamilton			
Hernando	469	776	1,695
Hillsborough	15,995	20,176	30,375
Holmes			
Jackson			
Jefferson			
Lafayette			
Lake	12,437	5,071	10,852
Lee	105,420	31,435	62,870
Leon			
Levy			
Liberty			
Madison			
Manatee	26,083	23,090	56,035
Marion	20,825	25,380	49,970
* Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange	15,379	14,615	28,159
Osceola	1,259	3,295	4,400
Pasco	441	648	1,944
Polk	27,700	53,461	68,074
Putnam	3,769	7,905	15,293
St. Johns	1,216	491	1,129
St. Lucie	15,670	9,796	27,005
Santa Rosa			
Sumter	69	39	103
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia	19,555	11,011	15,868
Wakulla			
Walton			
Washington			
Total	373,008	301,301	558,434

* No report.

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	PINEAPPLES.	
	No. of Crates.	Value.
Alachua		
Baker		
Bradford		
Brevard	2,555	5,965
Calhoun		
Citrus		
Clay		
Columbia		
Dade	231,300	324,236
DeSoto	10,430	16,275
Duval		
Escambia		
Franklin		
Gadsden		
Hamilton		
Hernando		
Hillsborough	12,926	19,776
Holmes		
Jackson		
Jefferson		
Lafayette		
Lake	50	100
Lee	29,400	29,200
Leon		
Levy		
Liberty		
Madison		
Manatee		
Marion	354	675
*Monroe		
Nassau		
Orange	2,970	3,700
Osceola	20	45
Pasco		
Polk	160	450
Putnam		
St. Johns		
St. Lucie	281,870	422,480
Santa Rosa		
Sumter		
Suwannee		
Taylor		
Volusia	125	285
Wakulla		
Walton		
Washington		
Total	572,159	823,216

* No report.

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	BANANAS.	
	Bunches	Value
Alachua .....	.....	.....
Baker, .....	.....	.....
Bradford .....	.....	.....
Brevard	600	600
Calhoun .....	.....	.....
Citrus .....	.....	.....
Clay .....	.....	.....
Columbia .....	.....	.....
Dade	1,662	924
DeSoto	672	336
Duval .....	.....	.....
Escambia .....	.....	.....
Franklin .....	.....	.....
Gadsden .....	.....	.....
Hamilton .....	.....	.....
Hernando .....	.....	.....
Hillsborough	150	75
Holmes .....	.....	.....
Jackson .....	.....	.....
Jefferson .....	.....	.....
Lafayette .....	.....	.....
Lake .....	.....	.....
Lee	550	405
Leon	29	15
Levy .....	.....	.....
Liberty .....	.....	.....
Madison .....	.....	.....
Manatee .....	.....	.....
Marion .....	.....	.....
* Monroe .....	.....	.....
Nassau .....	.....	.....
Orange	750	425
Osceola	20	35
Pasco	215	424
Polk	200	100
Putnam .....	.....	.....
St. Johns	139	136
St. Lucie	2,050	2,050
Santa Rosa .....	.....	.....
Sumter .....	.....	.....
Suwannee .....	.....	.....
Taylor .....	.....	.....
Volusia .....	.....	.....
Wakulla .....	.....	.....
Walton .....	.....	.....
Washington .....	.....	.....
Total	7,037	5,525

* No report.

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	SUGAR APPLES.	
	Crates.	Value.
Alachua		
Baker		
Bradford		
Brevard		
Calhoun		
Citrus		
Clay		
Columbia		
Dade	14	15
DeSoto		
Duval		
Escambia		
Franklin		
Gadsden		
Hamilton		
Hernando		
Hillsborough	100	150
Holmes		
Jackson		
Jefferson		
Lafayette		
Lake		
Lee	13	35
Leon		
Levy		
Liberty		
Madison		
Manatee		
Marion		
*Monroe		
Nassau		
Orange		
Osceola		
Pasco		
Polk		
Putnam		
St. Johns		
St. Lucie		
Santa Rosa		
Sumter		
Suwannee		
Taylor		
Volusia		
Wakulla		
Walton		
Washington		
Total	127	200

* No report.

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	AVOCADO PEARS.	
	Crates.	Value.
Alachua	30	60
Baker		
Bradford		
Brevard		
Calhoun		
Citrus		
Clay		
Columbia		
Dade	952	1,705
DeSoto	10	20
Duval		
Escambia		
Franklin		
Gadsden		
Hamilton		
Hernando		
Hillsborough		
Holmes		
Jackson		
Jefferson		
Lafayette		
Lake		
Lee	83	166
Leon		
Levy		
Liberty		
Madison		
Manatee		
Marion		
* Monroe		
Nassau		
Orange		
Osceola		
Pasco		
Polk		
Putnam		
St. Johns		
St. Lucie		
Santa Rosa		
Sumter		
Suwannee		
Taylor		
Volusia		
Wakulla		
Walton		
Washington		
Total	1,076	1,941

* No report.

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	GUAVAS.	
	Crates.	Value.
Alachua		
Baker		
Bradford		
Brevard	372	303
Calhoun		
Citrus		
Clay		
Columbia		
Dade	2,097	2,807
DeSoto	5,400	5,400
Duval		
Escambia		
Franklin		
Gadsden		
Hamilton		
Hernando	4	6
Hillsborough	422	478
Holmes		
Jackson		
Jefferson		
Lafayette		
Lake		
Lee	955	955
Leon		
Levy		
Liberty		
Madison		
Manatee	1,000	1,500
Marion		
* Monroe		
Nassau		
Orange	13	26
Osceola	10	30
Pasco	425	468
Polk		
Putnam		
St. Johns	75	145
St. Lucie	450	450
Santa Rosa		
Sumter	50	50
Suwannee		
Taylor		
Volusia		
Wakulla		
Walton		
Washington		
Total	11,270	12,623

* No report.

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	COCOANUTS.		
	Trees.	Nuts.	Value.
Alachua			
Baker			
Bradford			
Brevard			
Calhoun			
Citrus			
Clay			
*Columbia			
Dade	3,240		
DeSoto	2	20	20
Duval			
Escambia			
Franklin			
Gadsden			
Hamilton			
Hernando			
Hillsborough			
Holmes			
Jackson			
Jefferson			
Lafayette			
Lake			
Lee	450	1,800	145
Leon			
Levy			
Liberty			
Madison			
Manatee			
Marion			
*Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange			
Osceola			
Pasco			
Polk			
Putnam			
St. Johns			
St. Lucie	50		
Santa Rosa			
Sumter			
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia			
Wakulla			
Walton			
Washington			
Total	3,742	1,820	147

* No report.

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	PECANS.		
	Trees.	Bushels.	Value
Alachua	9,206	161	324
Baker	40	32	63
Bradford			
Brevard	100	6	50
Calhoun			
Citrus	43	40	80
Clay	70	65	191
Columbia	354	111	642
Dade			
DeSoto	6	40	52
Duval	11	11	33
Escambia	2,120	526	2,630
Franklin			
Gadsden	250	51	204
Hamilton			
Hernando			
Hillsborough	77	6	35
Holmes			
Jackson			
Jefferson	302	156	480
Lafayette	648	21	53
Lake			
Lee			
Leon	4,166	1,357	3,830
Levy	402	110	460
Liberty			
Madison	100	40	200
Manatee			
Marion			
* Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange	1,585	12	50
Osceola	5	4	20
Pasco	2	20	80
Polk	43	224	260
Putnam			
St. Johns	1,042	284	1,403
St. Lucie			
Santa Rosa	2,390	463	1,952
Sumter			
Suwannee	80	27	30
Taylor			
Volusia	2,189	33	67
Wakulla	95	80	170
Walton			
Washington	200		200
Total	25,526	3,880	13,504

* No report.

12—C A

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1905—Continued.

COUNTIES.	STRAWBERRIES.		
	Acres.	Qts.	Value.
Alachua	3	3,500	332
Baker	1	100	10
Bradford	643	1,623,800	243,200
Brevard	1	5,000	1,000
Calhoun			
Citrus	1	800	80
Clay	38	108,750	12,170
Columbia			
Dade	1	1,091	310
DeSoto	3	5,100	510
Duval	11	20,827	2,104
Escambia	20	44,200	4,420
Franklin			
Gadsden			
Hamilton			
Hernando	8	14,650	4,305
Hillsborough	264	573,405	80,764
Holmes			
Jackson	1	40	8
Jefferson			
Lafayette			
Lake			
Lee			
Leon	8	5,010	1,112
Levy			
Liberty			
Madison			
Manatee			
Marion			
*Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange	1	1,835	535
Osceola	1	140	30
Pasco	34	66,000	7,688
Polk	289	332,220	45,085
Putnam	15	6,313	428
St. Johns	4	10,900	1,320
St. Lucie	3	1,800	400
Santa Rosa			
Sumter	1	100	16
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia	8	26,900	2,690
Wakulla			
Walton			
Washington	3	3,750	375
Total	1,362	2,856,231	408,891

* No report.

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	PEARS.		
	Trees.	Bbla.	Value.
Alachua	1,145	581	672
Baker	1,419	267	322
Bradford			
Brevard			
Calhoun			
Citrus	400	350	690
Clay	682	430	1,143
Columbia	866	526	555
Dade			
DeSoto	39	31	70
Duval	3,549	2,326	4,341
Escambia	1,385	1,100	1,190
Franklin			
Gadsden			
Hamilton			
Hernando	95	83	129
Hillsborough	812	513	716
Holmes			
Jackson	8,549	7,844	9,678
Jefferson	347	499	741
Lafayette	2,041	766	1,898
Lake			
Lee	9,769	4,829	5,051
Leon	845	731	819
Levy	50	100	100
Liberty	72	150	240
Madison			
Manatee	87	225	450
Marion			
*Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange	4	3	6
Osceola	40	100	130
Pasco	1,210	886	888
Polk	556	481	888
Putnam	264	375	494
St. Johns	2,450	1,288	2,803
St. Lucie			
Santa Rosa	55	40	40
Sumter	281	264	663
Suwannee	771	730	883
Taylor	76	85	207
Volusia	1,639	719	719
Wakulla	880	987	2,331
Walton			
Washington			
Total	40,428	27,009	39,357

* No report.

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	PEACHES.		
	Trees.	Bushels.	Value.
Alachua	1,042	869	894
Baker	6,785	3,427	4,407
Bradford			
Brevard	756	215	360
Calhoun			
Citrus	4,870	1,289	1,880
Clay	8,320	3,747	6,704
Columbia	4,504	6,472	5,875
Dade			
DeSoto	1,346	1,257	2,134
Duval	8,611	1,929	2,246
Escambia	2,265	3,625	3,625
Franklin			
Gadsden			
Hamilton			
Hernando	2,542	1,470	1,961
Hillsborough	6,920	2,920	4,967
Holmes	2,968	646	646
Jackson			
Jefferson	690	1,127	1,116
Lafayette	2,809	3,266	3,327
Lake	14,119	3,409	3,580
Lee			
Leon	4,974	2,789	3,859
Levy	3,375	3,346	3,532
Liberty	25	50	50
Madison	190	180	180
Manatee			
Marion	325	170	330
*Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange	1,087	582	635
Osceola	855	505	810
Pasco	21,076	6,936	6,936
Polk	6,540	3,300	3,974
Putnam	9,753	7,044	7,044
St. Johns	6,648	3,118	5,628
St. Lucie			
Santa Rosa	8,216	5,553	5,553
Sevier	1,110	1,745	1,702
Suwannee	17,944	18,684	18,684
Volusia	683	1,433	1,433
Wakulla	129,907	25,106	18,904
Walton	2,502	4,955	4,900
Washington	21,191	3,607	3,561
Washington	1,150	1,233	1,221
Total	306,198	126,004	133,058

* No report.

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	GRAPE VINES.	
	GRAPES.	
	Lbs.	Value.
Alachua	1,308	98
Baker	402	35
Bradford		
Brevard	10,850	655
Calhoun		
Citrus	51,000	5,100
Clay	3,720	360
Columbia	29,284	714
Dade		
DeSoto	5,190	647
Duval	31,130	1,307
Escambia		
Franklin		
Gadsden		
Hamilton		
Hernando		
Hillsborough	6,810	638
Holmes		
Jackson		
Jefferson	310	29
Lafayette	1,804	50
Lake	3,360	440
Lee		
Leon	25,282	612
Levy	2,893	237
Liberty		
Madison	5,069	225
Manatee		
Marion		
*Monroe		
Nassau		
Orange	7,800	250
Osceola	400	50
Pasco	32,600	714
Polk	1,661	656
Putnam	1,695	50
St. Johns	190,400	4,600
St. Lucie		
Santa Rosa	300	30
Sumter	1,425	147
Suwannee		
Taylor		
Volusia	4,000	380
Wakulla	12,000	50
Walton		
Washington		
Total	430,331	18,012

* No report.

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	GRAPE VINES.	
	WINES.	
	Gal.	Value.
Alachua		
Baker	10	10
Bradford		
Brevard		
Calhoun		
Citrus		
Clay	5,420	5,360
Columbia		
Dade		
DeSoto		
Duval	2,445	2,170
Escambia	500	250
Franklin		
Gadsden		
Hamilton		
Hernando		
Hillsborough	120	131
Holmes		
Jackson		
Jefferson	300	300
Lafayette	510	600
Lake	15	10
Lee		
Leon	134	20
Levy	5	5
Liberty		
Madison	480	200
Manatee		
Marion		
*Monroe		
Nassau		
Orange	3,200	5,500
Osceola		
Pasco	255	270
Polk		
Putnam		
St. Johns	10,220	10,220
St. Lucie		
Santa Rosa	555	801
Sumter		
Suwannee		
Taylor		
Volusia	10,855	10,855
Wakulla	815	815
Walton		
Washington		
Total	35,839	37,592

* No report.

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	FIGS.	
	Crates.	Value.
Alachua		
Baker		
Bradford		
Brevard		
Calhoun		
Citrus		
Clay	15	30
Columbia	28	56
Dade		
DeSoto	10	5
Duval	62	113
Escambia		
Franklin		
Gadsden		
Hamilton		
Hernando		
Hillsborough		
Holmes		
Jackson		
Jefferson	100	100
Lafayette		
Lake	11	19
Lee		
Leon	1,228	1,549
Levy	13	17
Liberty		
Madison	12	30
Manatee		
Marion		
* Monroe		
Nassau		
Orange		
Osceola	15	20
Pasco	2	2
Polk	28	31
Putnam	9	17
St. Johns	777	1,584
St. Lucie		
Santa Rosa		
Sumter	20	25
Suwannee		
Taylor		
Volusia		
Wakulla	2	5
Walton		
Washington	10	11
Total	2,342	3,584

* No report.

TABLE NO. 3. FRUIT CROPS—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	MANGOES.		
	Trees.	Crates.	Value.
Alachua			
Baker			
Bradford			
Brevard			
Calhoun			
Citrus			
Clay			
Columbia			
Dade	7,373	1,080	1,395
DeSoto			
Duval			
Escambia			
Franklin			
Gadsden			
Hamilton			
Hernando			
Hillsborough			
Holmes			
Jackson			
Jefferson			
Lafayette			
Lake			
Lee			
Leon			
Levy			
Liberty			
Madison			
Manatee			
Marion			
*Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange			
Osceola			
Pasco			
Polk			
Putnam			
St. Johns			
St. Lucie			
Santa Rosa			
Sumter			
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia			
Wakulla			
Walton			
Washington			
Total	7,373	1,080	1,395

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK--1905.

COUNTIES.	HORSES. (On Hand July 1.)	
	Number.	Value.
Alachua	2,148	175,471
Baker	351	14,490
Bradford	1,233	141,815
Brevard	221	1,805
Calhoun	364	37,290
Citrus	460	46,000
Clay	534	46,700
Columbia	1,091	92,727
Dade	352	49,420
DeSoto	2,009	225,775
Duval	475	43,342
Escambia	1,694	182,975
Franklin	30	1,500
Gadsden	1,602	111,243
Hamilton	1,400	146,555
Hernando	515	38,430
Hillsborough	1,879	136,086
Holmes	332	20,813
Jackson	1,275	115,965
Jefferson	830	71,235
Lafayette	287	31,505
Lake	877	86,220
Lee	436	41,785
Leon	2,239	225,056
Levy	1,106	60,440
Liberty	65	6,230
Madison	852	151,525
Manatee	835	25,766
Marion	3,596	171,371
*Monroe .....	.....	.....
Nassau	335	28,830
Orange	1,442	151,265
Osceola	659	74,010
Pasco	616	60,060
Polk	2,006	160,725
Putnam	592	54,906
St. Johns	1,169	105,300
St. Lucie	233	20,775
Santa Rosa	397	13,130
Sumter	1,484	119,500
Suwannee	1,137	105,159
Taylor	191	40,125
Volusia	1,778	104,740
Wakulla	602	60,620
Walton	793	62,210
Washington	857	58,015
Total	43,376	3,718,905

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	MULES. (On Hand July 1.)	
	Number.	Value.
Alachua	692	90,001
Baker	176	10,368
Bradford	680	77,435
Brevard	67	9,530
Calhoun	249	23,790
Citrus	276	27,600
Clay	171	21,870
Columbia	119	133,150
Dade	131	20,000
DeSoto	293	46,180
Duval	106	10,715
Escambia	615	88,205
Franklin	10	750
Gadsden	631	77,150
Hamilton	1,834	209,269
Hernando	203	25,130
Hillsborough	236	23,110
Holmes	614	45,867
Jackson	838	105,910
Jefferson	1,372	144,552
Lafayette	306	31,970
Lake	354	55,640
Lee	72	13,250
Leon	1,083	135,907
Levy	237	35,385
Liberty	23	3,525
Madison	1,955	269,600
Manatee	66	4,700
Marion	500	46,311
*Monroe .....	.....	.....
Nassau	45	4,595
Orange	456	60,125
Osceola	96	14,090
Pasco	238	20,465
Polk	529	108,565
Putnam	113	12,220
St. Johns	345	49,015
St. Lucie	46	3,900
Santa Rosa	199	13,125
Sumter	305	44,495
Suwannee	1,208	136,270
Taylor	338	33,925
Volusia	492	44,460
Wakulla	300	45,600
Walton	487	52,570
Washington	739	66,230
Total	20,845	2,496,320

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	ASSES. (On Hand July 1.)	
	Number.	Value.
Alachua .....	.....	.....
Baker .....	.....	.....
Bradford .....	.....	.....
Brevard .....	.....	.....
Calhoun	2	260
Citrus .....	.....	.....
Clay .....	.....	.....
Columbia	2	125
Dade	2	60
DeSoto	1	25
Duval	3	150
Escambia .....	.....	.....
Franklin .....	.....	.....
Gadsden .....	.....	.....
Hamilton .....	.....	.....
Hernando	1	80
Hillsborough .....	.....	.....
Holmes .....	.....	.....
Jackson .....	.....	.....
Jefferson	1	20
Lafayette .....	.....	.....
Lake	1	300
Lee .....	.....	.....
Leon	3	222
Levy .....	.....	.....
Liberty .....	.....	.....
Madison	2	450
Manatee .....	.....	.....
Marion .....	.....	.....
*Monroe .....	.....	.....
Nassau .....	.....	.....
Orange	1	50
Osceola .....	.....	.....
Pasco .....	.....	.....
Polk	11	610
Putnam .....	.....	.....
St. Johns	5	350
St. Lucie .....	.....	.....
Santa Rosa .....	.....	.....
Sumter	4	200
Suwannee .....	.....	.....
Taylor .....	.....	.....
Volusia	2	60
Wakulla	2	50
Walton .....	.....	.....
Washington	3	350
Total	46	3,363

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	WORK OXEN.—No yoke (On Hand July 1.)	
	Number.	Value.
Alachua	3	90
Baker	10	150
Bradford		
Brevard	44	1,155
Calhoun	134	5,406
Citrus		
Clay	204	8,080
Columbia	36	466
Dade		
DeSoto	130	6,190
Duval	140	5,515
Escambia	896	61,420
Franklin		
Gadsden	306	6,975
Hamilton	8	270
Hernando	20	740
Hillsborough		
Holmes	216	4,194
Jackson	145	2,514
Jefferson	415	8,644
Lafayette	29	1,110
Lake		
Lee	95	3,405
Leon	1,048	22,875
Levy	54	1,705
Liberty	11	360
Madison	34	879
Manatee		
Marion	5	125
*Monroe		
Nassau	1,026	15,850
Orange	9	250
Osceola	30	1,255
Pasco	12	720
Polk	240	1,595
Putnam	129	1,795
St. Johns	48	2,330
St. Lucie	115	2,520
Santa Rosa	327	4,908
Sumter	6	150
Suwannee	50	1,500
Taylor	24	530
Volusia	62	1,230
Wakulla	46	1,845
Walton	193	10,325
Washington	292	12,138
Total	6,592	201,206

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	STOCK CATTLE.	
	Native Breeds, all age.	
	(On Hand July 1.)	
	Number.	Value.
Alachua	13,281	130,216
Baker	5,319	26,136
Bradford	13,291	133,580
Brevard	9,077	74,261
Calhoun	5,019	8,976
Citrus	6,200	38,340
Clay	8,772	86,580
Columbia	8,793	58,400
Dade	1,201	12,200
DeSoto	177,042	770,130
Duval	7,375	71,982
Escambia	7,746	77,450
Franklin	900	4,100
Gadsden	6,602	46,699
Hamilton	12,430	128,340
Hernando	4,880	47,240
Hillsborough	22,326	143,463
Holmes	4,019	20,801
Jackson	9,541	43,883
Jefferson	3,989	26,868
Lafayette	9,893	67,701
Lake	6,970	74,275
Lee	23,020	115,100
Leon	6,890	49,429
Levy	11,826	91,724
Liberty	495	3,428
Madison	9,393	52,731
Manatee	14,119	70,435
Marion	22,546	92,597
* Monroe .....	.....	.....
Nassau	4,759	48,400
Orange	21,363	222,527
Osceola	48,576	486,210
Pasco	10,652	106,850
Polk	51,256	269,704
Putnam	9,681	91,535
St. Johns	19,104	191,040
St. Lucie	13,344	107,912
Santa Rosa	4,864	2,330
Sumter	14,778	122,420
Suwannee	6,124	30,992
Taylor	12,338	80,129
Volusia	23,654	236,540
Wakulla	5,569	45,076
Walton	12,476	112,789
Washington	10,993	64,523
Total	702,486	4,785,981

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Hereford, and Grades.	
	Number.	Value.
Alachua	16	350
Baker		
Bradford		
Brevard	10	500
Calhoun		
Citrus		
Clay		
Columbia	6	365
Dade		
DeSoto	25	1,150
Duval		
Escambia		
Franklin		
Gadsden	12	240
Hamilton		
Hernando		
Hillsborough		
Holmes		
Jackson		
Jefferson		
Lafayette	33	695
Lake		
Lee		
Leon	11	195
Levy	1	109
Liberty		
Madison		
Manatee		
Marion	171	2,500
* Monroe		
Nassau		
Orange		
Osceola		
Pasco	25	1,030
Polk	14	505
Putnam		
St. Johns		
St. Lucie		
Santa Rosa		
Sumter		
Suwannee		
Taylor	1	60
Volusia		
Wakulla		
Walton		
Washington	13	499
Total	338	8,180

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Short Horn, and Grades.	
	Number.	Value.
Alachua	86	4,706
Baker		
Bradford		
Brevard		
Cainoun		
Citrus		
Clay		
Columbia	100	4,500
Dade		
DeSoto	2	100
Duval		
Escambia	14	260
Franklin		
Gadsden	8	300
Hamilton		
Hernando		
Hillsborough		
Holmes		
Jackson		
Jefferson	4	60
Lafayette		
Lake		
Lee		
Leon	17	125
Levy	1	25
Liberty		
Madison	2	60
Manatee		
Marion	42	2,200
*Monroe		
Nassau	10	350
Orange		
Osceola		
Pasco	5	230
Polk	17	1,043
Putnam		
St. Johns		
St. Lucie	3	200
Santa Rosa	40	800
Sumter	1	165
Suwannee		
Taylor		
Volusia		
Wakulla		
Walton		
Washington	14	370
Total	366	15,494

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	DEVON AND GRADES.	
	Number.	Value.
Alachua	7	150
Baker		
Bradford		
Brevard		
Calhoun		
Citrus		
Clay		
Columbia	1	95
Dade		
DeSoto	1	65
Duval		
Escambia		
Franklin		
Gadsden		
Hamilton		
Hernando		
Hillsborough		
Holmes		
Jackson		
Jefferson		
Lafayette		
Lake		
Lee		
Leon	2	100
Levy		
Liberty		
Madison		
Manatee		
Marion		
*Monroe		
Nassau		
Orange	30	1,000
Osceola		
Pasco	1	40
Polk	43	1,680
Putnam		
St. Johns		
St. Lucie		
Santa Rosa		
Sumter		
Suwannee		
Taylor		
Volusia		
Wakulla		
Walton		
Washington	3	120
Total	88	3,250

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Aberdeen Angus, (Polled) and Grades.	
	Number.	Value.
Alachua		
Baker		
Bradford		
Brevard		
Calhoun		
Citrus		
Clay		
Columbia	2	75
Dade		
DeSoto		
Duval	2	50
Escambia		
Franklin		
Gadsden		
Hamilton		
Hernando		
Hillsborough		
Holmes		
Jackson		
Jefferson	2	125
Lafayette		
Lake		
Lee		
Leon		
Levy		
Liberty		
Madison		
Manatee		
Marion		
*Monroe		
Nassau		
Orange	1	25
Osceola		
Pasco	2	120
Polk	1	75
Putnam		
St. Johns		
St. Lucie		
Santa Rosa		
Sumter	1	75
Suwannee		
Taylor		
Volusia		
Wakulla		
Walton		
Washington	1	50
Total	12	595

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Jersey and Grades.	
	Number.	Value.
Alachua	579	15,820
Baker		
Bradford		
Brevard	6	300
Calhoun		
Citrus		
Clay	264	8,500
Columbia	54	1,575
Dade	44	2,200
DeSoto	116	5,420
Duval	556	22,780
Escambia	68	1,260
Franklin		
Gadsden		
Hamilton	186	5,505
Hernando	9	390
Hillsborough	440	18,625
Holmes	26	720
Jackson	30	610
Jefferson	12	450
Lafayette	16	825
Lake	17	500
Lee	220	4,600
Leon	1,489	32,544
Levy	41	1,315
Liberty	6	175
Madison	114	2,890
Manatee		
Marion	101	1,040
*Monroe		
Nassau		
Orange	375	9,610
Osceola	51	1,060
Pasco	153	7,280
Polk	322	10,820
Putnam		
St. Johns	897	52,400
St. Lucie	6	400
Santa Rosa		
Sumter	54	2,285
Suwannee	60	1,800
Taylor	59	1,790
Volusia	63	1,150
Wakulla	24	670
Walton		
Washington	410	11,068
Total	6,868	228,412

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1905—Continued.

COUNTIES.	COWS	
	Kept for milk only, on hand July ..	
	Number.	Value.
Alachua	634	10,841
Baker	764	7,110
Bradford		
Brevard		
Calhoun		
Citrus	335	5,830
Clay	174	5,470
Columbia	1,702	21,366
Dade	291	5,820
DeSoto	785	20,586
Duval	289	12,307
Escambia	491	16,395
Franklin	26	275
Gadsden	1,263	20,366
Hamilton	1,723	17,230
Hernando	349	9,155
Hillsborough	1,263	47,156
Holmes	658	6,976
Jackson		
Jefferson	1,904	27,370
Lafayette	35	1,170
Lake	440	16,920
Lee		
Leon	3,606	51,396
Levy	2,629	8,480
Liberty	14	435
Madison	799	7,685
Manatee		
Marion	3,892	67,590
*Monroe		
Nassau	211	5,520
Orange	527	20,340
Osceola	179	10,965
Pasco	359	13,325
Polk	431	11,781
Putnam	490	8,400
St. Johns	837	50,000
St. Lucie	22	985
Santa Rosa	106	1,480
Sumter	459	11,395
Suwannee	2,051	24,710
Taylor	8	530
Volusia	4,447	20,100
Wakulla	98	2,550
Walton	740	27,859
Washington	349	8,993
Total	35,380	606,912

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	CATTLE	
	Movement during year, all ages.	
	PURCHASED	
	Number.	Value.
Alachua	1,082	27,810
Baker	302	2,926
Bradford		
Brevard		
Calhoun	95	1,067
Citrus		
Clay	54	540
Columbia	1,927	16,181
Dade		
DeSoto		
Duval		
Escambia	3,785	37,700
Franklin		
Gadsden	500	7,500
Hamilton		
Hernando	295	3,700
Hillsborough	433	4,452
Holmes		
Jackson	21	150
Jefferson	187	2,146
Lafayette	72	725
Lake		
Lee		
Leon		
Levy	196	1,697
Liberty	79	549
Madison	2	85
Manatee		
Marion		
*Monroe		
Nassau		
Orange	603	6,255
Osceola	3,685	41,950
Pasco	197	2,476
Polk	260	5,000
Putnam		
St. Johns		
St. Lucie		
Santa Rosa	4	25
Sumter	71	1,219
Suwannee		
Taylor	35	392
Volusia	1,632	20,740
Wakulla	232	2,185
Walton		
Washington	113	1,112
Total	15,865	189,532

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	CATTLE.	
	Movement during year, all ages.	
	Sold Living.	
	Number.	Value.
Alachua	1,242	15,184
Baker.	293	2,840
Bradford. ....	.....	.....
Brevard. ....	.....	.....
Calhoun.	587	5,909
Citrus. ....	.....	.....
Clay.	78	783
Columbia.	442	3,977
Dade. ....	.....	.....
DeSoto. ....	.....	.....
Duval. ....	.....	.....
Escambia.	262	3,236
Franklin. ....	.....	.....
Gadsden.	80	1,600
Hamilton.	11	120
Hernando.	945	13,803
Hillsborough.	1,771	19,730
Holmes.	20	130
Jackson.	572	6,038
Jefferson.	487	4,593
Lafayette.	1,002	10,845
Lake. ....	.....	.....
Lee. ....	.....	.....
Leon.	662	9,791
Levy.	140	6,268
Liberty.	126	1,395
Madison.	92	1,080
Manatee. ....	.....	.....
Marion. ....	.....	.....
* Monroe. ....	.....	.....
Nassau. ....	.....	.....
Orange.	779	16,210
Osceola.	1,035	8,425
Pasco.	1,218	15,484
Polk.	2,089	2,279
Putnam. ....	.....	.....
St. Johns. ....	.....	.....
St. Lucie. ....	.....	.....
Santa Rosa.	374	2,550
Sumter.	552	6,339
Suwannee. ....	.....	.....
Taylor.	297	3,161
Volusia.	2,651	33,895
Wakulla.	595	6,005
Walton. ....	.....	.....
Washington.	1,095	11,550
Total	19,497	242,496

* No report.

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	CATTLE.	
	Movement during year, all ages.	
	SLAUGHTERED.	
	Number.	Value.
Alachua	752	7,071
Baker	146	1,367
Bradford		
Brevard		
Calhoun	174	4,110
Citrus		
Clay	21	210
Columbia	214	2,100
Dade		
DeSoto		
Duval		
Escambia	4,063	56,890
Franklin		
Gadsden		
Hamilton	174	1,780
Hernando	369	5,970
Hillsborough	277	3,657
Holmes	6	80
Jackson	367	3,780
Jefferson	371	1,358
Lafayette	81	1,008
Lake		
Lee		
Leon	58	366
Levy	194	1,968
Liberty	71	530
Madison	11	70
Manatee		
Marion		
*Monroe		
Nassau		
Orange	870	10,797
Osceola	602	6,030
Pasco	353	4,899
Polk	85	672
Putnam		
St. Johns		
St. Lucie		
Santa Rosa	115	1,100
Sumter	196	1,670
Suwannee		
Taylor	10	118
Volusia	2,195	34,370
Wakulla	271	3,125
Walton		
Washington	220	2,527
Total	12,266	157,223

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	CATTLE.	
	Movement during year, all ages.	
	DIED OF DISEASE.	
	Number.	Value.
Alachua.	197	1,808
Baker.	180	1,135
Bradford.		
Brevard.		
Calhoun.		
Citrus.		
Clay.	18	140
Columbia.	147	1,361
Dade.		
DeSoto.		
Duval.		
Escambia.	36	415
Franklin.		
Gadsden.		
Hamilton.	6	57
Hernando.		
Hillsborough.	537	4,032
Holmes.	125	415
Jackson.	53	450
Jefferson.	43	787
Lafayette.	33	180
Lake.		
Lee.		
Leon.	188	671
Levy.	140	889
Liberty.	81	673
Madison.	1	5
Manatee.		
Marion.		
*Monroe.		
Nassau.		
Orange.	72	570
Osceola.		
Pasco.	2	30
Polk.	19	28
Putnam.		
St. Johns.		
St. Lucie.		
Santa Rosa.	134	625
Sumter.	502	2,149
Suwannee.		
Taylor.	3	30
Volusia.	244	2,440
Wakulla.	42	367
Walton.		
Washington.	178	1,155
Total.	2,981	20,412

* No report.

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	CATTLE.	
	Movement during year, all ages.	
	Died of Exposure to Weather.	
	Number.	Value.
Alachua.	36	336
Baker.	205	1,281
Bradford.		
Brevard.		
Calhoun.		
Citrus.		
Clay.		
Columbia.	12	120
Dade.		
DeSoto.		
Duval.		
Escambia.	23	230
Franklin.		
Gadsden.		
Hamilton.	6	50
Hernando.	330	1,589
Hillsborough.		
Holmes.		
Jackson.	160	960
Jefferson.	28	144
Lafayette.	4	30
Lake.		
Lee.		
Leon.	194	1,113
Levy.	76	402
Liberty.		
Madison.		
Manatee.		
Marion.		
*Monroe.		
Nassau.		
Osceola.	453	3,500
Orange.	402	2,015
Pasco.	473	5,100
Polk.	50	200
Putnam.		
St. Johns.		
St. Lucie.		
Santa Rosa.	14	70
Sumter.		
Suwannee.		
Taylor.		
Volusia.	739	7,390
Wakulla.	234	1,890
Walton.		
Washington.	71	452
Total.	3,510	26,872

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	HOGS—Movement this year, all ages.	
	SLAUGHTERED.	
	Number.	Value.
Alachua	5,662	35,306
Baker	1,773	10,427
Bradford		
Brevard		
Calhoun	4,214	18,048
Citrus		
Clay	116	60
Columbia	10,981	62,824
Dade		
DeSoto		
Duval		
Escambia	4,533	34,701
Franklin		
Gadsden	9,550	47,266
Hamilton	2,795	31,395
Hernando	1,362	10,024
Hillsborough	4,070	17,313
Holmes	4,161	28,765
Jackson	13,392	73,178
Jefferson	71,438	64,120
Lafayette	14,948	33,890
Lake		
Lee		
Leon	11,616	66,622
Levy	5,772	26,392
Liberty	907	3,189
Madison	2,330	21,768
Manatee		
Marion	2,250	11,900
*Monroe		
Nassau		
Orange	739	4,453
Osceola	1,725	16,390
Pasco	1,855	11,316
Polk	208	1,175
Putnam		
St. Johns		
St. Lucie		
Santa Rosa	1,683	8,500
Sumter	4,353	27,717
Suwannee	20,900	119,877
Taylor	3,465	2,234
Volusia	6,918	23,255
Wakulla	4,322	33,100
Walton		
Washington	8,398	62,117
Total	156,736	927,235

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	HOGS—Movement this year, all ages.	
	Sold Living.	Died of Disease.
	Number..	Number.
Alachua.	736	1,227
Baker.	104	660
Bradford.		
Brevard.		
Calhoun.	67	85
Citrus.		
Clay.	40	48
Columbia.	931	1,592
Dade.		
DeSoto.		
Duval.		
Escambia.	153	739
Franklin.		
Gadsden.		
Hamilton.	627	236
Hernando.	402	862
Hillsborough.	999	551
Holmes.	75	672
Jackson.	223	2,552
Jefferson.	2,098	1,616
Lafayette.	124	340
Lake.		
Lee.		
Leon.	685	709
Levy.	668	2,043
Liberty.	136	203
Madison.	241	127
Manatee.		
Marion.		
*Monroe.		
Nassau.		
Orange.	120	354
Osceola.	30	70
Pasco.	650	322
Polk.	60	500
Putnam.		
St. Johns.		
St. Lucie.		
Santa Rosa.	134	541
Sumter.	474	5,776
Suwannee.	109	1,490
Taylor.	593	134
Volusia.	4,860	
Wakulla.	85	769
Walton.		
Washington.	609	897
Total	16,033	24,175

* No report.

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	HOGS—Movement this year, all ages.	
	All Ages on Hand July 1.	
	Number.	Value.
Alachua.	13,620	45,000
Baker.	2,964	8,063
Bradford.	10,432	14,065
Brevard.	1,605	1,731
Calhoun.	8,786	9,626
Citrus.	14,890	14,890
Clay.	10,378	10,638
Columbia.	21,654	45,192
Dade.	230	1,150
DeSoto.	15,521	33,641
Duval.	5,073	14,081
Escambia.	8,083	15,548
Franklin.	200	600
Gadsden.	5,555	12,900
Hamilton.	22,636	22,636
Hernando.	4,385	8,983
Hillsborough.	12,359	23,626
Holmes.	6,430	6,836
Jackson.	18,429	39,441
Jefferson.	17,132	34,210
Lafayette.	13,836	14,187
Lake.	5,437	9,430
Lee.	1,415	1,415
Leon.	12,986	41,150
Levy.	16,656	19,976
Liberty.	1,209	2,885
Madison.	43,818	62,170
Manatee.	1,613	1,614
Marion.	14,225	22,683
*Monroe. ....	.....	.....
Nassau.	2,715	5,412
Orange.	5,228	12,386
Osceola.	3,631	8,495
Pasco.	10,371	20,787
Polk.	13,540	17,787
Putnam.	10,988	26,840
St. Johns.	11,118	22,222
St. Lucie.	292	806
Santa Rosa.	5,638	5,638
Sumter.	12,166	16,822
Suwannee.	7,408	17,514
Taylor.	14,432	16,297
Volusia.	19,318	49,788
Wakulla.	8,465	17,760
Walton.	10,982	15,122
Washington.	13,227	15,036
Total.	461,076	803,353

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	SHEEP—Movement this year—Sheep and Lambs.	
	PURCHASED.	
	Number.	Value.
Alachua.	500	5,000
Baker.	216	210
Bradford.		
Brevard.		
Calhoun.		
Citrus.		
Clay.	35	70
Columbia.	190	190
Dade.		
DeSoto.		
Duval.		
Escambia.	270	850
Franklin.		
Gadsden.		
Hamilton.		
Hernando.		
Hillsborough.		
Holmes.		
Jackson.		
Jefferson.	97	123
Lafayette.		
Lake.		
Lee.		
Leon.	114	220
Levy.	190	240
Liberty.	20	40
Madison.		
Manatee.		
Marion.		
*Monroe.		
Nassau.		
Orange.		
Osceola.	180	500
Pasco.	114	298
Polk.		
Putnam.		
St. Johns.		
St. Lucie.		
Santa Rosa.		
Sumter.	150	382
Suwannee.		
Taylor.		
Volusia.	1,160	3,340
Wakulla.	35	70
Walton.		
Washington.	600	1,100
Total.	3,871	12,633

* No report.

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	SHEEP—Movement this year—Sheep and Lambs.	
	SOLD LIVING.	
	Number.	Value.
Alachua	500	6,000
Baker	2	10
Bradford		
Brevard		
Calhoun		
Citrus		
Clay		
Columbia		
Dade		
DeSoto		
Duval		
Escambia	195	585
Franklin		
Gadsden		
Hamilton		
Hernando		
Hillsborough	635	1,265
Holmes		
Jackson		
Jefferson	21	56
Lafayette	770	2,190
Lake		
Lee		
Leon	83	166
Levy	41	102
Liberty	43	113
Madison		
Manatee		
Marion		
* Monroe		
Nassau		
Orange		
Osceola	180	500
Pasco	111	256
Polk		
Putnam		
St. Johns		
St. Lucie		
Santa Rosa	100	150
Sumter	100	200
Suwannee		
Taylor		
Volusia	815	2,650
Wakulla	45	125
Walton		
Washington	16	32
Total	3,657	14,405

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	SHEEP—Movement this year—Sheep and Lambs.	
	SLAUGHTERED.	
	Number.	Value.
Alachua	60	175
Baker		
Bradford		
Brevard		
Calhoun		
Citrus		
Clay		
Columbia	20	20
Dade		
DeSoto		
Duval		
Escambia	285	1,105
Franklin		
Gadsden		
Hamilton		
Hernando	65	225
Hillsborough	75	241
Holmes		
Jackson		
Jefferson	4	20
Lafayette		
Lake		
Lee		
Leon	84	290
Levy	1	2
Liberty		
Madison	38	86
Manatee		
Marion		
* Monroe		
Nassau		
Orange		
Osceola		
Pasco	122	416
Polk		
Putnam		
St. Johns		
St. Lucie		
Santa Rosa		
Sumter		
Suwannee		
Taylor	48	243
Volusia	903	3,410
Wakulla		
Walton		
Washington	32	64
Total	1,737	6,270

* No report.

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	SHEEP—Movement this year—Sheep and Lambs.	
	DIED OF DISEASE.	
	Number.	Value.
Aachua	16	35
Baker		
Bradford		
Brevard		
Calhoun		
Citrus		
Clay		
Columbia	8	8
Dade		
DeSoto		
Duval		
Escambia	45	90
Franklin		
Gadsden		
Hamilton		
Hernando		
Hillsborough	72	145
Holmes	4	6
Jackson		
Jefferson	13	23
Lafayette		
Lake		
Lee		
Leon	82	174
Levy	3	3
Liberty	28	51
Madison		
Manatee		
Marion		
* Monroe		
Nassau		
Orange		
Osceola		
Pasco		
Polk		
Putnam		
St. Johns		
St. Lucie		
Santa Rosa	282	423
Sumter	248	794
Suwannee		
Taylor		
Volusia		
Wakulla	12	24
Walton		
Washington	165	292
Total	978	2,068

* No report.

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	SHEEP—Movement this year—Sheep and Lambs.	
	KILLED BY DOGS.	
	Number.	Value.
Alachua		
Baker		
Bradford		
Brevard		
Calhoun		
Citrus		
Clay		
Columbia	36	36
Dade		
DeSoto		
Duval		
Escambia	115	230
Franklin		
Gadsden		
Hamilton		
Hernando	8	25
Hillsborough	22	45
Holmes	9	16
Jackson		
Jefferson	24	45
Lafayette		
Lake		
Lee		
Leon	28	56
Levy		
Liberty	50	73
Madison		
Manatee		
Marion		
*Monroe		
Nassau		
Orange		
Osceola		
Pasco	77	118
Polk		
Putnam		
St. Johns		
St. Lucie		
Santa Rosa	210	315
Sumter		
Suwannee		
Taylor		
Volusia	60	180
Wakulla	11	22
Walton		
Washington	304	546
Total	954	1,707

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	SHEEP—Movement this year—Sheep and Lambs.	
	Died of Exposure to Weather.	
	Number.	Value.
Alachua .....	.....	.....
Baker .....	.....	.....
Bradford .....	.....	.....
Brevard .....	.....	.....
Calhoun .....	.....	.....
Citrus .....	.....	.....
Clay	50	50
Columbia .....	.....	.....
Dade .....	.....	.....
DeSoto .....	.....	.....
Duval .....	.....	.....
Escambia	40	80
Franklin .....	.....	.....
Gadsden .....	.....	.....
Hamilton .....	.....	.....
Hernando	14	35
Hillsborough .....	.....	.....
Holmes	1	2
Jackson .....	.....	.....
Jefferson	22	22
Lafayette .....	.....	.....
Lake .....	.....	.....
Lee .....	.....	.....
Leon	15	15
Levy .....	.....	.....
Liberty .....	.....	.....
Madison .....	.....	.....
Manatee .....	.....	.....
Marion .....	.....	.....
*Monroe .....	.....	.....
Nassau .....	.....	.....
Orange	50	50
Osceola .....	.....	.....
Pasco	66	132
Polk .....	.....	.....
Putnam .....	.....	.....
St. Johns .....	.....	.....
St. Lucie .....	.....	.....
Santa Rosa .....	.....	.....
Sumter .....	.....	.....
Suwannee .....	.....	.....
Taylor .....	.....	.....
Volusia	171	575
Wakulla	6	12
Walton .....	.....	.....
Washington	106	178
Total	541	1,150

* No report.

14—C A

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	SHEEP—Movement this year—Sheep and Lambs. ALL AGES ON HAND JULY 1.	
	Number.	Value.
Alachua	326	555
Baker	300	300
Bradford .....	.....	.....
Brevard	8	40
Calhoun	459	915
Citrus	1,900	4,900
Clay	2,440	4,090
Columbia	185	170
Dade	925	2,000
DeSoto .....	.....	.....
Duval	1,190	2,190
Escambia	5,633	11,326
Franklin .....	.....	.....
Gadsden	266	266
Hamilton	60	60
Hernando	1,120	2,950
Hillsborough	3,348	6,915
Holmes	6,184	8,364
Jackson .....	.....	.....
Jefferson	162	297
Lafayette .....	.....	.....
Lake .....	.....	.....
Lee .....	.....	.....
Leon	547	1,144
Levy	222	444
Liberty	550	820
Madison	92	160
Manatee	1,550	1,550
Marion	7,722	10,211
* Monroe .....	.....	.....
Nassau	1,132	1,132
Orange	150	150
Osceola	9,995	18,200
Pasco	1,290	2,950
Polk	5,435	10,640
Putnam .....	.....	.....
St. Johns	1,250	2,500
St. Lucie .....	.....	.....
Santa Rosa	8,787	18,177
Sumter	1,222	2,384
Suwannee .....	.....	.....
Taylor	170	250
Volusia	4,300	13,000
Wakulla	164	325
Walton	25,230	68,965
Washington	10,444	20,888
Total	104,758	214,228

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 4. LIVE STOCK—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	GOATS, ALL AGES, ON HAND JULY 1.	
	Number.	Value.
Alachua	5 27	518
Baker	475	104
Bradford	2,519	1,268
Brevard		
Calhoun	282	152
Citrus	3,150	3,620
Clay	204	302
Columbia	583	982
Dade	236	511
DeSoto		
Duval	142	147
Escambia	3,230	1,615
Franklin		
Gadsden	536	268
Hamilton	223	223
Hernando	700	1,390
Hillsborough	1,021	1,015
Holmes	116	40
Jackson		
Jefferson	737	368
Lafayette	258	130
Lake	30	30
Lee		
Leon	1,113	1,060
Levy	293	277
Liberty	67	57
Madison	335	167
Manatee	50	50
Marion	1,039	1,019
*Monroe		
Nassau	12	6
Orange	70	160
Osceola	20	20
Osceola	102	153
Polk	547	614
Putnam		
St. Johns	110	120
St. Lucie	6	10
Santa Rosa	706	353
Sumter	931	801
Suwannee	801	401
Taylor	629	313
Volusia	35	110
Wakulla	219	215
Walton		
Washington	3,128	1,537
Total	25,232	20,136

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 5. POULTRY AND PRODUCTS, 1905.

COUNTIES.	POULTRY—ALL AGES			
	Common Barnyard		All Others	
	No.	Value	No.	Value
Alachua	25,178	9,014	280	128
Baker	6,555	1,148	4,911	1,042
Bradford	40,020	16,008		
Brevard	8,456	3,960	248	150
Calhoun	31,129	7,152		
Citrus	16,610	4,269		
Clay	27,106	10,960		
Columbia	64,837	16,607	280	93
Dade	17,834	9,584	863	1,183
DeSoto	38,008	11,355	1,362	1,362
Duval	18,978	9,498	318	141
Escambia	127,525	28,801	1,445	1,275
Franklin				
Gadsden	45,692	11,423		
Hamilton	53,962	13,149		
Hernando	9,146	2,043	256	312
Hillsborough	20,442	23,068	50	20
Holmes	20,442	5,163		
Jackson				
Jefferson	55,518	12,414	50	15
Lafayette	10,145	3,140	1,825	1,267
Lake	65,947	26,983	115	230
Lee	5,365	2,665		
Leon	79,093	21,136	3,419	3,478
Levy	27,087	11,190	92	68
Liberty	1,219	300	269	72
Madison	35,512	7,270	70	70
Manatee	9,605	3,841		
Marion	56,209	16,473		
*Monroe				
Nassau	3,771	1,588	161	103
Orange	63,022	32,335	1,395	1,580
Osceola	19,150	8,240	110	155
Pasco	8,679	3,545	2,266	2,178
Polk	55,102	25,541	245	205
Putnam	26,549	12,991		
St. Johns	35,480	18,242	350	280
St. Lucie	9,946	3,119		
Santa Rosa	26,176	6,594		
Sumter	28,813	8,957		
Suwannee	75,892	26,925	18	9
Taylor	8,915	2,124		
Volusia	43,260	12,978	303	283
Wakulla	21,318	6,345	380	145
Walton	43,063	14,421		
Washington	38,783	10,058	1,390	864
Total	1,467,470	482,619	22,471	16,683

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 5. POULTRY—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	EGGS (Sold and Used.)	
	Doz.	Value.
Alachua.	27,784	5,950
Baker.	6,570	1,130
Bradford.	41,020	8,004
Brevard. ....	.....	.....
Calhoun.	40,226	8,120
Citrus.	33,060	6,905
Clay.	99,520	18,220
Columbia.	103,329	13,621
Dade.	42,940	14,250
DeSoto.	106,520	29,574
Duval.	16,413	16,286
Escambia.	189,400	28,300
Franklin. ....	.....	.....
Gadsden.	59,400	5,940
Hamilton.	62,666	6,260
Hernando.	17,465	3,526
Hillsborough.	218,131	46,032
Holmes.	22,445	3,376
Jackson. ....	.....	.....
Jefferson.	151,201	19,082
Lafayette.	21,335	3,508
Lake.	70,892	14,507
Lee.	2,910	582
Leon.	234,290	22,441
Levy.	35,523	5,324
Liberty.	4,332	1,541
Madison.	9,839	1,481
Manatee.	19,421	6,427
Marion.	398,440	58,484
*Monroe. ....	.....	.....
Nassau.	648	117
Orange.	177,459	40,438
Osceola.	101,750	20,353
Pasco.	50,496	7,610
Polk.	146,678	30,435
Putnam.	26,583	5,061
St. Johns.	106,440	26,610
St. Lucie. ....	.....	.....
Santa Rosa.	30,430	4,584
Sumter.	* 28,449	4,344
Suwannee.	568,873	77,637
Taylor.	13,071	2,710
Volusia.	418,300	83,860
Wakulla.	24,349	3,786
Walton.	43,719	6,701
Washington.	51,915	6,887
Total.	3,874,222	669,864

*—Not Reported.

TABLE NO. 6. DAIRY PRODUCTS—1905.

COUNTIES.	MILK. Sold and Used.	
	Gallons.	Value.
Alachua	44,867	10,499
Baker	7,885	330
Bradford .....	.....	.....
Brevard	3,900	1,295
Calhoun	365	73
Citrus	40,700	5,690
Clay	28,220	2,749
Columbia	76,096	20,464
Dade	55,292	11,019
DeSoto	166,244	62,681
Duval	110,970	52,174
Escambia	197,600	43,580
Franklin	6,000	1,500
Gadsden	144,335	28,847
Hamilton	127,174	25,434
Hernando	52,610	10,704
Hillsborough	289,951	80,903
Holmes	104,760	12,097
Jackson .....	.....	.....
Jefferson	131,744	20,287
Lafayette	5,500	395
Lake	161,950	30,055
Lee .....	.....	.....
Leon	515,426	60,576
Levy	4,757	2,757
Liberty	1,974	807
Madison	10,515	2,518
Manatee .....	.....	.....
Marion	357,850	46,905
*Monroe .....	.....	.....
Nassau	500	100
Orange	135,918	37,008
Osceola	50,635	5,337
Pasco	43,622	18,406
Polk	21,325	5,869
Putnam .....	.....	.....
St. Johns	209,000	62,700
St. Lucie .....	.....	.....
Santa Rosa	72,510	29,004
Sumter	35,446	11,144
Suwannee	205,120	56,130
Taylor	3,195	1,206
Volusia	206,000	60,039
Wakulla	15,050	6,050
Walton	170,180	41,855
Washington	4,240	1,969
Total	3,873,966	871,806

*—No report.

TABLE NO. 6. DAIRY PRODUCTS—1905—*Continued*.

COUNTIES.	BUTTER. (Sold and Used.)	
	Pounds.	Value.
Alachua	8,600	2,233
Baker	518	128
Bradford		
Brevard		
Calhoun	52	13
Citrus	16,430	4,175
Clay	250	75
Columbia	22,985	5,849
Dade		
DeSoto	9,620	2,449
Duval	695	175
Escambia	35,350	9,409
Franklin	700	180
Gadsden	20,010	4,004
Hamilton	32,329	13,082
Hernando	14,610	4,350
Hillsborough	16,660	4,457
Holmes	3,595	890
Jackson		
Jefferson	84,029	8,113
Lafayette	3,580	924
Lake	37,754	24,669
Lee		
Leon	120,086	27,273
Levy	2,602	923
Liberty	1,256	310
Madison	1,188	260
Manatee		
Marion	196,490	47,905
*Monroe		
Nassau	260	52
Orange	29,360	9,381
Osceola	11,630	4,181
Pasco	22,311	6,454
Polk	8,365	2,373
Putnam		
St. Johns	8,700	2,175
St. Lucie		
Santa Rosa	17,688	4,422
Sumter	18,655	5,751
Suwannee	30,540	9,394
Taylor	1,498	484
Volusia		
Wakulla	5,325	1,350
Walton	28,130	8,406
Washington	1,021	579
Total	813,872	216,950

*Not reported.

TABLE NO. 6. DAIRY PRODUCTS—1905—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	CHEESE. (Sold and Used.)	
	Pounds.	Value.
Alachua		
Baker		
Bradford		
Brevard		
Calhoun		
Citrus		
Clay		
Columbia		
Dade		
DeSoto		
Duval		
Escambia		
Franklin		
Gadsden		
Hamilton		
Hernando		
Hillsborough		
Holmes		
Jackson		
Jefferson	800	160
Lafayette		
Lake		
Lee		
Leon		
Levy		
Liberty		
Madison		
Manatee		
Marion		
*Monroe		
Nassau		
Orange		
Osceola		
Pasco		
Polk		
Putnam		
St. Johns		
St. Lucie		
Santa Rosa		
Sumter		
Suwannee		
Taylor		
Volusia		
Wakulla		
Walton		
Washington		
Total	800	160

*Not reported.

TABLE NO 7. MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS—1905.

COUNTIES.	BROOM CORN.		
	Acres.	Tons.	Value.
Alachua			
Baker			
Bradford			
Brevard			
Calhoun			
Citrus			
Clay			
Columbia			
Dade			
DeSoto			
Duval			
Escambia			
Franklin			
Gadsden			
Hamilton			
Hernando			
Hillsborough			
Holmes			
Jackson			
Jefferson			
Lafayette			
Lake			
Lee			
Leon			
Levy			
Liberty			
Madison			
Manatee			
Marion			
*Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange			
Osceola			
Pasco			
Polk			
Putnam			
St. Johns			
St. Lucie			
Santa Rosa			
Sumter	2	2	40
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia			
Wakulla			
Walton			
Washington			
Total	2	2	40

*Not reported.

TABLE NO 7. MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS—1905.
(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	MOSS.	
	Tons.	Value.
Alachua		
Baker		
Bradford		
Brevard		
Calhoun		
Citrus		
Clay	9	90
Columbia	30	100
Dade		
DeSoto		
Duval	1	10
Escambia		
Franklin		
Gadsden		
Hamilton		
Hernando		
Hillsborough		
Holmes		
Jackson		
Jefferson		
Lafayette		
Lake		
Lee		
Leon	51	306
Levy		
Liberty		
Madison		
Manatee		
Marion	650	4,400
*Monroe		
Nassau		
Orange		
Osceola		
Pasco		
Polk		
Putnam		
St. Johns		
St. Lucie		
Santa Rosa		
Sumter		
Suwannee		
Taylor		
Volusia		
Wakulla		
Walton		
Washington		
Total	741	4,906

*Not reported.

TABLE NO 7. MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS—1905.
(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	HONEY.		
	Stands of Bees	Pounds	Value
Alachua	29	406	70
Baker	40	500	100
Bradford			
Brevard	157	5,890	539
Calhoun	2,366	20,830	4,956
Citrus			
Clay	184	6,800	576
Columbia	394	10,342	884
Dade	457	14,000	1,630
DeSoto	917	45,330	4,533
Duval	55	510	151
Escambia	722	14,250	1,425
Franklin			
Gadsden	668	15,260	768
Hamilton	35	350	60
Hernando	4		
Hillsborough	337	3,555	372
Holmes	1	40	4
Jackson			
Jefferson	63	824	83
Lafayette	418	9,185	918
Lake			
Lee			
Leon	1,185	17,253	1,809
Levy	174	1,769	165
Liberty	500	9,131	1,360
Madison	253	1,550	140
Manatee	188	7,900	652
Marion			
*Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange	288	9,700	735
Osceola	173	9,400	1,305
Pasco	21	630	63
Polk	100	1,200	80
Putnam			
St. Johns	893	24,500	2,450
St. Lucie			
Santa Rosa	546	6,860	686
Sumter	217	2,327	237
Suwannee			
Taylor	12	300	30
Volusia	1,620	2,900	214
Wakulla	889	11,260	563
Walton	842	13,620	1,466
Washington	2,077	33,700	2,098
Total	16,321	302,072	31,172

*Not reported.

TABLE NO 7. MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS—1905.
(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	WOOL (Spring Clip.)		
	No. Fleeces	Pounds	Value
Alachua			
Baker			
Bradford			
Brevard			
Calhoun	400	1,500	400
Citrus			
Clay	2,190	3,700	1,984
Columbia	175	350	72
Dade			
DeSoto	300	1,600	250
Duval			
Escambia			
Franklin			
Gadsden	260	675	127
Hamilton			
Hernando	880	3,300	535
Hillsborough	2,538	6,640	1,288
Holmes			
Jackson			
Jefferson			
Lafayette			
Lake			
Lee			
Leon	60	2,086	507
Levy	915	1,885	548
Liberty	75	295	76
Madison			
Manatee	225	675	83
Marion	11,950	75,500	1,375
*Monroe			
Nassau			
Orange			
Osceola	1,870	9,180	1,480
Pasco	1,200	3,850	901
Polk	850	19,085	5,061
Putnam			
St. Johns	1,018	1,530	306
St. Lucie			
Santa Rosa	8,932	27,056	8,129
Sumter	100	450	162
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia	4,000	14,000	2,300
Wakulla			
Walton	24,350	90,640	24,937
Washington	8,029	23,186	6,475
Total	70,319	287,183	57,001

* No report.

TABLE NO 7. MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS—1905.
(Continued.)

COUNTIES.	BEESWAX.	
	Lbs.	Value.
Alachua	30	5
Baker	20	5
Bradford		
Brevard		
Calhoun	4	1
Citrus		
Clay		
Columbia	201	47
Dade		
DeSoto	180	42
Duval	50	20
Escambia	1,995	572
Franklin		
Gadsden	545	113
Hamilton		
Hernando		
Hillsborough		
Holmes		
Jackson		
Jefferson	145	29
Lafayette	2,260	766
Lake		
Lee		
Leon	1,184	486
Levy	120	24
Liberty	908	214
Madison	40	10
Manatee		
Marion		
*Monroe		
Nassau		
Orange	300	50
Osceola		
Osceola		
Polk		
Putnam		
St. Johns	20	4
St. Lucie		
Santa Rosa		
Sumter	7	3
Suwannee		
Taylor	10	2
Volusia		
Wakulla	1,548	399
Walton	380	66
Washington	368	98
Total	10,265	2,955

*Not reported.

YEAR 1905.

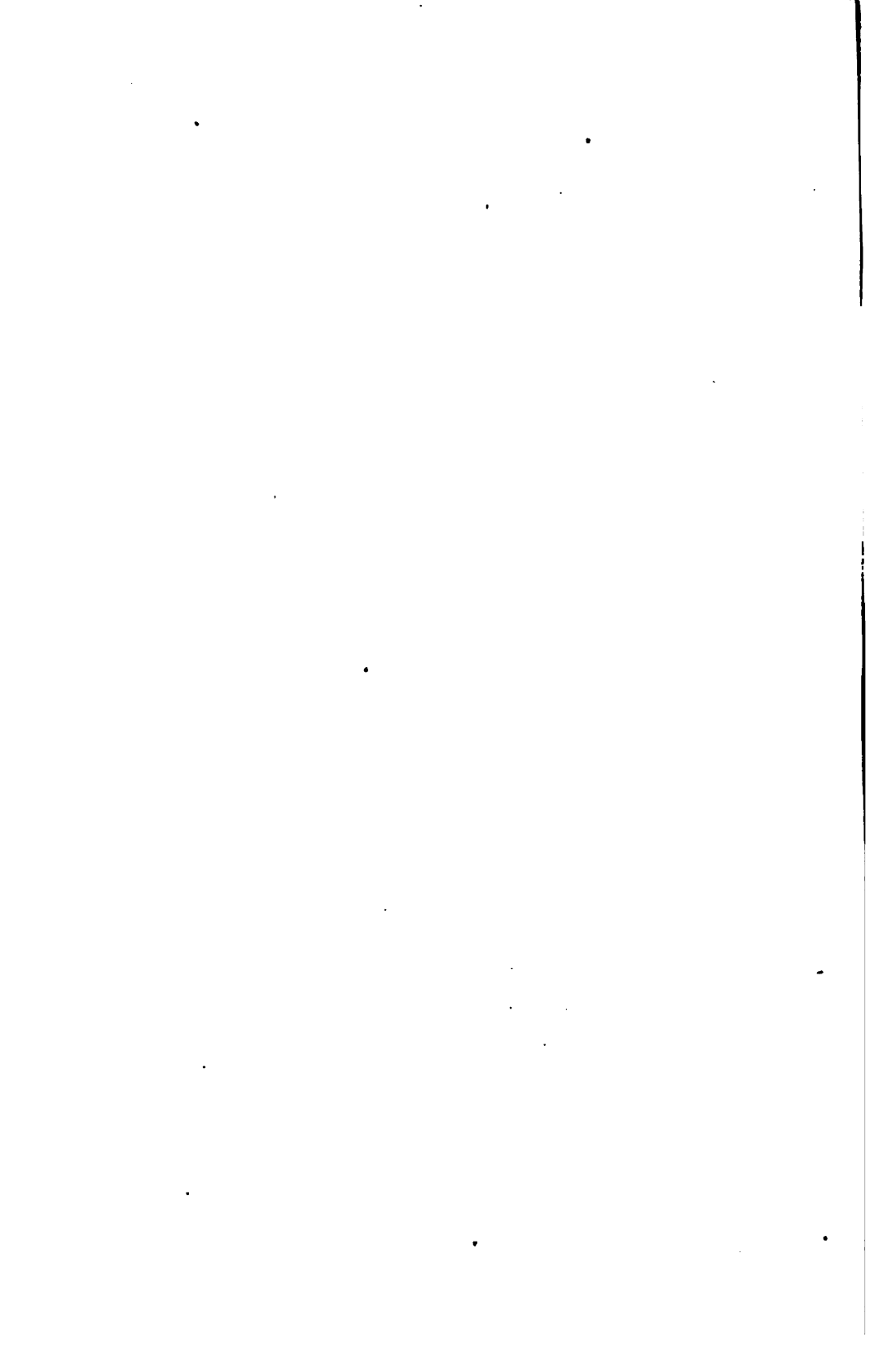
TABLE NO. 8—TOTAL ACREAGE OF CROPS.

Field crops.....	1,001,994
Vegetable and garden products.....	36,282
Total acreage in cultivation.....	1,038,276

TABLE NO 9—TOTAL VALUES OF FARM PRODUCTS, 1905.

Table No. 1—Field crops.....	\$13,632,641
Table No. 2—Vegetable and garden products.	3,990,114
Table No. 3.—Fruit crops.....	5,423,390
Table No. 4—Live stock.....	14,731,512
Table No. 5—Poultry and products.....	1,169,166
Table No. 6—Dairy products.....	1,088,916
Table No. 7—Miscellaneous products.....	96,075
Total.....	\$40,131,814

COMMERCIAL
STATISTICS
FOR YEAR 1905



COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE NO. 10.

Following is a condensed report of the business of each port, giving the principal articles of export, and the aggregate value of all imports for the year 1905.

JACKSONVILLE.

Exports— Articles.	Unit of Quantity	Quantities.	Value.
Lumber, all kinds.....	Feet	219,923,933	\$
Shingles	Number	22,142,450	.....
Bbbs of Naval Stores...	Number	332,033	.....
Packages for Fruits and Vegetables	Number	539,271	.....
Sacks of Kaolin Clay..	Number	189,840	.....
Barrels Cottonseed Oil..	Number	8,975	.....
Bales of Cotton	Number	21,150	.....
Pkgs. Fla. Made Doors and Blinds.....	Number	2,600	.....
Bales of Leaf Tobacco..	Number	970	.....
Bales Dom. Tobacco....	Number	10,700	.....
Miscellaneous Articles..	Number	557,532	.....
Foreign Exports			304,227
Imports .....			.....
Barrels of Flour.....	Number	45,654	.....
Barrels of Sugar.....	Number	30,115	.....
Boxes Bacon	Number	22,838	.....
Tons Coal	Number	69,253	.....
Barrels Oil	Number	85,622	.....
Pairs of Shoes	Number	122,741	.....
Tons Fertilizer	Number	7,877	.....
Sacks Fertilizer	Number	18,285	.....
Barrels Potatoes	Number	13,771	.....
Steel Rails	Tons	13,471	.....

TABLE NO. 10—*Continued.*JACKSONVILLE.—*Continued.*

Exports— Articles.	Unit of Quantity	Quantities.	Value.
Sacks of Grain	Number	16,554	.....
Barrels Gasoline	Number	11,250	.....
Cases Canned Goods...	Number	14,900	.....
Barrels Cement	Number	23,900	.....
Reels of Fence Wire...	Number	6,340	.....
Phosphate	Tons	622	.....
Salt	Tons	1,687	.....
Miscellaneous Pkgs....	Number	1,085,183	.....

Only the value of the Foreign Exports can be given in this case; the value of Coastwise Exports cannot be given because they are not given in the Custom House.

This table does not include any overland exports; could the business by rail be added, it would greatly increase the figures given.

FERNANDINA.

Exports— Articles.	Unit of Quantity	Quantities.	Value.
Lumber, all kinds.....	Feet	125,663,149	\$ 2,513,263
Phosphate (Hard Rock)	Tons	120,239	1,202,390
Turpentine, Spirits.....	Gallons	4,036,250	2,421,750
Rosin	Barrels	590,354	2,361,416
Ag. of all other exports .....	.....	.....	103,950
Total exports .....	.....	.....	\$ 8,602,769
Ag. of all imports.....	.....	.....	88,494
Total commerce .....	.....	.....	\$ 8,691,263

No overland exports or imports are included in these figures.

TABLE NO. 10—*Continued.*

KEY WEST.

Exports— Articles.	Unit of Quantity	Quantities.	Value.
Sponge	Pounds	300,000	\$ 375,000
Cigars	Number	80,000,000	5,200,000
Phosphate	Tons	83,406	417,030
Ag. of all other exports.			703,948
Foreign exports. ....			.....
Tobacco	Pounds	8,879	4,425
Fish, all kinds	Pounds	423,170	13,537
Total exports			\$ 6,713,940
Aggregate imports			778,109
Total commerce			\$ 7,492,049

PUNTA GORDA.

Exports—			
Articles.	Unit of Quantity	Quantities.	Value.
Phosphate (Pebble) ...	Tons	91,155	\$ 455,775
Cattle, head	Number	700	8,400
Ag. fish & oys. (by rail)	Pounds	.....	383,000
Ag. of all other exports (by rail) .....	.....	.....	327,280
Total exports .....	.....	.....	\$ 1,174,455
Aggregate imports .....	.....	.....	75,720
Total commerce .....	.....	.....	\$ 1,250,175

If all the overland exports could have been obtained the business of this port would have greatly exceeded the above.

TABLE NO. 10—*Continued.*

TAMPA.

Exports— Articles.	Unit of Quantity	Quantities.	Value.
Lumber, all kinds	Feet	10,757,000	\$ 241,719
Spts. Turpentine	Gallons	334,476	200,337
Rosin	Barrels	12,076	111,560
Phosphate (hard rock & pebble)	Tons	493,330	2,959,980
Tobacco	Bales	246	20,802
Cigars (by rail)	Number	220,602,000	12,136,410
Ag. of all other exports			82,679
Total exports			\$15,793,487
Aggregate imports			3,141,024
Total commerce			\$18,934,511

If all of the overland exports could have been obtained the business of this port would have exceeded \$20,000,000.

PORT INGLIS.

Exports— Articles.	Unit of Quantity	Quantities.	Value.
Phosphate	Tons	185,211	\$ 2,222,532
Ag. of all imports.....			133,360
Total commerce			\$ 2,355,892

TABLE NO. 10—*Continued.*

APALACHICOLA.

(Includes Carrabelle)

Exports— Articles.	Unit of Quantity	Quantities.	Value.
Lumber, all kinds	Feet	23,685,744	\$ 524,654
Oysters canned	Cases	51,900	77,850
Oysters opened	Gallons	100,933	95,466
Oysters, bbls. in shell...	Barrels	2,504	2,461
Fish, fresh	Pounds	346,500	20,880
Fish, salt	Barrels	3,023	23,452
Total exports .....	.....	.....	\$ 753,663
Aggregate imports. ..	.....	.....	464,056
Total commerce. ....	.....	.....	\$ 1,217,719

Of the above amount \$150,209 was value of exports shipped from port of Carrabelle.

TABLE NO. 10—Continued.

PENSACOLA.

Exports— Articles.	Unit of Quantity	Quantities.	Value.
Cotton.	Bales.	190,205	\$ 9,170,191
Phosphate	Tons.	87,300	524,100
Rosin	Barrels	232,934	614,539
Spirits turpentine.....	Gallons	433,750	239,050
Tobacco leaf.....	Pounds	2,657,455	211,991
Lumber all kinds.....	Feet	279,434,000	4,262,110
Hewn timber.....	Cu. Feet	337,146,000	62,223
All other exports .....	.....	.....	1,210,725
Total foreign exports. ....	.....	.....	\$16,294,929
Coastwise exports.....	.....	.....	.....
Lumber, all kinds.....	Feet	4,566,000	91,320
Rosin	Barrels	10,531	42,124
Spirits turpentine.....	Barrels	991	25,766
Shingles	Bundles	372	744
Total coastwise Com. ....	.....	.....	\$ 169,954
Aggregate of all imports .....	.....	.....	667,018
Total commerce.....	.....	.....	\$17,131,901

The values of the coastwise exports are estimated, based on market prices of articles in 1905. The Custom House had no record of coastwise values.

TABLE NO. 11.

Consolidated Tables of Exports and Aggregate Imports,
Showing Classification of Preceding Tables

Articles.	Unit of Quantity	Quantities.	Value.
Lumber, all kinds.....	Feet	664,029,826	\$ 7,633,066
Timber, all kinds	cu.feet	337,146,000	62,223
Shingles	Bundles	111,084	222,168
Phosphate (mostly fg.)	Tons	1,060,641	7,781,807
Cigars (mostly ov'ld.)..	Number	300,602,000	17,336,410
Tobacco	Bales	2,666,334	216,416
Naval Stores (Rosin) ..	Barrels	1,777,928	3,129,639
Turpentine Spirits	Gallons	4,805,467	2,861,137
Tobacco	Bales	246	20,802
Sponges	Pounds	300,000	375,000
Fish, all kinds (quantities in one case not given)	Pounds	16,766,570	440,869
Oysters, in all forms....	.....	.....	175,777
Cattle, to Cuba.	Number	700	8,400
Cotton, foreign	Bales	190,205	9,170,191
Other foreign exports. .	.....	.....	304,227
Aggregate of all other exports. ....	.....	.....	2,428,582
Total exports.			\$43,166,714
Total imports			5,347,781
Total commerce.			\$48,514,495

If the commerce of Jacksonville could have been included, the total would have been about \$12,000,000 greater, but only the value of foreign exports from Jacksonville are included in this table. The value of the coastwise commerce could not be obtained, and is, therefore, not included in the values given.

If all the overland exports could be obtained the volume and value of the commerce of the State would be at least doubled.

*COMMERCIAL
STATISTICS
FOR YEAR 1906.*

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS FOR 1906.

TABLE NO. 12.

Following is a condensed report of the commerce of each port, giving the principal articles of export and the aggregate value of all imports for the year 1906:

JACKSONVILLE.

Exports— Articles.	Unit of Quantity	Quantities.	Value.
Lumber, all kinds.	Feet	262,510,628	\$.....
Naval Stores.	Pkgs.	315,823	.....
Shingles.	Bulk	18,936,200	.....
Kaolin Clay.	Sacks	245,645	.....
Cotton.	Bales	4,075	.....
Tobacco and cigars.	Pkgs.	3,387	.....
Fruits and vegetables. ...	Pkgs.	735,455	.....
Sundries.	Pkgs.	428,944	.....
Foreign exports			195169
Imports—			
Flour	Barrels	61,293	.....
Sugar.	Barrels	49,715	.....
Bacon.	Boxes	29,169	.....
Potatoes.	Barrels	92,080	.....
Boots and shoes.	Cases	42,430	.....
Grain.	Sacks	64,340	.....
Hay.	Bales	23,368	.....
Coal.	Tons	58,594	.....
Oil.	Barrels	41,354	.....
Gasoline.	Barrels	30,250	.....
Fertilizers.	Sacks	63,250	.....
Fertilizers.	Tons	3,737	.....
Miscellaneous merchan- dise.	Pkgs.	945,050	.....

The custom-house keeps no record of values of coast-wise trade, so value cannot be given. Only values for foreign commerce is given. This table does not include any overland business.

TABLE NO. 12—*Continued.*

FERNANDINA.

Exports—		Quantities.	Value.
Articles.	Unit of Quantity		
Lumber, all kinds.	Feet	132,640,458	\$ 2,652,809
Phosphate (hard rock). ..	Tons	163,793	1,637,930
Spirits turpentine.	Gallons	5,838,622	3,733,014
Rosin.	Barrels	597,699	2,466,056
Aggregate of all other exports .....	.....	.....	52,684
.....	.....	.....	10,542,193
Aggregate value of all imports. ....	.....	.....	93,530
Total commerce. ....	.....	.....	\$10,636,023

KEY WEST.

Exports—			
Articles.	Unit of Quantity	Quantities.	Value.
Sponge.	Pounds	200,000	\$ 250,000
Cigars.	Number	90,000,000	5,850,000
Phosphate.	Tons	38,946	194,730
Aggregate of all other exports (Domestic) ..			984,259
Foreign exports.			
Tobacco.	Pounds	3,774	1,492
Fish, all kinds.	Pounds	334,995	10,669
Total exports.			\$7,291,150
Aggregate imports.			1,167,812
Total commerce.			\$8,458,962

TABLE NO. 12—*Continued.*

PUNTA GORDA.

Exports—			
Articles.	Unit of Quantity	Quantities.	Value.
Phosphate (pebble).....	Tons	41,555	\$208,705
Cattle (head).....	Number	4,249	55,884
Fish, all kinds.	Pounds	.....	375,000
			\$639,589
Aggregate of all im- ports.			48,280
Total commerce.			\$687,869

The above figures represent only the ocean-going commerce; could the overland exports be included, the volume of business would have passed the million-dollar mark.

TABLE NO. 12—*Continued.*

TAMPA.

Exports— Articles.	Unit of Quantity	Quantities.	Value.
Lumber, all kinds	Feet	13,107,000	\$ 239,537
Spirits Turpentine	Gallons	1,232,610	710,075
Rosin	Barrels	148,085	576,729
Phosphate (hard rock and pebble	Tons	529,362	3,176,172
Tobacco	Bales	289	23,549
Cigars (overland)	Number	227,662,000	15,271,410
Ag. fish and oysters	Pounds	4,824,205	159,793
Ag. of all other exports.	.....	.....	22,705
..Total exports .....	.....	.....	\$20,179,970
Aggregate imports ....	.....	.....	3,769,271
Total commerce .....	.....	.....	\$23,949,241

If all the overland exports could have been included in the above, the figures would have considerably exceeded the above.

PORT INGLIS.

Exports—	Unit of Quantity	Quantities.	Value.
Articles.			
Phosphate	Tons	158,952	\$ 2,384,280
Fertilizers (acid phos.).	Tons	2,345	25,387
Total exports .....	.....	.....	\$ 2,409,667
Ag. of all imports.....	.....	.....	\$ 2,671,775
Ag. of all imports.....	.....	.....	262,108
			\$ 2,671,775

TABLE NO. 12—*Continued.*

APALACHICOLA.

Exports—		Quantities.	Value.
Articles.	Unit of Quantity		
Lumber, all kinds	Feet	27,239,638	576,271
Coal	Tons	1,794	5,483
Oysters canned	Cases	51,200	77,398
Oysters opened	Gallons	119,983	113,982
Oysters in shell	Barrels	2,817	2,693
Fish, fresh	Pounds	405,000	39,760
Fish, salt	Barrels	1,885	15,915
Rosin	Barrels	13,700	68,520
Spirits Turpentine	Barrels	2,560	76,700
Honey	Barrels	1,625	32,500
Shingles	Number	10,983,510	32,950
Miscellaneous wood products			36,611
Total exports			\$ 1,078,784
Ag. of all imports			725,688
Total commerce			\$ 1,804,472

A considerable proportion of the above traffic was over-land.

TABLE NO. 12—Continued.

PENSACOLA.

Exports— Articles.	Unit of Quantity	Quantities.	Value.
Cotton	Bales	174,132	\$ 9,789,243
Phosphate	Tons	98,841	608,650
Rosin	Barrels	318,331	1,374,141
Spirits Turpentine	Gallons	1,264,376	771,900
Tobacco leaf	Pounds	17,238,896	1,144,158
Lumber, all kinds.....	Feet	259,360,000	5,593,614
Timber, hewn	Cu. Feet	285,464,000	69,358
Ag. of all other exports			290,537
Total foreign exports..			\$19,641,601
Coastwise exports			
Lumber, all kinds.....	Feet	6,486,000	129,720
Rosin	Barrels	24,435	97,740
Spirits Turpentine	Barrels	400	10,400
Shingles	Bundles	3,344	6,688
Total coastwise com- merce			\$ 244,518
Ag. of all imports.....			587,857
Total commerce			\$20,474,006

The Custom House had no record of coastwise values, so they are estimated, the value based on current prices in 1906.

TABLE NO. 13.

Consolidated table of Exports and aggregate Imports,
showing classification of preceding tables.

Exports— Articles.	Unit of Quantity	Quantities.	Value.
Lumber, all kinds	Feet	438,833,000	\$ 9,191,951
Timber, hewn	Cu. Feet	285,464,000	69,358
Phosphate	Tons	1,031,449	8,210,467
Spirits Turpentine	Gallons	8,454,168	5,302,089
Rosin	Barrels	1,102,250	4,583,186
Sponge	Pounds	200,000	250,000
Cigars (mostly over'ald)	Number	317,662,000	21,121,410
Tobacco	Pounds	17,142,670	1,145,650
Tobacco	Bales	289	23,549
Fish, all kinds (quantities in one case not given)	Pounds	1,305,495	441,344
Fish and oysters combined	Pounds	4,824,205	159,793
Oysters canned, opened and in shell			194,073
Cotton	Bales	174,132	9,789,243
Cattle, head	Number	4,249	55,884
Fertilizer	Tons	2,345	25,387
Honey	Barrels	1,625	32,500
Shingles	Bundles	104,419	208,838
Coal	Tons	1,794	5,483
Ag. of all other exports.			1,845,354
Total exports			\$62,655,559
Total imports			6,654,546
Total commerce.....			\$69,310,105

If the commerce of Jacksonville could have been included in this table the total would have been many millions larger, but only the value of the foreign exports from Jacksonville are included in this table; the value of the

coastwise commerce of Jacksonville could not be obtained, and is therefore not included in the values given.

If all the overland exports could be obtained the value of the commerce of the State would be doubled; as it is the year 1906 is the greatest commercial year for commerce of all kinds Florida has ever known.

*METEOROLOGICAL
REPORT OF THE
STATE OF FLORIDA
FOR THE YEAR 1905.*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

CLIMATOLOGICAL SERVICE

OF THE

WEATHER BUREAU,

For the Year 1905.

FLORIDA SECTION.

A. J. MITCHELL, Director.

THE WEATHER BY MONTHS.

JANUARY. The mean temperature for the State was 52.9 degrees or 4.4 degrees below the normal. The highest was 85 degrees at New Smyrna, and the lowest 12 degrees at Middleburg. The average precipitation was 1.79 inches or 1.66 below the normal. The greatest monthly precipitation was 7.28 inches at De Funiak Springs, the least, a trace at Plant City and Flamingo.

FEBRUARY. The mean temperature for the State was 58.1 degrees, or 0.9 degrees below the normal. The highest was 89 degrees at Hypoluxo and Plant City, and the lowest 10 degrees at Milton. The average precipitation was 3.45 inches, or 1.24 inches below the normal. The greatest monthly precipitation was 10.32 inches at De Funiak Springs, the least, 0.00 inches at Caxambas.

MARCH. The mean temperature for the State was 66.7 degrees, or 2.6 degrees above the normal. The highest was 92 degrees at Orange City, and the lowest 31 degrees at Molino. The average precipitation was 3.93 inches, or 0.96 inches above the normal. The greatest monthly precipitation was 7.99 inches at Wausau, the least 0.18 inches at Myers.

APRIL. The mean temperature for the State was 70.1 degree, or 1.0 degree above the normal. The highest was 98 degrees at Stephenville, and the lowest, 32 degrees at Middleburg. The average precipitation was 2.52 inches, or 0.01 inches above the normal. The greatest monthly

precipitation was 9.86 inches at Marco, the least 0.90 at Monticello.

MAY. The mean temperature for the State was 78.7 degrees, or 3 degrees above the normal. The highest was 1.01 degrees at Marianna, the lowest 48 degrees at Brooksville. The average precipitation was 5.56 inches, or 1.75 inches above the normal. The greatest monthly precipitation was 13.49 inches at Wausau, the least 0.54 inches at Key West.

JUNE. The mean temperature for the State was 80.2 degrees, or 0.4 degrees above the normal. The highest was 101 degrees at Orange City, and the lowest 48 degrees at Middleburg. The average precipitation was 4.96 inches, or 2.18 inches below the normal. The greatest monthly precipitation was 14.86 inches at Orange Home, the least 0.93 inches at Pensacola.

JULY. The mean temperature for the State was 81.5 degrees, or 0 degree above the normal. The highest was 102 degrees at Orange City, and the lowest 61 degrees at Molino and De Funiak Springs. The average precipitation was 7.55 inches, or 0.03 inches above the normal. The greatest monthly precipitation was 19.67 inches at Inverness, the least 2.30 inches at Jasper.

AUGUST. The mean temperature for the State was 80.9 degrees, or 0.6 degrees below the normal. The highest was 102 degrees at Molino, and the lowest 59 degrees at Molino. The average precipitation was 11.24 inches, or 3.72 inches above the normal. The greatest monthly precipitation was 24.76 inches at Sumner, the least 3.14 inches at Key West.

SEPTEMBER. The mean temperature for the State was 80.6 degrees, or 1.5 degrees above the normal. The highest was 103 degrees at Molino, and the lowest 58 degrees at Molino. The average precipitation was 7.62 inches, or 0.45 inches above the normal. The greatest monthly precipitation was 17.73 inches at Malabar, the least 2.58 inches at St. Andrew.

OCTOBER. The mean temperature for the State was 73.2 degrees, or 0.4 degrees above the normal. The highest was 96 degrees, at Flamingo and Molino, and the lowest 35 degrees at Marianna. The average precipitation was 2.96 inches, or 1.13 inches below the normal. The greatest monthly precipitation was 10.56 inches at Fernandina, the least 0.15 inches at Stephensville.

NOVEMBER. The mean temperature for the State was 66.0 degrees, or 0.7 degrees above the normal. The highest was 91 degrees at Flamingo, and the lowest 31 degrees at Molino. The average precipitation was 0.91 inches, or 1.26 inches below the normal. The greatest monthly precipitation was 3.65 inches at Miami, the least, T at Kissimmee and Flamingo.

DECEMBER. The mean temperature for the State was 58.0 degrees, or 1.3 degrees below the normal. The highest was 90 degrees at Avon Park and Caxambas, and the lowest 23 degrees at Madison and Middleburg. The average precipitation was 7.50 inches, or 4.64 inches above the normal. The greatest monthly precipitation was 15.18 inches at Jupiter, the least 3.33 inches at St. Augustine.

CLIMATOLOGY FOR YEAR 1905.

Dates on which First and Last Killing Frosts Occurred, or
Minimum Temperature of 32 Degrees.

Stations.	Last in Spring.	First in Autumn.
Apalachicola	Feb. 16	Dec. 5
Archer	Feb. 16	Dec. 11
Avon Park	Jan. 28	None.
Bartow	Jan. 29	None.
Bonifay	Feb. 27	Dec. 4
Brooksville	Feb. 16	None.
Carrabelle	Feb. 16	Dec. 11
*Caxambas	Jan. 27	.....
Clermont	Feb. 16	None.
DeFuniak Springs	Feb. 17	Dec. 4
DeLand	Feb. 16	None.
Eustice	Feb. 16	None.
Federal Point	Feb. 16	None.
Fernandina	Feb. 16	None.
Flamingo	Jan. 27	None.
Fort George	Feb. 16	None.
Fort Meade	Feb. 16	None.
*Fort Pierce	Jan. 27	.....
Gainesville	Feb. 16	Dec. 11
Grasmere	Jan. 29	None.
Huntington	Feb. 16	None.
Hypoluxo	Jan. 27	None.
Inverness	Feb. 16	None.
Jacksonville	Feb. 16	None.
Jasper	Feb. 16	Dec. 4
Johnstown	Feb. 16	*
Jupiter	Jan. 26	None.
Key West	None.	None.
Kissimmee	Jan. 29	None.
Lake City	Feb. 16	Dec. 4
Macclenny	*	Dec. 11
Madison	Feb. 16	Dec. 3
Malabar	Jan. 29	None.
Manatee	Jan. 28	None.
Marianna	Feb. 27	Dec. 5
Merritt's Island	Jan. 27	None.
Miami	Jan. 26	None.

CLIMATOLOGY FOR YEAR 1905.—*Continued.*

Stations.	Last in Spring	First in Autumn.
Middleburg	Feb. 27	Dec. 4
Milton	Feb. 19	*
Molino	Mar 1	Nov. 12
Monticello	Feb. 17	Dec. 4
Mount Pleasant	*	Dec. 4
Myers	Jan. 27	None.
New Smyrna	Feb. 15	None.
Nocatee	Jan. 28	None.
Ocala	Feb. 16	Dec. 11
Orange City	Feb. 16	None.
Orange Home	Feb. 16	None.
Orlando	Feb. 16	None.
Pensaola	Feb. 16	Dec. 5
Pinemount	Feb. 27	*
Plant City	Feb. 27	None.
Rockwell	Feb. 16	Dec. 28
St. Andrew	Feb. 17	Dec. 4
St. Augustine	Feb. 16	None.
St. Leo	Feb. 16	None.
Stephensville	Feb. 27	Dec. 5
Sumner	Feb. 27	Dec. 11
Switzerland	Feb. 16	None.
Tallahassee	Feb. 16	Dec. 4
Tampa	Jan. 28	None.
Tarpon Springs	Feb. 16	None.
Titusville	Feb. 16	None.
Wausau	Feb. 23	Dec. 4
Wewahitchka	Feb. 16	*

*Record incomplete.

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR THE YEAR 1905.

STATIONS.	COUNTIES.	Elevation, feet.	Length of record, years.	TEMPERATURE IN DEGREES, FAHRENHEIT.				
				Mean.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.
NORTHERN SECTION.								
Archer	Alachua	92	22	70.2	98	*June 8	21	January 26
Federal Point	Putnam	10	13	69.7	98	June 8	19	January 26
Fernandina	Nassau	16	5	68.7	97	June 8	19	January 26
Fort George || .....	Duval	15	21	67.5	92	*June 26	20	January 26
Gainesville	Alachua	175	14	70.0	98	June 17	16	January 26
Huntington	Putnam	50	10	.....	100	July 24	19	January 26
Jacksonville	Duval	43	34	68.5	95	June 26	17	January 26
Jasper	Hamilton	165	9	67.5	96	*June 8	16	January 26
Johnstown	Bradford	125	4	.....	.....	.....	16	January 26
Lake City	Columbia	201	17	69.0	98	*July 24	16	January 26
Macleenny	Baker	140	11	.....	100	*June 12	.....	.....
Middleburg	Clay	20	6	68.0	100	*July 20	12	January 26
Pinemount	Suwannee	103	4	.....	.....	.....	16	January 26
St. Augustine	St. Johns	10	56	69.7	96	*June 8	18	January 26
Sumner	Levy	23	6	68.8	96	Sept. 21	13	January 26
Switzerland	St. Johns .....	.....	9	68.6	96	June 26	18	January 26

CENTRAL SECTION.

Bartow	17	11	72.8	97	*June 16	20	January 26
Brooksville	328	14	71.9	99	May 13	18	*January 26
Clermont	110	14	73.4	100	May 31	21	January 26
DeLand	32	6	.....	.....	.....	18	*January 26
Eustis	180	16	71.4	99	June 8	20	January 26
Ft. Meade	125	20	72.4	98	June 27	20	January 26
Ft. Pierce	25	15	.....	96	Sept. 2	24	January 26
Grasmere	175	9	71.6	97	*June 8	22	January 26
Inverness	143	6	70.0	94	*May 7	16	January 26
Kissimmee	65	14	71.0	94	*June 19	20	January 26
Malabar	24	4	73.2	97	*June 26	21	January 26
Merritt's Island	20	25	73.0	93	*June 26	24	January 26
New Smyrna	20	18	.....	100	June 27	20	January 26
Ocala	150	20	70.7	100	*June 8	17	*January 26
Orange City	50	15	72.0	102	*July 4	17	*January 26
Orange Home	75	2	71.2	98	Sept. 8	17	January 26
Orlando	98	16	71.4	99	July 30	21	January 26
Plant City	121	14	71.6	98	May 14	15	January 26
Rockwell	35	7	.....	97	*Sept. 19	18	*January 26
Rockwell	140	11	71.3	95	June 27	20	January 26
Ft. Leo	20	16	71.9	94	June 23	23	January 26
Tampa	20	22	70.6	95	*June 9	21	January 26
Tarpon Springs	11	12	.....	99	*June 27	19	January 26
Titusville	11	12	.....	99	*June 27	19	January 26

SOUTHERN SECTION.

Avon Park	150	4	73.2	96	*June 26	22	January 26
Caxambas	45	6	.....	96	*June 24	30	*January 26

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR THE YEAR 1905. (Continued.)

TEMPERATURE IN DEGREES, FAHRENHEIT.								
STATIONS.	COUNTIES.	Elevation, feet.	Length of record, years.	Mean.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.
SOUTHERN SECTION.								
Flamingo	Monroe	11	6	.....	.....	.....	30	January 26
Hypoluxo	Dade .....	.....	9	74.6	93	*June 29	26	January 26
Jupiter	Dade	28	18	74.6	94	June 29	24	January 26
Key West	Monroe	22	35	76.8	91	July 6	44	January 26
Manatee	Manatee	16	23	72.3	95	*May 6	24	January 26
Miami	Dade .....	.....	11	.....	94	*June 18	29	January 26
Myers	Lee	19	23	73.5	94	June 15	27	January 26
Nocatee	DeSoto	43	7	73.4	96	*July 20	23	January 26
WESTERN SECTION.								
Apalachicola	Franklin	15	2	69.2	95	June 13	20	January 26
Bonifay	Holmes	116	5	67.4	97	*June 8	16	*January 26
Carrabelle	Franklin	12	8	69.0	98	June 8	18	January 26
DeFuniak Springs	Walton	193	10	66.2	99	June 8	13	February 14
Madison	Madison .....	.....	2	68.7	99	*Aug. 22	16	January 26

Marianna	Jackson	85	6	.....	101	May 13	15	*January 26
Milton	Santa Rosa	49	4	66.4	103	Sept. 20	13	February 14
Molino	Escambia	207	1	.....	96	*May 12	16	January 26
Monticello	Jefferson	.....	1	.....	98	*June 8	.....	.....
Mt. Pleasant	Gadsden	56	26	67.3	94	Aug. 25	15	February 14
Pensacola	Escambia	12	8	67.3	95	*June 20	18	*January 26
St. Andrew	Washington	.....	6	68.5	98	*Sept. 20	16	*January 26
Stephensville	Taylor	193	20	67.6	94	June 13	17	January 26
Tallahassee	Leon	250	8	.....	.....	.....	15	January 26
Wausau	Washington	.....	6	.....	.....	Wausau	17	January 26
Wewahitchka	Calhoun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	February 14
State Means	.....	.....	.....	70.5	.....	.....	.....	.....

Thermometers are not self-registering, and readings are made at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M. daily.

|| Also November.

* And other dates.

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR THE YEAR 1905. (Continued.)

STATIONS.	COUNTRIES.	Length of record, years.	PRECIPITATION, IN INCHES.				SKY.				Prevailing direction of wind.	
			Total.	Greatest monthly Amount.	Month.	Least Monthly Amount.	Month.	Number rainy days.	Number clear days.	Number partly cloudy days.		Number cloudy days.
NORTHERN SECTION.												
Archer	Alachua	22	51.78	11.62	Aug.	0.87	Nov.	127	126	177	62	s
Federal Point ..	Putnam	13	53.02	13.65	Aug.	0.91	Nov.	139	134	158	73	ne
Fernandina	Nassau	5	83.31	15.89	Aug.	1.07	Nov.	187	.....	.....	.....	ne
Fort George ..	Duval .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	se
Gainesville	Alachua	14	59.73	14.90	Aug.	0.46	Nov.	135	193	38	134	.....
Huntington	Putnam	10	54.09	16.59	Aug.	0.49	Jan.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jacksonville ..	Duval	34	55.77	10.97	Aug.	0.60	Nov.	136	113	130	122	ne
Jasper	Hamilton	8	25.39	8.27	Dec.	0.37	Oct.	91	180	97	88	sw
Johnstown	Bradford	4	.....	.....	.....	0.61	Nov.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake City	Columbia	23	.....	7.76	Aug.	1.20	Nov.	.....	.....	.....	.....	ne
Macleenny	Baker	11	.....	12.48	Aug.	0.85	Nov.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middleburg	Clay	6	58.58	10.14	Aug.	0.07	Nov.	89	.....	.....	.....	ne
Pinemount	Suwannee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Augustine ..	St. Johns	56	52.00	13.00	Aug.	0.45	Nov.	104	116	87	162	ne
Sumner	Levy	6	66.95	24.76	Aug.	0.89	Jan.	85	.....	.....	.....	ne sw
Switzerland	St. Johns	9	59.73	14.59	Aug.	0.50	Nov.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

CENTRAL
SECTION.

Bartow	11	65.00	14.62	Aug.	0.35	Jan.	121	140	199	26	sw
Brooksville	14	65.33	17.47	Aug.	0.33	Nov.	102	...	...	...	w
Clermont	14	55.45	15.61	Sept.	0.03	Nov.	92	106	180	79	e
DeLand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eustis	16	45.64	14.10	Aug.	0.38	Nov.	89	157	179	29	ne
Ft. Meade	24	86.19	17.90	Aug.	0.00	Nov.	86	...	...	...	e
Ft. Pierce	15	...	...	...	T	Feb.	...	...	...	...	...
Grasmere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inverness	7	68.12	19.67	July	0.36	Oct.	117	58	219	88	sw
Kissimmee	14	64.55	14.05	July	T	Nov.	117	125	195	45	sw
Malabar	4	66.20	17.73	Sept.	0.39	Nov.	110	...	...	...	se
Merritt's Island	29	64.89	13.57	Sept.	0.44	Jan.	121	197	105	70	ne se
New Smyrna	17	...	12.15	Sept.	0.48	Jan.	...	...	...	123	se
Ocala	15	55.84	9.86	Aug.	0.37	Oct.	115	115	127	...	e
Orange City	15	50.83	10.92	Sept.	0.37	Nov.	105	210	118	37	sw
Orange Home	1	61.90	14.86	June	0.48	Oct.	116	160	128	77	ne
Orlando	16	74.19	17.13	Aug.	0.33	Nov.	...	...	...	...	se
Plant City	14	69.35	14.08	July	0.00	...	87	...	...	...	...
Rockwell	7	...	22.49	Aug.	0.60	Nov.	...	...	...	...	...
Ft. Leo	11	68.32	16.26	Aug.	0.28	Nov.	143	131	123	111	w
Tampa	16	50.87	14.66	Aug.	0.26	Nov.	130	134	147	84	ne
Tarpon Spring	22	52.96	16.80	Aug.	0.21	Nov.	104	193	97	75	w
Titusville	12	...	13.45	Sept.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTHERN SECTION.											
Avon Park	4	65.61	13.70	July	0.19	Nov.	155	155	135	75	ne
Claxambas	6	57.01	15.11	Aug.	0.00	Feb.	87	225	129	11	se

CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR THE YEAR 1905. (Continued.)

STATIONS.	COUNTIES.	Length of Record years.	PRECIPITATION, IN INCHES.					SKY.				Prevailing direction of wind.
			Total.	Greatest monthly Amount.	Month.	Least Monthly Amount.	Month.	Number rainy days.	Number clear days.	Number partly cloudy days.	Number cloudy days.	
SOUTHERN SECTION.												
Flamingo	Monroe	6	55.69	10.46	.....	.....	.....	123	.....	.....	.....	ne se
Hypoluxo	Dade.	10	69.80	15.18	July	1.75	Jan.	153	79	217	72	se
Jupiter	Dade	18	41.84	10.03	Dec.	1.40	Jan.	122	138	146	81	ne
Key West	Monroe	35	56.75	13.21	Dec.	0.20	Nov.	120	156	157	25	nw w
Manatee	Manatee	24	.....	13.71	Aug.	0.35	Nov.	100	235	108	22	se
Miami	Dade	11	56.84	13.90	Aug.	0.64	Feb.	.....	120	118	127	e
Myers	Lee.	21	58.99	16.39	July	0.06	Nov.	.....	120	118	127	e
Nocatee	DeSoto.	7	.....	.....	July	0.22	Jan.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
WESTERN SECTION.												
Apalachicola	Franklin.	2	59.68	11.23	July	0.60	June	72	.....	.....	.....	se
Bonifay	Holmes.	5	69.46	9.75	May	1.00	Nov.	74	.....	.....	.....	s
Carrabelle	Franklin.	8	54.28	11.13	Aug.	1.12	April	.....	248	27	90	sw
DeFuniak Springs	Walton	10	70.57	10.41	May	2.33	Nov.	113	110	167	88	s
Madison	Madison.	2	55.35	9.26	Dec.	1.39	Jan.	.....	.....	.....	.....	w ne

Marianna	Jackson	6	11.20	Dec.	1.20	Nov.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milton	Santa Rosa	4	77.27	10.98	May	2.66	Nov.	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	s
Molino	Escambia	1	.....	12.13	Dec.	0.90	April	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	sw
Monticello	Jefferson	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mt. Pleasant	Gadsden	26	82.65	9.71	Aug.	0.93	June	109	130	101	134	.....	ne
Pensacola	Escambia	8	63.90	10.81	May	1.66	April	104	244	82	39	.....	w
St. Andrew	Washington	6	70.67	19.47	Aug.	0.15	Oct.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	sw
Stephensville	Taylor	20	58.53	9.75	Dec.	0.92	April	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	s
Tallahassee	Leon	8	75.40	13.49	May	1.41	Nov.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	sw
Wausau	Washington	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wewahitchka	Calhoun .....	.....	61.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	152	134	79	.....	ne
STATE MEANS .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

T.—Trace, or less than 0.01 of an inch.

* And other dates.

|| Also November.

NOTE.—The Meteorological report for 1906 is omitted from this report because it had not come to hand at the time this portion of the report had to go to press. It is to be regretted, as it breaks into the record of years, as well as the line of unbroken meteorological history which we had hoped to preserve unbroken.

ANNUAL SUMMARY.

<i>Temperature (Degrees Fahrenheit)</i>	<i>Degrees.</i>
Mean for the State as determined from the records of 47 stations	70.5
Highest annual mean at Key West	76.8
Lowest annual mean at De Funiak Springs....	66.2
Highest recorded at Molino on September 20th ..	103
Lowest recorded at Milton on February 14th	10
Absolute range for the State	93

<i>Precipitation—(Inches and Hundredths).</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
Average for the State, as determined from the records of 47 stations.....	61.43
Greatest annual amount at Fort Meade	86.10
Least annual amount at Key West	41.84
Greatest monthly amount at Sumner during August	24.76
Least monthly amount at Fort Meade, Plant City and Caxambas during November, and at Caxambas during February	0.00
Average number of days on which 0.01 or more fell	112
Average number of clear days	152
Average number of partly cloudy days	134
Average number of cloudy days	97
Prevailing wind direction during the year	Northeast

*FERTILIZER AND
STOCK FEED
DEPARTMENT.*

FERTILIZER AND STOCK FEED DEPARTMENT.

The last session of the Legislature (1905) passed what is known as the Stock Feed Law. The application of this new law was placed in the Department of Agriculture and under the supervision of the Commissioner of Agriculture, requiring that he carry out the provisions of the law and see that the same was properly enforced. This added another field of labor, bringing with it much responsibility and many worrying questions to be passed on. This being entirely a new feature in our State, I found it a laborious task to get the manufacturers and dealers, as well as the consumers, to properly appreciate its requirements and benefits.

Many controversies arose on the construction of the law and the rulings of this Department directing its application, and some lengthy discussions with attorneys employed by manufacturers out of the State and some in this State.

I moved cautiously, patiently, but firmly, trying to avoid the expense and annoyance of legal contests in the courts.

The various demands for rulings on many technical points required a great deal of thought and care, for to relax on any point might mean the weakening of the real purpose of the law, which was to furnish the ordinary consumer of stock feed, in plain language, with the knowledge of what the goods he purchased were made from, and their analyses.

The first substantial assistance I received toward getting the manufacturers to accept the law as a practical benefit to those in their line of work, that gave to the trade pure, unadulterated feed, was the Southern States Millers' Association, which met in the summer of 1905 in the State of Tennessee.

While some of the members of the association were conducting a sharp contest with me on the unjustness of the law, etc., the association in convention passed strong resolutions endorsing the law, and directed their secretary

to forward me a copy of their resolutions and wishing me success in my efforts to rid our State of adulterated goods, and to require the mixers of feeds to state what their goods were made from.

This gave us a vantage ground in the conflict, that soon found many recruits to the work favoring the support of the law. It is but fair to state that the importers and dealers in Florida were reasonably prompt to recognize the benefits intended by the law, and showed a willingness to comply with its provisions.

With the compounders of stock feed from various substances, it required line upon line and precept upon precept to get them to understand the provisions of the law or at least to have them to concede that they understood and meant to comply.

When the wholesale dealer found that he must be annoyed by attachments and sale of stock in storehouses if he purchased goods from the careless, indifferent or wilful evaders of the law, they, too, were auxiliaries. The main fight was over when we had established the fact that the law had the interest of the consumer, the unadulterating manufacturer, and the merchant behind its enforcement.

To reach this advanced position required many hundreds of letters, to give each one full and complete knowledge of what I considered the law to mean and what I expected to demand for the goods to be properly on the market.

The stock feed law having been founded on the same lines as our fertilizer law, the same methods that had brought such satisfactory results with it were made the basis of construction and enforcement.

The results are proving satisfactory from every point of view. Not only has the quality of the feed sold in the State been materially improved, and the consumer educated as to what he should have for his money, but some damaging materials which were common in feed have been eliminated, and the receipts to the State Treasurer have demonstrated clearly that the law can and does more than defray the expense of applying same. This question of paying expenses was our obstacle before the Legislature when the bill was pending before that body. The greatest objection to the bill when before the Legislature and to the application of the act, as developed by manufacturers, was that the mixers of stock feeds did not

wish to state on the tags attached to each package what constituted the component parts of the mixture.

We were given one inspector at about half pay, with traveling expenses of about half what should be allowed. Nine hundred (\$900.00) dollars a year as salary and five hundred (\$500.00) dollars for traveling expenses. The more closely the field is inspected the fewer adulterations and evasions will slip in.

Such laws as the stock feed and fertilizer laws should be enforced for the benefits to the consumers, in the quality and knowledge of the price that should be paid for a given goods, and not so much as a revenue developer. If a surplus revenue is gained, all well enough, but this idea should not predominate. When these laws are found to be self-sustaining, there should be a more liberal support of the Department connected with their enforcement. Any surplus should be used to distribute information to the farmers, stock and fruit growers and gardeners of the State. In other words, the Department of Agriculture should have means to make the Department of more benefit to the people of the State.

Not in a spirit of criticism, *but as a matter of fact*, given for information, this Department in Florida is the only one I know of in the Union that is expected to furnish funds to aid the State in the matter of revenue for other purposes. I know of no State that does not supplement these funds derived through the agencies of the Agricultural Department, instead of taking from it the greater part of the revenue derived by it.

This subject we discuss in our opening article in this report.

The fertilizer and stock feed law being so similar in form, purpose and application, I will discuss both together in this report.

WHAT THIS DIVISION COVERS—WHO AND HOW THEY ARE BENEFITED.

This branch of our work comes more closely to the farmers, fruit growers and stock feeders of all kinds than any branch of the State Government.

Those who are the producers of the wealth of the State are more directly benefitted than any other class. There is

not a man who fertilizes a garden, a farm, or an orange grove, but is directly interested. The dairyman, the liveryman, millman; yes, from the drayman on the street to the stock man who fattens cattle for the market, all are benefitted (unawares often) by the strict enforcement of these two laws.

In this branch of our work is placed the Laboratory Department, under the immediate supervision of the State Chemist, his assistants, the Inspector of Fertilizers and Feeds, the Bulletin (now a quarterly), and the Registration of various brands of feeds and fertilizers by the different manufacturers and importers of such goods and the purchase and sale of the different grades of inspection stamps.

By close study and observation, together with the valuable assistance of Hon. R. E. Rose and his predecessor, Hon. W. A. Rawls, the State Chemist, we have developed from an uncertain, unsatisfactory form, the most perfect system in operation in any of the Southern States. Nothing being perfect that man evolves, we hope from time to time to make the weak places stronger.

The workings of the fertilizer laws have become so well understood by the manufacturers, dealers and consumers, that all seem well satisfied with the law and our construction of same, and there is little friction, except the occasional trouble that arises from foreign manufacturers of, and dealers in, cotton seed meal.

There is a reason for the smoothness prevailing in the operation of the fertilizer law that goes beyond the mere knowledge of its application. It is this: A large per cent of the fertilizer now used in Florida is manufactured in the State. These manufacturers are making the very best grades of goods, and are generally keeping their goods clearly within the meaning of the statute, and they realize the importance of having the law rigidly enforced as a protection to them against spurious or fraudulent goods that might be shipped into the State. The Florida manufacturers are the best detectives the State can have. It is not improper for me to state that these home enterprises are of importance to every citizen of the State. They are developers, and their profits are spent in building up the State. Money spent with them keeps up a circulating medium at home to do business on, while money sent out of the State is gone until we send something out to bring it back.

I am glad to state that the sale of stamps to home manufacturers indicates that each year they are doing more business and the foreign manufacturers less. I am not criticising the quality of the goods now being sent into the State by outside manufacturers, for those who are coming here to ask for our trade are complying with the legal requirements and selling goods according to guarantee, as a rule. The frauds have found this a poor field to operate in. But I would be glad to see all those who wish our business, forced by business interests, to come and establish their factories among us.

I must not be criticised if I urge our people to support home enterprises, when quality and prices are equal.

All manufacturers, importers and dealers wishing to sell any kind of fertilizing materials, cotton seed meal or stock feed, in a mixed or ground form, in this State, are required to file in the Department of Agriculture a sworn statement of the different brands or kinds of goods they propose offering for sale. Blank forms are furnished by this Department on application to all manufacturers desiring to do business in this State. These oaths embrace a statement of the manufacturer, where located, the name or brand of his goods, of what the compound is made, giving the ingredients in detail, and a chemical analysis of each particular brand tendered the market. This serves as a notice that certain companies propose soliciting trade in the State. These oaths are a guarantee that the manufacturer will hold his goods up to the guarantee registered. These are required to be filed annually from the first to the fifteenth of January of each year. Any oath filed at any time during the year authorizes the manufacturer to do business only for the remaining part of the year in which the oath is registered. Where an importer or dealer handles goods from a manufacturer, who has not registered as the law directs, he assumes the place of the manufacturer, and must register the guaranteed analysis and brands of the goods, for the correctness of which he becomes liable. Any dealer handling goods not so registered becomes amenable to the provisions and penalties of the law.

Each manufacturer is required to "*securely attach*" to the *top end* of each bag, barrel or package of fertilizer or stock feed placed on the market, a tag on which must be plainly *printed* (rubber stamp not allowed) the name or brand of the goods, of the manufacturer, where made,

the number of net pounds in each package and the chemical analysis of same, together with a clear, distinct statement of the ingredients that compose the compound. This is for information to the consumers, that they may have notice of what they are purchasing. In addition there must be attached to the tag on each package the State inspection tax stamp.

Where a merchant or firm wishes to sell fertilizer or stock feed under his or their name and have same manufactured for them they are required to state *by whom made "for"* A. B. or C. This individual assumes the role of the manufacturer, and must make good the guarantee.

All goods of either character, fertilizer, cotton seed meal or stock feed, that are found on the market, deficient in any of the above requirements, is subject to attachment and sale by any sheriff of a county in the State, as is directed under the provision of the statute.

No manufacturer of any of these goods is permitted to place a qualified, or indefinite guaranteed analysis on his tag. We sometimes refer to this class of guarantees as a "*scaling grade*." To illustrate, it is illegal to give a guarantee of 4 to 5—6 to 7 per cent. The guarantee must be that there is not less than the specific amount named on the tag. This is required, because experience has shown us that the goods seldom go above the minimum named, and that the additional per cent. is deceptive, the manufacturer not being liable for any amount above the minimum, hence our ruling, that the manufacturer must state only what he is willing to absolutely guarantee to be in the goods offered to the consumer. I cannot do better than here quote from my last biennial report on the subject.

It was the general rule, especially in cotton seed meal, to state the amount of nitrogen, amount of ammonia, protein, etc., in a single column, which, when added, indicated to the purchaser that he was obtaining more for his money than was true. Therefore, the ruling that the ammonia only could go into the column representing a basis for value, as our law requires the statement of ammonia when it is claimed as an ingredient to be estimated for value. This ruling will allow placed in parenthesis (Nitrogen) equal to ammonia, or to state ammonia, say 8 per cent., in parenthesis (equal to protine). The latter is granted to allow the manufacturer the benefit of the fact

that many stock-feeders look for the protien and do not take the pains to know that nitrogen 5 per cent. multiplied by 1.214 equals the ammonia, and the ammonia multiplied by 5.15 equals the protein. You can readily see how the uninformed consumer could be misled and imposed upon. One other matter of this character should have special attention. Those dealing in kainit had been accustomed to guarantee the contents to be potash 12 per cent., sulphate of potash, 23 to 24 per cent. The consumer had been educated on this line until he really thought his goods not up to the standard if they did not have sulphate of potash 23 to 24 per cent. on them, when in fact the potash is all there is in kainit that has a value as fertilizer, hence the order forbidding the two contents being on the guaranteed analysis, as it was misleading and unfair to the consumer.

THE TAX STAMP.

Two years of experience has only confirmed our conclusions as to the practical results to follow the system at that time put into practical operation. While rigid inspection is absolutely necessary, to know that all goods bear an analysis tag, in proper form, and that the state inspection tax stamp is attached, yet this would not supply the necessary information, if the old system of a stamp with no denominational value, indicating the number of pounds that the stamp attached was intended to cover, for the stamp might have been purchased with the representation that the goods were put up in 100-pound packages, and be used on a 250-pound barrel. But with our present system, the weight meant to be represented by the stamp is plainly indicated on the face of the stamp, hence any evasion of the law in this way is of itself public notice of a fraud. This has done as much to increase the revenue derived from the sale of stamps as more rigid inspection has done. The one is an auxiliary to the other. Neither would be successful without the aid of the other.

The distinction in our fertilizer and stock feed stamps is, the fertilizer stamp is a dark steel color, while the stock feed stamp is a light pink color. The weight, the stamp indicates has been paid for is, as stated above,

clearly defined on the face of the stamp. It is well to remember that the stamp tax is no guarantee as to the real weight of the package, it only indicates that the tax has been paid for that number of pounds. No one could use a 100-pound stamp on a 200-pound package and not be detected in the fact that he was practicing a fraud on the State, but a 200-pound stamp on a 100-pound package is no guarantee that the package contains that weight. The manufacturer's guarantee printed on the analysis tag is the indication of the weight, and the consumer has the right to weigh the goods and know if the goods come up to the guarantee of the manufacturer. If not, the manufacturer or dealer is liable under the law.

Under our system the responsibility for the weight, the analysis, and the ingredients in the goods is placed absolutely on the manufacturer. Any dealer or consumer has the right to test any or all of these requirements at his pleasure. First by weighing the package. Second, by taking a sample, as the law directs, and sending to the Commissioner to have it analyzed free of cost. This analysis he can compare with the guarantee on the goods and readily see if he has received what he purchased.

The consumer is aided further by the inspector passing through the State and taking samples at will, at any time and at any place they may find goods on the market. These are called "*official samples*." The analysis of this class of samples is printed in our quarterly bulletin with the name of the manufacturer, his guaranteed analysis and the result found at our laboratory. We do not know, or wish to know, the name or brand or guaranteed analysis on goods when the dealer or consumer takes the sample; the department is not advised as to these facts.

When goods are found materially, or frequently, to be running below the guarantee in any point, the facts are reported promptly to the manufacturer and if it is evident that there is such a deviation as to indicate willful evasion or indifferent carelessness, the goods are at once ordered attached, whenever found in the State, as provided under the act.

With a manufacturer that is disposed to do wrong the chances are too great that he will be caught up with for him to take such risks.

The result is, few fertilizer samples are found to be materially below their guarantee, and if by any mistake their goods do fall below their guarantee, the manufacturers

are more than willing to make good to the consumer, as it would soon put a company out of business to have the fact advertised to the world in our Bulletin that their goods were defective.

The stock feed law being much more recent than the fertilizer law, the manufacturer and consumer have not learned so perfectly its benefits and penalties.

I am glad to say that the majority of stock feed manufacturers accepted the situation after a short contest. But I have found some who deal in cotton seed meal and stock feed that have not been disposed to learn promptly, from reading the law and copies of our rulings on the application of the same, and even from letters, I have spent many hours dictating for their benefit. With this class, I find but one lesson that will impress them definitely, and that is, to attach their goods and sell them. During the year 1906 we had 51 attachments made, and 19 of these went to sale. The proceeds of which, after paying the costs attending the attachment, were turned into the State Treasury as the law directs.

There is filed in this office, subject to inspection, full itemized statements from the sheriffs officiating in each case. It is well to state in this connection that in no case have I allowed goods discharged from under the sheriff's custody until his costs were fully satisfied. I have been particular on this subject since I came into office, for I realized that officers could not be expected to take an interest in the enforcement of these laws, as is provided in the act, unless they could feel assured that this department would protect their interests in such cases. I am gratified to notice a decided improvement in the interests taken by the sheriffs of the State, to assist in the enforcement of these laws.

I have been careful to advise all of the sheriffs by letter of their duties under these two statutes, not only by sending them marked copies of the law, but by writing personal letters to each one. I feel grateful to the sheriffs for their cheerful co-operation.

THE BULLETIN.

While the Departments of Agriculture in other States are permitted to use the funds derived from the tax stamp

18—C A

sales, and generally given assistance in addition by direct Legislative appropriations, these departments are able to prepare and send out to the people bulletins more frequently than we are, and in much more attractive style than the means placed at our disposal will admit of, yet the best evidence we can present, indicating the appreciation of our Bulletin, by the people of the State, is the rapid growth in circulation it has made in the last two years. The last issue required 5,200 copies to be printed. This issue for January will require 5,500 copies. The increased work in the Laboratory, having of itself enlarged the Bulletin, and the inquiries from citizens for information on subjects of interest to them in their work have also necessitated the enlargement of the Bulletin, as well as increased the demand for it, necessitating enlarging the number required to meet the orders for it. So instead of issuing a monthly edition, we dropped to a quarterly. At no time has our appropriation for printing been sufficient to keep the Bulletin up regularly. The people of the State are entitled to it.

The Department should be equipped with means to issue special bulletins on particular subjects, and on special occasions, when there is a marked effect on the crops, from excessive rains, or unusual cold weather, that has damaged vegetable or orange crops.

To get prompt and reliable information the Department should be allowed to pay a small sum to one or two reliable persons in each county, to gather facts as to crop conditions, to report to the Department more perfectly than we can expect to get from persons who do the work as a matter of favor to the Department.

Suppose we had two reporters in each county, who would be allowed \$2.50 per quarter. With 46 counties, this would only be \$920.00 per annum. The stock feed and fertilizer stamps furnish the means, and I think the people are entitled to reap some benefit from the Department.

It is rather humiliating to receive inquiries from other State Departments and from the United States Department for information that is usual for a Department of Agriculture to furnish, and not be able to comply with these requests. And when other States send their bulletins gotten up in a most attractive style, with plates of scenery, stock, grain fields and the different products of their States to Florida's Department, we can not but feel humiliated to send in return the plain statistical ta-

bles and text matter under ordinary book paper cover. But cramped for means to even issue a pamphlet quarterly, we can only send what we have, which says on its face this is the best Florida can do. This should not be so. As said before and now repeated, the Department of Agriculture as now conducted is not a beggar at the door of the State Treasury, but is a depositor of clear revenue to the State, over and above all expenses attached to the Department.

The State Chemist discusses this feature at some length in his report.

THE WORK AND RESULTS IN THIS BRANCH.

With one clerk in this division, I think our records give satisfactory evidence that this part of our duty has not been passed over carelessly.

That there is an increase of the use of fertilizer in the State is evident by a comparison of the two years previous, with the last two in the amount of revenue derived from the sale of tax stamps.

In 1903, the receipts from the sale of stamps for fertilizer and cotton seed meal was \$22,761.50, as can be verified by the records in the State Treasurer's office; for the year 1904, the net receipts were \$28,520.93, making a total for the two years of \$51,282.51.

For the period covered by this report, we have for the year 1905 stamps sold for fertilizer and cotton seed meal the sum of \$26,687.89, and for the year ending December 31st, 1906, the amount collected was \$29,495.56, making a total for the last two years of \$56,183.45. This is a net gain for the last two years over the two years previous of \$4,901.04.

The stock feed law having gone into effect August 22nd, 1905, it required the greater part of the remaining four months of 1905 to get this law in practical operation.

The revenue derived from the sale of stamps on stock feed for the part of 1905 that the law was effective was \$4,846.97, and for the year 1906 was \$13,294.53, making a total revenue derived from this source of \$18,141.50.

It is proper to state in this connection that the law requires all orders for stamps to be sent to the State Treasurer, and all checks or moneys go direct to that office, and upon the Treasurer stamping the order as evi-

dence that he has received pay for stamps ordered the order is sent to this Department, where the stamps are sent out to persons ordering them.

There was sent out from this branch of the work in the two years by registered mail or express 1,675 packages.

The letters written, relative to fertilizer and stock feed matters alone, were 7,142. In addition, we sent out several thousand printed letters of instruction and copies of the fertilizer and stock feed laws. The clerk in this branch of our work also attends to backing the wrappers of the five thousand quarterly bulletins sent out from this department. The backing and wrapping for the mail of this large volume of literature requires considerable time and labor. Frequently it is necessary to call other clerks from their regular work to enable us to complete this mass of material for the mail.

THE LABORATORY WORK.

Under this heading is work conducted by the State Chemist and his two assistants.

The result of the analysis made in the Laboratory is published in the Bulletin. All samples, except what we have explained as "official samples," come through the office of the Commissioner, as also do the results of the work of the State Chemist. Hence, the correspondence relative to analysis made devolves on the Commissioner of Agriculture. The State Chemist and his assistants take samples from time to time for analysis. The inspector of stock feed and fertilizer draws samples and sends to the Commissioner. These samples, as are all samples sent by private citizens, are referred to the State Chemist, who reports the results to this office and we send them out.

The State Chemist formulates the information in the Bulletin relative to values of ingredients, formulas for fertilizer, etc.

The State Chemist discusses fully the work done in that division, and as it is made a part of this report I need not dwell on same.

THERE IS A DOUBLE CHECK ON STAMPS SOLD.

With but few exceptions, the manufacturers and dealers now send their orders and cash as required by law to the State Treasurer. If an individual or firm persists in sending his or their orders and checks to this Department, after due notice, I return the order and check to have them learn to send direct to the State Treasurer. I do not wish to handle moneys that should go direct to another department.

All stamps are charged to us as so much cash. The voucher for the number purchased is on file in the Comptroller's office, from which department the warrant is sent out to pay for the stamps. In that office can be found the number of stamps purchased, which is a check on our records and can be verified at any time.

From the 1st to the 5th of each month, the clerk in charge of the stamp department (as is done in the land division), is required to prepare a statement from his books covering the number of stamps on hand, and the number sold during the previous month.

This is transmitted to the State Treasurer's office and there checked up by his records, and when found to balance, the statement is signed by the State Treasurer. This is a guarantee that our records are correct and that our stamp account balances with the treasurer for the cash received. With this system, we are prepared to be checked up by the 5th of each month for any of our previous work.

This double check from the Comptroller's office and the Treasurer's office prevents the possibility of errors, frauds or shortage from any cause.

We have, following this account of the methods in operation governing this division, attached in tabular form the amount of stamps sold and tons covered by the tax stamp.

First, we present the fertilizer sold. Second, the cotton seed meal. Third, the stock feed, upon which the tax of 25 cents per ton has been paid, giving each year, by the month, in separate tables.

Following these tables will be found a list of the companies that have filed their oaths of analysis of the goods tendered the market in this State. The fertilizer and stock feed manufacturers are set out in separate schedules for information to dealers and consumers of these

goods, that they may be advised as to the companies authorized to do business under our laws. The same companies and doubtless some others will file their oaths for 197.

As before suggested, there is one clerk, Walter S. McLin, in this division.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

In the Agricultural branch proper we include the agricultural statistical work, general information concerning the State, the stock feed, fertilizer, work of preparing and distributing the quarterly bulletin and the State Chemist branch of the Department.

EXPENDITURES FOR 1905.

Salary of one clerk in statistical branch	\$ 1,500.00
Salary of one clerk in fertilizer, stock feed and quarterly bulletin work	1,200.00
Printing bulletins, blanks, etc., for use in the Department	1,428.26
Postage and stationery	817.42
Express and telegrams	238.90
Cost of inspection stamps	925.00
Salary of State Chemist	2,000.00
Salary of Assistant State Chemist (fertilizer branch)	1,800.00
Salary of Assistant State Chemist (stock feed branch)	541.67
Salary Inspector	322.50
Traveling expenses State Chemist	940.00
Traveling expenses Inspector	201.35
Laboratory supplies and chemicals	1,132.41
Total	\$13,048.72

EXPENDITURES FOR 1906.

Salary of one clerk in statistical and information branch	\$ 1,500.00
Salary of one clerk in fertilizer, stock feed and quarterly bulletin work	1,200.00

Printing bulletin, blanks, etc., for use in the Department	2,789.70
Postage and stationery	463.44
Express and telegrams	396.66
Cost of inspection stamps	1,032.50
Salary of State Chemist	2,000.00
Salary Assistant State Chemist (fertilizer branch)	1,800.00
Salary Assistant State Chemist (stock feed branch)	1,500.00
Salary Inspector	900.00
Traveling expenses State Chemist	936.02
Traveling expenses Inspector	523.75
Laboratory supplies and chemicals	897.84
Total	<u>\$15,939.91</u>
Total for the two years of 1905 and 1906 ..	<u>\$28,988.63</u>

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEARS OF 1905 AND 1906.

From sale of stamps in stock feed branch for year 1905	\$ 4,846.97
From sale of stamps in fertilizer branch for year 1905	26,687.89
From sale of stamps in stock feed branch for year 1906	13,294.53
From sale of stamps in fertilizer branch for year 1906	29,495.66
From sale of confiscated fertilizers, 1905	24.77
From sale of confiscated stock feed, 1906	286.14
Total	<u>\$74,635.96</u>
By balance turned into general revenue fund of State	<u>\$45,647.33</u>
	<u>\$74,635.96 \$74,635.96</u>

It will thus be seen by reference to the above statement of expenditures and receipts that the revenue derived from the stock feed and fertilizer branch of this Department has not only paid for the entire operating expenses of the State Chemist branch of the Agricultural Department, in-

cluding the salaries of the State Chemist and his assistants and the traveling expenses of the State Chemist, also the salary and traveling expenses of the Inspector, together with all expenses of whatever nature relating to the stock feed and fertilizer branch, the statistical branch and expenses of the quarterly bulletin, telegrams, express, postage, etc., but over and above the expenses enumerated above the sum of \$45,647.33 has been turned into the State Treasury. The net revenue derived from the stock feed and fertilizer branch of this Department will defray all the expenses of the entire Agricultural Department, including the salary of the Commissioner, and still turn in a handsome sum to the State Treasury. But to do this it has required unceasing vigilance on the part of the Commissioner in seeing that the provisions of the law have been fully complied with and that there has been no evasion of the same upon the part of manufacturers shipping into the State. In the furtherance of this work I have been ably assisted by the State Chemist, R. E. Rose, and the Inspector, J. Hampton Jones, both of whom I take this occasion to thank for their hearty co-operation and assistance in seeing that the law relating to this branch of the work has been so satisfactorily enforced.

Table showing the number of tons of commercial fertilizer, upon which the inspection tax of 25 cents per ton has been paid, and offered for sale in the State of Florida during the year 1905.

	Tons.	Fees.	Stamps Issued.
January	19,074.92	\$ 4,768.73	220,749
February	17,371.40	4,342.85	193,714
March	13,169.60	3,292.40	155,423
April	1,900.00	475.00	23,015
June	3,130.00	782.50	45,700
July	3,130.00	824.25	65,940
August	2,101.52	525.38	244.30
September	2,207.50	551.87	341.50
October	5,081.75	1,270.25	735.20
November	10,484.14	2,621.04	128,083
December	11,839.88	2,959.99	152,235
Totals	91,959.23	\$22,989.64	1,140,559

Table showing the number of tons of commercial fertilizer, upon which the inspection tax of 25 cents per ton has been paid, and offered for sale in the State of Florida during the year 1906.

	Tons.	Fees.	Stamps Issued.
January	23,814.16	\$ 5,953.54	292,342
February	18,914.80	4,728.70	210,790
March	9,599.00	2,399.75	112,020
April	1,820.00	455.00	24,000
May	5,166.00	1,291.50	69,590
June	6,985.00	1,746.25	98,750
July	2,632.00	658.00	40,440
August	965.00	241.25	13,800
September	4,322.92	1,080.73	63,807
October	7,421.52	1,855.38	98,690
November	8,493.76	2,123.44	115,450
December	11,829.48	2,957.37	157,040
Totals	101,963.64	\$25,490.91	1,296,719

Table showing the number of tons of cotton seed meal upon which the inspection tax of 25 cents per ton has been paid, and offered for sale in the State of Florida during the year 1905.

	Tons.	Fees.	Stamps Issued.
January	3,668.00	\$ 917.00	73,360
February	1,745.00	436.25	34,900
March	2,205.00	551.25	44,100
April	395.00	98.75	7,900
May	410.00	102.50	8,200
June	440.00	110.00	8,800
July	360.00	90.00	7,200
August	320.00	80.00	6,400
September	1,045.00	261.25	20,900
October	1,530.00	382.50	30,600
November	1,700.00	425.00	34,000
December	975.00	243.75	19,500
Totals	14,793.00	\$ 3,698.25	295,860

Table showing the number of tons of cotton seed meal upon which the inspection tax of 25 cents per ton has been paid, and offered for sale in the State of Florida during the year 1906.

	Tons.	Fees.	Stamps. Issued.
January	2,637.00	\$ 659.25	52,740
February	2,920.00	730.00	58,400
March	954.00	238.50	19,080
April	324.00	81.00	6,480
May	410.00	102.50	8,200
June	247.00	61.75	4,940
July	445.00	111.25	8,900
August	260.00	65.00	5,200
September	1,815.00	453.75	36,300
October	2,040	510.00	40,800
November	2,420.00	605.00	48,400
December	1,547	386.75	30,940
Totals	16,019.00	\$ 4,004.75	320,380

Table showing the number of tons of stock feed sold in the State, subject to the inspection tax, at the rate of 25 cents per ton, for the years 1905 and 1906.

The law governing stock feed (chapter 5452 of the Laws of Florida) did not become operative till the last of August, 1905.

STOCK FEED.

Stamps Sold in 1905.

	Tons.	Fees.	Stamps Issued.
August	3,713.92	\$ 928.48	72,177
September	4,430.36	1,107.59	88,476
October	3,642.60	910.65	72,852
November	4,033.00	1,008.25	79,660
December	3,568.00	892.00	69,460
Total	19,387.88	\$ 4,846.97	381,725

STOCK FEED.

Stamps Sold in 1906.

	Tons.	Fees.	Stamps Issued.
January	3,977.32	\$ 994.33	80,345
February	4,383.12	1,095.78	85,662
March	5,192.00	1,298.00	103,840
April	3,089.52	772.38	61,790
May	2,765.00	691.25	53,500
June	5,389.20	1,347.30	106,884
July	3,074.52	768.63	60,390
August	2,687.00	671.75	52,840
September	4,381.00	1,095.25	84,117
October	5,323.40	1,330.85	106,388
November	5,640.00	1,410.00	109,500
Decmeber	7,276.04	1,819.01	141,380
Total	53,178.12	\$13,294.53	1,046,636

The following is a list of all manufacturers of fertilizers and cotton seed meal that filed their oath with this office to do business in the year 1906.

Alabama Chemical Company—Montgomery, Alabama.
Ashepool Fertilieyr Company—Charleston, South Carolina.

Atlantic Chemical Company—Norfolk, Virginia.
Armour Fertilizer Works—Jacksonville, Florida.
American Agricultural Chemical Company—Jacksonville, Florida.

Baugh & Sons Company—Baltimore, Md.
Birmingham Fertilizer Company—Birmingham, Ala.
The Blackshear Manufacturing Company—Blackshear, Georgia.

Bradley Fertilizer Company—Charleston, S. C.
Bainbridge Oil Company—Bainbridge, Ga.
Coweta Fertilizer Company—Newman, Ga.
Coe Mortimer Company—Charleston, S. C.
Carelent Fertilizer Company—Evergreen, Ala.
Columbia Fertilizer Company—Columbia, Ala.

Currie Fertilizer Company—Louisville, Ky.
 Cuthbert Oil Company—Cuthbert, Ga.
 Cumberland Bone and Phosphate Company—Charleston, S. C.
 Columbia Guano Company—Norfolk, Va.
 W. H. Cody Fertilizer Company—Jacksonville, Fla.
 Davis Warehouse Company—Columbus, Ga.
 Dothan Guano Company—Dothan, Ga.
 Electric Fertilizer Works—Savannah, Ga.
 Ft. Gaines Fertilizer Company—Ft. Gaines, Ga.
 Florida Fertilizer Company—Gainesville, Fla.
 Florida Cotton Oil Company—Tallahassee, Fla.
 Florida Cotton Oil Company—Jacksonville, Fla.
 Florida Manufacturing Company—Madison, Fla.
 Ft. Gaines Fertilizer Company—Ft. Gaines, Ga.
 Goulding Fertilizer Company—Pensacola, Fla.
 Georgia Chemical Works—Augusta, Ga.
 Gulfport Cotton Oil Company—Gulfport, Miss.
 Georgia Fertilizer Company—Valdosta, Ga.
 Georgia Cotton Oil Company—Valdosta, Ga.
 Georgia Cotton Oil Company—Albany, Ga.
 Georgia Cotton Oil Company—Augusta, Ga.
 Georgia Cotton Oil Company—Atlanta, Ga.
 Georgia Cotton Oil Company—Macon, Ga.
 Georgia Cotton Oil Company—Rome, Ga.
 Georgia Cotton Oil Company—Columbus, Ga.
 R. T. Budsey Company—Macon, Ga.
 Georgia Fertilizer Company—Columbus, Ga.
 J. E. Hardee Company, Madison, Fla.
 Jno. T. Hill—Tarpon Springs, Fla.
 Hurtsboro Cotton Oil Company—Hurtsboro, Ala.
 Louisville Fertilizer Company—Louisville, Ky.
 Mutual Fertilizer Company—Savannah, Ga.
 Montezuma Manufacturing Company—Montezuma, Ga.
 Mabbit & Groover—Quitman, Ga.
 Mapes F. & P. Guano Company—New York, N. Y.
 Marks & Gayle—Montgomery, Ala.
 McCaw Manufacturing Company—Macon, Ga.
 Natural Guano Company—Aurora, Ill.
 G. Ober & Sons Company—Baltimore, Md.
 Pensacola Fertilizer Company—Pensacola, Fla.
 Piedmont Mt. Airy Guano Company—Baltimore, Md.
 E. O. Painter Fertilizer Company—Jacksonville, Fla.
 Quitman Oil Company—Quitman, Ga.

F. S. Royster Guano Company—Norfolk, Va.

W. S. Rose—Alma, Ill.

Southern States Phosphate & Fertilizer Company—Augusta, Ga.

Standard Chemical Company—Troy, Ala.

Southern Cotton Oil Company—Montgomery, Ala.

Southern Cotton Oil Company—Charleston, S. C.

Southern Cotton Oil Company—Augusta, Ga.

Southern Cotton Oil Company, Pensacola, Fla.

Southern Cotton Oil Company—Savannah, Ga.

Southern Cotton Oil Company—Ft. Gaines, Ga.

Southern Cotton Oil Company—Atlanta, Ga.

Southern Cotton Oil Company—Dublin, Ga.

Southern Cotton Oil Company—Albany, Ga.

Savannah Guano Company—Savannah, Ga.

Standard Guano & Chemical Company—New Orleans, Louisiana.

A. G. Strickland Fertilizer Company—Savannah, Ga.

Southern Cotton Oil Company—Cuthbert, Ga.

Southern Cotton Oil Company—Arlington, Ga.

Southern Cotton Oil Company—Memphis, Tenn.

Tuscaroro Fertilizer Company—Jacksonville, Fla.

Virginia, Carolina Chemical Company—Savannah, Ga.

Virginia, Carolina Chemical Company—Atlanta, Ga.

Virginia, Carolina Chemical Company—Montgomery, Alabama.

Wilson & Toomer Fertilizer Company—Jacksonville, Florida.

Wilcox, Ives & Company—Savannah, Ga.

J. Lindsey Wells—Memphis, Tenn.

Standard Fertilizer Company—Gainesville, Fla.

Sanders Fertilizer Company—Jacksonville, Fla.

The following is a list of all the manufacturers of stock feed who have filed their oath of analysis with this office to do business in this State in the year 1906:

Atlas Feed & Milling Company—New Orleans, La.

American Hominv Company—Indianapolis, Ind.

Alabama Corn Mills Company—Mobile, Ala.

Acme Mills & Elevator Company—Hopkinsville, Ky.

American Cereal Company—Chicago, Ill.

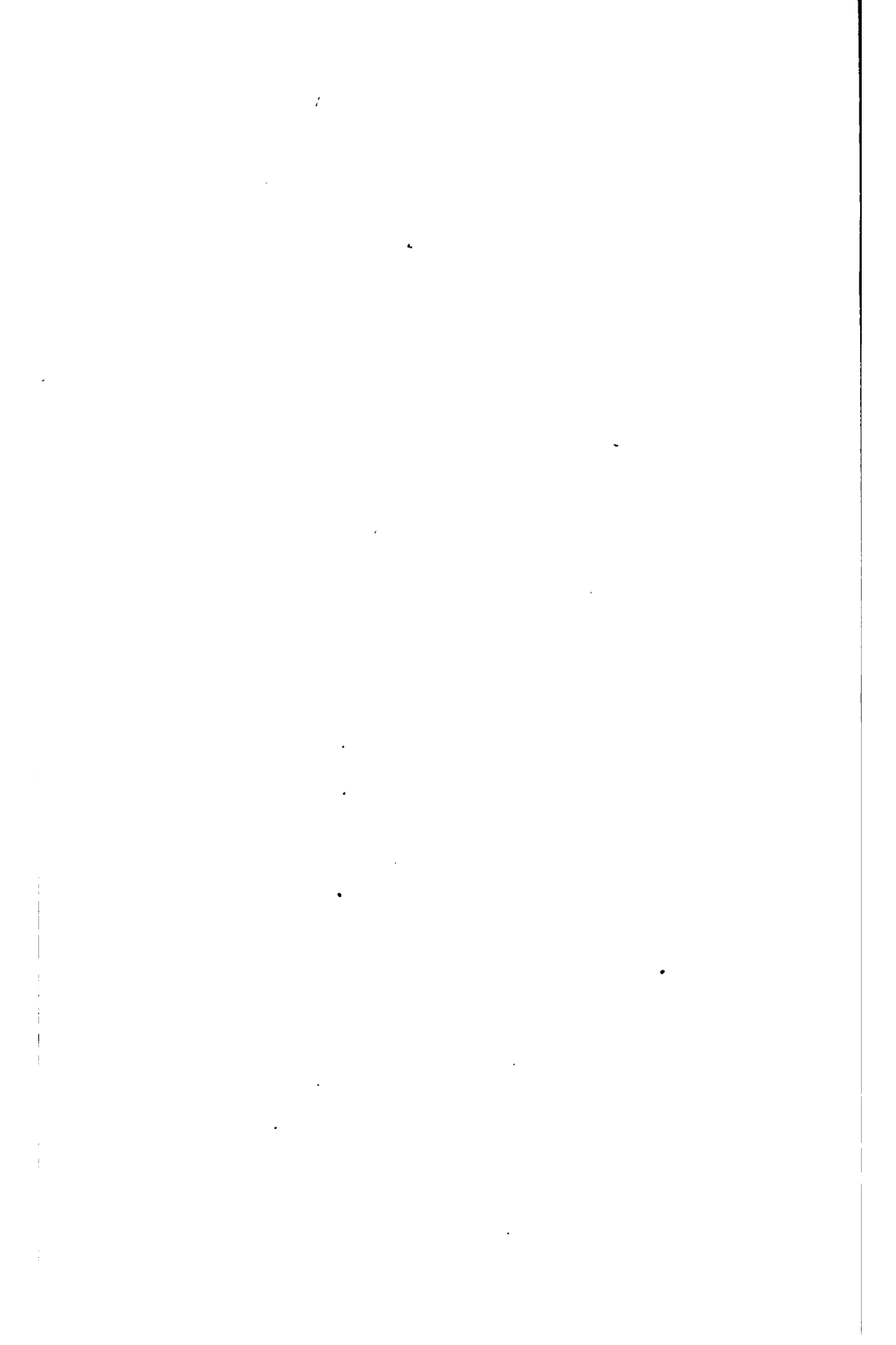
Atlanta Milling Company—Atlanta, Ga.

American Steam Feed Company—Nashville, Tenn.

- Akin Erskin Milling Company—Evansville, Ind.
 Benet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Company—St. Louis, Missouri.
 Ballard & Ballard—Louisville, Ky.
 C. Brecker Milling Company—Red Bud, Ill.
 D. G. Bracket—St. Louis, Mo.
 F. W. Brode & Company—Memphis, Tenn.
 Columbia Mill & Elevator Company—Columbia, Tennessee.
 Crescent Milling Company—Hopkinsville, Ky.
 H. C. Cole Milling Company—Chester, Ill.
 Capital Grain Company—Nashville, Tenn.
 City Grain and Feed Company—Columbia, Tenn.
 M. F. Gonzales & Company—Pensacola, Fla.
 Great Western Cereal Company—Chicago, Ill.
 Good Luck Mills—St. Louis, Mo.
 Dunlop Milling Company—Clarksville, Tenn.
 Home Mill and Grain Company—Mt. Vernon, Ind.
 Hunter Brothers Milling Company—St. Louis, Mo.
 Igleheart Brothers—Evansville, Ind.
 Illinois Feed Mills—St. Louis, Mo.
 W. B. Johnson—Memphis, Tenn.
 Knoxville City Mills—Knoxville, Tenn.
 Henry A. Klyce—Dyersburg, Tenn.
 Liberty Mills—Nashville, Tenn.
 Lillie Mills—Franklin, Tenn.
 W. A. Laird—De Funiak Springs, Fla.
 J. Limmons—Mobile, Ala.
 Marcus Bernheimer Milling Company—St. Louis, Mo.
 Jno. F. Meyer & Sons Milling Company—St. Louis, Mo.
 Mountain City Mill Company—Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Geo. H. Mayo—Gardner, Fla.
 New York Gluce Company—New York, N. Y.
 Phoenix Flour Mills—Evansville, Ind.
 C. W. Pepper—Pensacola, Fla.
 Geo. P. Plant Milling Company—St. Louis, Mo.
 Onaker City Flour Mills—Philadelphia, Pa.
 Ralston Purina Company—St. Louis, Mo.
 Riverside Milling and Power Company—Cartersville, Ga.
 Sweet Springs Milling Company—Sweet Springs, Tenn.
 Snow & Bryan—Tampa, Fla.
 Star Mills—Nashville, Tenn.
 Tennessee Milling Company—Estell Springs, Tenn.

Tri-State Milling Company—Nashville, Tenn.
Tennessee Fiber Company—Memphis, Tenn.
United Grocery Company—Jacksonville, Fla.
Consolidated Grocery Company—Jacksonville, Fla.
Consolidated Grocery Company, Tampa, Fla.
The Great Western Cereal Company—Chicago, Ill.
McLemore Flour & Grain Company—Nashville, Tenn.
Pearl Roller Mills Company—Oswego, Kansas.
Taylor Manufacturing Company—Columbia, S. C.
Valley Milling Company—St. Louis, Mo.
Vincent & Gray—Jacksonville, Fla.
Davis Marshall & Company—Mobile, Ala.
The Louis Bear Company—Pensacola, Fla.
E. B. Walker—Jacksonville, Fla.
Alabama Corn Mills Company—Mobile, Ala.
Cleveland Brothers—Mobile, Ala.
Total 64 Companies.

*PRISON
DEPARTMENT*



STATE PRISON DEPARTMENT

The law of our State having provided that the Commissioner of Agriculture shall have supervision of State prisoners, I feel it my duty not only to present in tabular form a report of the number handled during the last two years of 1905-06, setting out the number committed annually, number discharged, etc., but to give some idea of our system and how conducted, some of its advantages, benefits, defects and remedies needed, as I may view it.

The responsibility of having the immediate supervision of our State prisoners is a fearful weight on the mind of any one who thinks sufficiently to properly appreciate responsibility.

Experience has taught me that the more nearly one is connected with the work, the more personal interest he feels. The care and proper treatment of the prison class is a great problem. Their previous environments, habits of life, climatic conditions, opportunities for steady employment, all have a bearing on the question of what is the best method to adopt to give proper care and treatment to prisoners. These questions are receiving the most careful thought and investigation of some of the most intelligent men of our country. There is now regularly organized an association in the United States termed the National Prison Congress, which meets annually in different parts of the United States. With this association is now combined the State Prison Physicians' Association. The superintendents or wardens of State prisons constitute a part of the association. Some of the leading students of history and political economy compose this association. They meet to exchange views, give the results of investigation, observation and experience. This assembled wisdom, meeting from year to year, has not been and never will be able to evolve a settled, definite system or method that will overcome the proposition I have laid down of the various conditions and influences that prevail under different local conditions. Florida has sent one delegate for the past three years, in the person of Dr. S. H. Blitch, the Central Hospital physician, to the annual meetings of this association. The representatives from the Southern

States have done a great deal to modify the prejudices of the North against the system in the Southern States. They have learned much from us and we from them.

There are some things upon which all real students of penology agree. By students I do not mean that class of people who are governed by their sentimental and emotional natures, that jump at conclusions the first time an idea strikes them; but those who from an unselfish standpoint, in a practical, intelligent way, are looking into the causes for crime and the proper and correct methods to remedy, as far as possible, its bad effects upon the human race. Evolving, if possible, the real purpose of our criminal laws the intent of prisons and punishment, with a view to minimize crime and to make better citizens of the criminal class.

Of the things they all agree upon. One is:

THE PRISONER MUST BE REGULARLY ENGAGED AT SOME KIND OF LABOR.

They must be taught habits of industry, recognizing the truth of the old adage given us all when boys, that "idleness was the devil's workshop."

I find there is a great diversity of opinions in Florida, as in all other States, as to how best we can provide labor for our prisoners, or perhaps better stated under our present labor conditions. Which field of employment is the best or proper field for prisoners.

It is not my province or intention to either advocate or condemn our present lease system. We have the law calling for the State lease system upon our Statute books and the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, through the Commissioner of Agriculture as its medium, are simply applying the law as handed us by the legislative branch of the Government.

I shall simply discuss conditions as they exist, suggest improvements of the system we are working under, and leave it to the law-making body—the legislature—to suggest a better system, if they can, to displace what we have.

THE OPEN AIR WORK.

Admitting that it is best for prisoners to be engaged in

some kind of labor, I do not think any one that has given the prison system sufficient study to be capable of advancing a practical suggestion will think of advocating a plan that would confine prisoners within high walls and brick barracks, in this extreme Southern climate, to work. I will refer to the address of Dr. S. H. Blitch on the open air work for prisoners, that he delivered at the last Prison Congress, which met in Albany, N. Y., on the 15th day of September, 1906, which is published in this report, and can be found by reference to the index on the front page. I commend this to those who desire some practical, common-sense ideas on this important subject. I adopt his views as being correct, and expressed with more force and clearness than I could hope to in the presentation of our system. Suffice it to say we are now working under the open air system, and in my judgment should continue to work the prisoners under such a system in this State.

NEW LEASE NOW IN FORCE.

Since my last report upon the prison situation, we have completed the lease with the Florida Naval Stores and Commission Company, and, on January 1, 1906, entered into a new lease made by the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, with Messrs. C. H. Barnes & Co. This lease was transferred to Messrs. S. A. Rawls & Co., with the consent and approval of the said board, insofar as the board agreeing that all business correspondence might be carried on with the latter company, at the request of the said C. H. Barnes & Co. For full information on this point, reference is directed to the records of the said Board of Commissioners of State Institutions. The old lease was conducted to its close upon the same harmonious co-operation with the State authorities by the lessees to give the proper care and treatment to the prisoners as was evidenced up to the time of our last report. We were fortunate in the change of prisoners from one lessee to another to be able to make satisfactory arrangements with the lessees whereby the collection of the entire body of prisoners at one central point, to be redistributed to the different camps at which they would be placed for duty, was avoided. The experience I had with what the prisoners call "The Big Division" was sufficient to make me exceed-

ingly anxious to avoid a repetition of this unfortunate trial, with its accompanying evils.

Fortunately for the prisoners, many of the former sub-lessees arranged to keep those prisoners they were then working. This, to a great extent, lessened the confusion, unrest and discontent among the prisoners that will always attend the congregating of the entire prison population at one place, and the exciting surroundings that impresses itself very much upon the prisoners, composed to a great extent of an ignorant, emotional class of people, as all who are familiar with the negro race, and more especially that part of the race that constitute the criminal element, know them to be.

As a result, matters settled down to normal conditions more promptly than under the last lease, where nearly all the lessees were new men, and the greater part of the prisoners were changed to new fields of labor and new managers.

I regard it as fortunate for the State authorities, as well as for the prisoners, that Mr. S. A. Rawls was placed in control of the present lease, as he had, to a great extent, charge of the last lease with the Florida Naval Stores and Commission Company, hence he could enter at once into the work with a full understanding of what was required by the State of the sub-lessees to give the prisoners such comforts and treatment as would avoid trouble for those working the convicts.

But even with the advantages with which we entered the new lease mentioned above, we found that new men, in a new line of business, had to be educated up to the proper appreciation of what they assumed.

I find from reading the experiences of other managements in different kinds of systems, that our experience is simply the natural attendant of new control in any part of prison work. I find by studying the subject and learning the experience of others that men of intelligence, whose motives are good, but who have not studied prison work—have not had practical experience in the business—have to gradually adapt themselves to it.

A new management, I care not what the qualifications may be, is hard on the prisoner, hard on the management and the State authorities. It takes time, patience and careful study. The more one studies the work and experi-

ences the trials connected with prison control, the more he realizes that he has yet to learn.

To persons who really take an interest in prison work and give it time and thought in striving to better a system, let it be what it may, it sometimes causes feelings of, I guess I might call it disgust, to read, or hear offhand, full-fledged complete plans of just how the whole matter pertaining to prisoners, their rights, duties and obligations to society and the law, should be accepted and carried out. This class of free-will offerings generally comes from those who suppose some incident or two that suggests itself to them as representing the whole problem. They often are honest, but have not delved into the subject far enough to even break the crust. They have never thought on the subject sufficiently to recognize the real fact that they are dealing with a proposition that involves human nature. Not stopping to realize that you cannot legislate human nature out of one man into another.

I believe the present lessees and their representatives, the sub-lessees, have been and are striving to do what is right between the State, the lessee and the prisoners. As intimated in my last report, there will creep in error, mistakes and wrongs as long as human nature is such as to demand a State prison for the protection of society and the reformation of the evil-disposed.

I find the management of the lease prompt and positive in their instructions to sub-lessees to have fully carried out the requirements of the State. They advise the supervisors to let them know when a camp is not up to the required standard and what the defect is, whereupon they have the matter remedied at once. It is but just to state that they have at all times sustained the orders of the State without a word of complaint, even to the extent of canceling contracts, if it was deemed proper to do so by the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions. They take the sensible view of their relationship to the work, which is that their reputations are at stake as business men and good citizens.

I think that frequently some persons are too suspicious and critical on the subject of prisoners and lessees. Sometimes it exists with persons who are honest in their views. But the great trouble with them is, that they know but little of the conditions and do not take the time to investigate. Frequently we find persons that seem disposed to

look upon any one connected with prison matters as unreliable men and citizens as sub-lessees of prisoners, while on any and all other matters no question as to their integrity is thought of. This is unreasonable, improper and unjust. The charitable way to look at such suspicious critics is to assume that they are honest in their views, but ignorant of the fact and too busy to investigate. Hence their willingness to accept as true the full statements of a convicted criminal who may belong to the depraved class, in preference to those of reliable business men—reliable on all occasions and subjects.

I am sure that our State prisoners are in the hands of as reliable a class of business men as we will find. This being true, I must conclude that our prisoners are as well situated as it is practicable to have them while placed under a lease system.

SOME OF THE REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE PRESENT LEASE.

From time to time experience has shown us improvements that could be made in the construction of stockades and their furnishings or equipments to render more sanitary and comfortable the surroundings of the prisoner's place of confinement. Without any sudden revolution, that would have been unjust to those who have prisoners and who based their bid for their services upon conditions existing at the time of making their bids, and would reasonably suppose that such requirements would be sufficient to meet the demands of the State, but by a gradual advance in these requirements, we have been able to materially change and improve the conveniencies at the camps and to add to the comfort of the inmates. By the exercise of patience, and being reasonable in our demands, the lessee company and their sub-contractors have readily acquiesced in our requirements, as they saw that the increased benefits to the prisoners resulted in more cheerful service from them.

I refer to these matters in more detail than some might think necessary, because I find many people of the State anxious to learn more definitely of the real conditions at a prison camp. This arises from the fact that it is so frequent that the condition of our State prison camps is misrepresented. These opinions are frequently based on the

unreliable statements of Madame Rumor, whose stories ever gather force and strength as they move, very similar to the little whirlwind in the springtime. Another reason that prompts me to go into detail is that I have never known an intelligent citizen, who desired to be just and fair, that visited our prison camps, but that he or they were agreeably surprised. As has been expressed to us by several, "It was a revelation."

At each stockade there is a well-equipped kitchen for cooking the food in a perfect manner. This is required kept clean and sanitary. These kitchens are detached from the regular building for several reasons not necessary to explain. The dining room is joined to, but is separated from, the sleeping apartment; tables and seats to meet the demands. All the equipment for eating and drinking that is necessary, fully up to the furnishings of regular State prisons proper.

At these stockades an abundance of food is served for breakfast and supper, the noon meal being remote from woods, as a rule on account of the work being remote from the barracks. In this hall the prisoners rest until time to retire. The dining room is required to be scoured at least once a week. Either in one end of the dining room, or in a side room attached, is the bathing apartment, where the prisoners are required to bathe. Once a week, at least, all are required to take an all-over bath. The sleeping halls are now all equipped with separate iron cot bedsteads, with a spring, on the United States regulation plan. This is supplied with a comfortable mattress, pillow, pillowcase, sheets and blankets to meet the conditions of the weather. This hall is well ventilated, with iron barred windows, furnished with window light shutters, to furnish light when closed on account of cool weather. For each prisoner there is a nightshirt to replace his work clothes, which he is required to hang up to air during the night. It is not optional with the prisoner to change his clothing for the nightshirt. He is required to do this. The position of the night guard is in full view of the sleeping cell and dining room. This hall is swept each day, and the beds are made up neatly by one whose duty it is to attend to this work. Those who work in outdoor labor have nothing required of them in the matter of keeping the stockade clean. When they come in from their day's labor the

meal is put on the table for them, the rooms having been previously swept and beds made ready for their use.

As stated in my last report, there is no long night chain, passing the length of the hall, to which each prisoner is locked, thereby lessening the comfort of the night's rest. I regret to state that this cannot be said of county prison camps that are under the immediate supervision of the county authorities. I regard the prisoners being chained at night as inhuman, hence do not think of tolerating it in the State prison camps. Out of 2,100 prisoners handled during the two years there has not been twenty prisoners shackled at any one time. By shackles, I mean a light chain shackle, that does not materially retard the prisoner's walking freely, but would answer as a check on him in the event that he made an attempt to run. This light chain is used occasionally as a punishment to an unruly, stubborn prisoner, who shows a disposition to leave the squad or is a disturbing element in the camp. When the prisoner shows a disposition to obey orders and demean himself properly, the shackles are removed. There is not a *ball and chain* in use in a prison camp of the State, as is sometimes mistakenly referred to by some of the papers of the State.

When possible there is a sewerage system and water closets attached to the sleeping apartment, and in all other cases the vessels used are on the outside of the building with sanitary arrangements for convenience and health. Under no circumstances are the vessels kept inside the sleeping rooms. This cannot be said of county prison camps, where the prisoners are worked on public roads.

METHODS TO PREVENT ESCAPES.

Under the general head of requirements, this sub-division needs special mention.

The lessees are required to keep a corps of guards on duty equal to one for each five prisoners in the camp; one mounted man to each twenty-five prisoners and two trained bloodhounds. I wish to state in this connection that the general idea of a bloodhound is all imaginary—a bugaboo, manufactured out of the same material that confronts “the mill boy who whistles to keep his fears away.” All from nervous imagination that has the effect, seem-

ingly, of a nightmare. Many, very many prisoners, working in the open as they do, have attempted to escape, but with the aid of the bloodhound has been soon tracked and recaptured. But in no instance have I ever heard of such a thing as one being hurt by the bloodhound. The hounds only serve to inform the pursuers of the route the fugitive has taken, and when he changes his course. The negroes' fear of the bloodhound trailing, keep many in the camp that would otherwise hie himself off to freedom.

For holding the prisoners at night an armed guard occupies a room or cell in full view of the hall, but removed from approach by the prisoners. The hall is lighted to give him full view of the inmates. In large camps, a floor-walker, unarmed, is locked in with the prisoners. But one prisoner is allowed up at a time, and then by permission of the night guard.

METHODS IN USE TO RECAPTURE ESCAPES.

In addition to the requirements outlined above to prevent escapes, we have specific requirements of the lessees to effect the recapture of those who evade the efforts of the sub-lessees to hold them. The lessee has photographs and descriptions taken of each prisoner on arrival at the prison headquarters. Upon an escape being effected, notice is wired to headquarters at once, and immediately photographs with detailed descriptions are sent to all sheriffs, chiefs of police and many others in and out of the State, where it is thought likely a prisoner will go. This notice carries a guarantee by the original lessees that they will pay the sum of \$100.00 reward to any one delivering the escape to the camp from which he left. It matters not if a prisoner has but a short time to serve when he escapes, the reward notices are sent out, and the same amount paid for the delivery of the prisoner as stated. The lessee pays for all of the expenses described under the general head of Requirements.

Prior to the last lease, none of these demands were obligatory on the lessee. During 1906 I took another step forward on the line of recaptures. The Board of Commissioners of State Institutions permitted me to have photographs and descriptions of all escapes for ten years back printed in neat book form, convenient for officers to carry in their pocket, to aid in apprehending those escaping

prior to the present lease, for the recapture of which the present lessees are not liable. The State agreeing to pay the same reward that is required of the lessees for escapes under their lease. Several old escapes have been identified and returned to serve out their sentence as a result of this plan.

In the case of an escape, the board requires each case to stand upon its own merits as to whether the lessee has used due diligence in his efforts to hold the prisoner in the first place, and that he has used all reasonable means to apprehend the escape. If, in the judgment of the board the lessee has faithfully done all that is reasonable to demand of him they can release the lessee from further charge for time. But the lessee is still obligated to pay the outstanding reward if any one apprehends and returns the prisoner. I regard it as remarkable that so few escape when we consider that our prisoners are worked in the open woods, as a general rule. By reference to the tables given elsewhere in this report, the number escaped and recaptured may be found. Those that escape and are traced and apprehended the same day are not noted as escapes. They are only noted on our records to indicate their conduct. For an attempt to escape, or to escape, deprives the prisoner of gain time under our rules. Matters of this nature I take up seriatim and consider time of services, future conduct and conditions surrounding the case, and pass on it as in my judgment I consider right and just. Convinced, as I am, that repentance for wrong done by a prisoner, as evidenced by meritorious conduct thereafter must be encouraged to secure the purpose of proper punishment in prison, I try to ever keep the hope of reward awake in his breast. I strive to impress the results of good behavior on all prisoners by giving practical examples of clemency, insofar as I have the power, as the immediate head of the system, to do so. In connection with this subject of requirements, I direct special attention to the rules and regulations as promulgated by the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions and *required* posted in and outside of each stockade. See index on first pages.

HOW I KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE WORK.

The law requires the lessee company to maintain, at

their expense, a headquarter camp, or a business center, for the transaction of all business arising between the State authorities and the lessee company. At this office is kept a duplicate of our records, insofar as it relates to the particular prisoner on hand, his term of imprisonment, etc. Each sub-lessee is required to keep at his camp a register, in which must be recorded the daily rations of every kind issued to the prisoners in his immediate charge. At the end of each month a full report must be sent in to the headquarters camp, on blanks furnished by this department, of the kinds of food, amount of each, and the articles of clothing or bedding of every kind. Giving a full detailed schedule, even to the amount of tobacco per capita per week, etc. Also the number of punishments, cause of punishment and amount administered to each prisoner. This report is delivered to a supervisor who attends to this part of the work. The supervisor compiles this report in a more condensed form, on blanks furnished for this purpose. On this revised report the supervisor makes notes of any matter that he desires to call my special attention to and sends the report to this office for my inspection. *I review these camp reports carefully each month*, noting any shortage in variety or quantity of food and any unusual or unexplained punishments I may find reported. Any criticisms, suggestions, or inspections, that I deem necessary to make, or any matters that I think needs looking into and reporting on further, I take up at once by letter with the central or head office, or a supervisor, or with them all, if the case demands. These reports are given in the fullest detail, and are filed in this department for future reference, or *the inspection of any citizen of the State*. I frequently invite citizens, when at the office, to go through and examine these monthly reports as a matter of information and interest to them. All unusual occurrences, at any camp, such as change of location of a prisoner, escape recapture, attempt to imply accident or death, is required to be reported promptly to the headquarters' office, and from that office to this department.

The court commitment, which is the authority for removing the prisoner from the county jail to prison, is delivered by the officer who collects the prisoners from the jails to the officer in charge of the headquarters' office, and after numbering for record, is sent to this office, together with a detailed description of the prisoner,

advising us at what camp the prisoner has been placed. In addition to the information gathered through the above line of communication, we have three supervisors of State prisoners, appointed by the Governor and paid by the State from the funds arising from the hire of State prisoners.

Having received these monthly reports for several years, and watched the drift of them, it is but reasonable that I should be able to locate some managements that can be used as standards to measure other reports by. By this method I am able to anticipate the tendencies of a camp, whether upward or on a decline. I know it is not probable that I could impress persons not familiar with the work with just the amount of real insight into a camp that can be had from these monthly reports, though made up by the agents of a sub-lessee. But the second, and most satisfactory, system of obtaining information is through supervisors.

The supervisor, having suggestions obtained from an inspection of the reports above outlined, inspects the books at the camps to ascertain to his satisfaction if the reports and the books agree. He inspects the storehouse and notes the quantity and kinds of food used. He inspects the food in the kitchen, on the table at meals and the food as found in the woods in the prisoner's dinner pail. A supervisor who has the judgment necessary to qualify him for such a position can soon tell, by looking at a squad of men, whether they are well fed and provided for or not. If a squad of prisoners is found to be dull, depressed, haggard and wan in their appearance, there needs to be some thorough overlooking and searching investigation put into action at once. The supervisors have still another method of knowing whether the camp reports are true and correct or not. The prisoners are taken in charge by the supervisor, separate and apart from captain, guards, or sub-lessee, and questioned as to the persons punished, when and to what extent. What food is given, morning, noon and night, and if sufficient; and what their rights are in the event a prisoner wishes more food, etc. If the supervisor is in doubt as to the amount of work required of the prisoner it is easy to take notes from the sub-lessee's report, then the captain of guards, and next of the different squad guards and from the *more reliable prisoners*.. And here I

The supervisors now have slip books, in printed form, from which they mail reports to this office daily when out on an inspection tour. This keeps me posted promptly on anything occurring out of the ordinary and of the general conditions of the camps. This is a new advance, never in use in this State until last year. If anything is found that calls for immediate action on my part, by means of this daily report, I get the information promptly and govern myself accordingly. The following is a copy of the form of the daily report referred to:

Contractor.	Date.	190
Location.		
Colored Males.	White Males.	
Colored Females.	White Females.	
Captain.	No. of Guards.	
Dogs.	Condition.	Garden.
Condition.	Chaplain.	
Health of Prisoners.		
Prisoners Order to Central Hospital.		
Sanitary Conditions.		
Condition of Location.		
Clothing and Bedding.		
Food		
Punishments.		
General Remarks.		
		Supervisor.

Without waiting to complete his tour of camps, a supervisor is required to follow his daily memorandum with a letter when matters that need immediate attention arise. Supplemental to these reports outlined above, a supervisor, on his return from a tour of inspection is required to make a special typewritten report on each camp. In this report matters are gone into in detail when anything has been found that needed special action on the part of the supervisor, or suggestions from him as to what he desires to recommend in any particular case.

In as brief a manner as possible, I have tried to make clear some of the methods in operation to keep the State authorities, through this department, in close touch with the conditions existing at each camp.

THE SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Commissioners of State Institutions recognized the importance of having the most thorough inspection of our prison camps, and they being scattered from one end of the State to the other decided and recommended to the Governor to appoint three supervisors of State prisoners. It was impossible for one supervisor to visit the camps as often as the conditions demanded. The increase of the number of prisoners and of camps, and their distance from each other, and especially the distance some of them are located from the public thoroughfare, rendered it impossible to reach them in the case of immediate need. It would call him from the western to the eastern or southern part of the State before he had completed his work in the west, and vice versa.

The increased labor necessary to carry out the improvements inaugurated, in relation to making up the monthly reports and special typewritten reports, and the work of keeping up the guard system now in operation, that did not formerly have any formal written connection with the State Department whatever, had reached such proportions that they demanded much of the time of a supervisor at headquarters camp. Just here I wish to state that I think now and have thought since I became fully acquainted with the needs of inspection, and I may say correction system, that there should be a representative of the State at headquarters camp. By this suggestion, I do not intend to convey the idea that I think the State

needs a supervisor or agent under the name of supervisor, at headquarters to act as a detective or spy. But I mean that we need one there from a business point of view. This would bring the State Department in closer touch with the work. It would aid in conducting, if not in solving, this most perplexing of all subjects connected with the prison system, to-wit: The guard proposition. On this subject I may say more under another head. On this matter of guards reference is directed to the joint report of the supervisors, which can be found by referring to the index on the first page of this report.

We had only Supervisor Blitch, as the report shows, for a part of the past two years, until the last Legislature relieved the situation by authorizing the Governor, on the recommendation of the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, to appoint others.

There are now three supervisors, Messrs. N. A. Blitch, C. D. Clark and Dr. G. W. Lamar. These gentlemen are paid \$125.00 per month and actual traveling expenses. Senator Blitch, being the senior in service, and experience, has had the record work to keep up connected with guard appointments, their approval, the salaries of chaplains to inspect and approve, and the monthly account previously referred to. Not meaning to speak disparagingly of the other two supervisors, for they are doing faithful, honest work, in my opinion, but Senator Blitch, having for so long a period had alone the responsibility of inspecting the camps, has attained a familiarity with the work that rendered him of much more value than any new man could possibly be, I care not what his ability might be. Hence the regret we feel in his loss to this department, the people of the State having chosen him to go up higher and take a broader field as one of our Railroad Commissioners. This is but cumulative evidence that my conclusions are correct, when I state that he was one of the best equipped men for the place of supervisor of any one I could name. His fort was to instruct, advise, suggest—yes, to educate—sub-lessees as to their duties, and the prisoners as to their responsibilities. His work was to *improve conditions*, and not simply be able to report to the Commissioner all the defects possible. He worked to aid me in giving the system a higher standing on the merits of its advancement. The system will miss him; the two supervisors will miss

20—CA.

him, and the person who may yet be appointed to take his place will have to do some hard work and careful study to be able to measure up to his standard. Dr. Lamar and Mr. Clark are learning rapidly and striving to advance the system and lighten my work. With time and experience they, too, can be of more service and with more satisfaction to themselves.

To make a supervisor a man must have good judgment, be a good judge of human nature, be patient and, above all things, he must be discreet and absolutely honest in his work. With these qualifications, he must yet gain a knowledge from experience. I am dependent upon the judgment of the supervisors, to a great extent. It is true that they report facts to me for my decision, but in this, as in all other business matters, the facts can be colored by the judgment or opinion of the one who collects and transmits them to the head of a department. I have found all our supervisors disposed to be just and fair. I have never had a report from one supervisor that condemned the conduct of a guard, a captain, or a sub-lessee, but what further investigation by others, bore out the report as first filed.

The supervisor is not to the prison system what very many sensible people think, that never handled prison work. He is an auxiliary to the lessee that is capable of holding a camp of prisoners. The best supervisor is the one who does the most thinking for the management of a prison camp. He is an educator along the lines of prison work. A helper to any prison camp. Not only to the prisoners, but to the captain and guards. A supervisor who conducts his work in such a manner as to convince a management that he is just, firm and conscientious, and that he knows that about which he speaks, I find that the lessees depend absolutely upon his findings and conclusions to govern his conduct toward his employees. When the supervisor can get the confidence of the prisoners and the management he is a valuable man to all concerned.

This will not apply to a lessee or captain who is naturally unfitted to handle prisoners. Nor is the system likely to be long annoyed by such persons. I find that those lessees who take a pride in their camp and feel that their reputations are at stake, as well as the supervisors or the State officers, dislike to have a man conducting a camp as a lessee that does not seem disposed to learn from

the discreet supervisor. The truth is, they prefer to see him out of their class in their work.

The place of the supervisor is a responsible one, and he who thinks it is an easy task is not suited for the work. It means to go in the rain, in the night, in the sun and in the cold. It means more *than finding defects and issuing orders*. Any one can find errors in any line of work in life. "Errors, like straws, on the surface float." It is the man who can devise ways and means to minimize defects with the least friction and jar that is the most useful supervisor of prisoners, or anything else. As often intimated before, handling prisoners is dealing with human nature. It is handling men. A supervisor's capabilities are measured by his ability to handle men successfully.

One of the supervisors, Dr. G. W. Lamar, being a regular physician, enables the State authorities to have a more certain knowledge of the physical condition of the prisoners and the sanitary surroundings of the camps. He can better determine whether the prisoners are receiving proper medical attention at the camps, and can decide when a prisoner should be removed to the Central Hospital at Ocala. Attention is called to the special report of Dr. Lamar, which follows the joint report of the supervisors. No prisoner is sent to the Hospital except upon the approval of Dr. Lamar, acting as the State Physician and Supervisor. Prior to the board supplying more than one supervisor we had been able to use the services of the Central Hospital surgeon, Dr. S. H. Blich, when he could accommodate us, to visit the camps once a year, which was of much assistance to the system. Dr. Blich is yet acting as the Hospital Surgeon, under the pay of the lessees, but selected by State authorities. He has charge of the Hospital, and passes upon the ability of prisoners to perform service.

Doctors Lamar and Blich act in perfect accord upon questions touching the transfers to and from the Hospital. I desire to call special attention to the report of Dr. Blich upon the Central Hospital and its inmates; to be found in this report, following the report of Dr. Lamar.

These matters are discussed further under the head of Central Hospital.

DISCIPLINE—HOW ENFORCED.

Under our system, with the approval of the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, the lessee of State prisoners has the right to administer corporal punishment, but under no circumstances is it permissible to reach a point of cruelty or to be inhuman. This subject is a problem that has given me much annoyance. I can not say that I really approve of it. But up to the present time I have not been able to devise a method that will meet the conditions and remove the, to say the least of it, *apparent* odium, which attaches to such punishment. When our law-making branch of the State government find a better method of controlling *our class of prisoners*, I will gladly adopt it. We have tried the light chain shackle, and in some cases tried placing the prisoner upon a fare of bread and water, or no food, for a limited number of hours, etc. These will not meet the requirements, in most cases. I am free to confess that the repulsiveness of this character of punishment to me, and I believe to all others, is purely sentimental. It is much like the odium that attaches to the name of *bloodhound*. But it exists just as certainly in the minds of many. The prison class, *as we have it*, and I speak advisedly when I use the expression as we have it, is generally composed of the lower strata of the negro race. They are certainly *children* in habits of industry, honesty and good morals. In many cases they have simply grown up around the low dives and dens of depravity in our cities and towns. The Bible tells us that if we spare the rod we will spoil the child. The parent administers corporal punishment to his son when precept fails to command obedience. When we recognize the truth that even among the most intelligent of the Anglo-Saxon race the hope of reward or fear of punishment furnish the main springs to direct action, we must realize that this class that constitute the great portion of our prisoners are governed by the same incentives, but by experience one soon learns that this prison class are much more susceptible of impressions from fear than hope. So far I am forced to the conclusion that no other method will meet the conditions. If I had a reasonable, practical remedy that would serve as a solution I would gladly present it.

But as our system exists we adopt the corporal punish-

ment, and hence have that to deal with in this report.

All the safeguards possible are thrown around the privilege. As our camps are now conducted, there is but one person at a camp who is allowed to administer punishment to a prisoner. In event of his absence, another *one person* is authorized. This individual is on record in our office and known by all the Supervisors as the *only one* authorized or allowed to touch a prisoner. As referred to in another place, this man is required to keep a record of who he punishes, the cause for same and number of licks applied. This must be sent to this Department each month. The Supervisors are continually advised by me personally to watch with care the matter of punishments. They are required frequently to examine the persons of the prisoners, and in each case where there is the slightest complaint concerning punishment. It is very seldom that marks are left on a prisoner, and if so, there must be an explanation that will prove satisfactory to the cause for same. There are rules for the protection of the prisoner's rights, and there are rules for his training. The prisoner is cut out of society and sent to prison because he failed to obey the rule of society, which we call law. When the prisoner refuses to obey the rules of the prison, he must be punished or discipline would take its flight and pandemonium reign supreme.

Punishments are regulated by the offense. At first a prisoner has fair warning—is given a chance to know or learn—but when obstinate, surly and fractious, he must be given to understand that punishment follows disobedience as certainly in prison as out of prison. It is very seldom that a State prisoner receives severe punishment, and if a captain shows a cruel tendency he is at once discharged by a Supervisor, which act I have never failed to sustain. Captains of our camps all know this and are aware that the State *can and will find the facts*.

As suggested in my last report, our prison captains of guard and prisoners are not cruel men. They are men that have sufficient mental training to conduct the business of the owner of the plant where the prisoners work. The majority of our captains are capable of and do earn salaries of from twelve to eighteen hundred dollars per year. I have known two captains to get twenty-five hundred dollars per year: These are the men that pass

on the facts of a prisoner in his camp and administers the punishment. Those who are skeptical upon the amount of punishment administered to prisoners would be surprised to read the records, on file in this office, and note the few licks given the prisoners in most cases. Sometimes it is necessary to punish a prisoner several times before he will realize that he is under regulations that must be obeyed.

A new lot of prisoners from our principal cities always swell the punishing list. They do not like work, are not willing to obey regulations, and often state boldly that they do not intend to work, and if allowed to go unmolested the prisoners would control the situation.

I always dread a change of captains or of management in any way. You may take the most capable captain at the camps and put him at a new camp and he will have trouble for a time, until the prisoners learn that he is a man who will have rules obeyed or administer punishment. Prisoners will try their managers and test the extent to which he will allow them to go, just like children. I mean bad children, in a school. The principle is the same, and as above stated, most of our prisoners are children, in development along proper lines.

I have never had a captain of guards who took any pleasure in punishing his men. You may rest assured that no cruel man will be kept in charge of a camp any longer than we can find it out, and under our system of inspection it is soon discovered. The lessee is sometimes deceived in his captain, and the captain likewise in his guards, just as a merchant may be deceived in a clerk, but the remedy is applied as promptly as the evil is discovered. But I have visited too many camps in person and listened to the detailed accounts from the Supervisors not to know that it will not do to accept the reports originating from the lower class of the criminal population without thorough investigation. But even a rumor is not allowed to pass unnoted. It is promptly investigated. I can here repeat what I admonish Supervisors to remember: That going into a camp of a hundred criminals in search of truth, right and justice, is a difficult problem. It will not do to let that statement pass, however, without the qualifying one, that there are quite a number of prisoners, of both the white and negro races, that are reliable, have a record for truth, uphold the right and are disposed to

be just to their guards and others in control. I have found the management as quick to acknowledge a mistake when made in connection with punishment, and to express regret to the prisoner, as a school teacher is in connection with discipline in his school.

SOME SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES.

No one can discuss our prison system without considering the ever-annoying question of capable guards. I have thought much on the subject and discussed it with others, hoping to find a satisfactory solution, but so far can not say that I have been able to solve it.

Some suggest that if the State hired the guards, as is done in some States, the solution would be made. In this I do not concur. It has not solved it in other States where prisoners are worked in the open air and many guards are employed. It would simply be a tax on the revenue from the hire of the prisoners, with no benefit gained. If the State worked the prisoners on her own account, as on roads or farms, the conditions would be the same. With some exceptions, those who will follow as a business the work of guarding convicts are not of that class who have much ambition in life. This of itself operates against efficient guards. The high wages paid for efficient labor in all lines of business renders it more difficult to secure good men. Some good and trustworthy young men enter the work with the idea of learning more of the turpentine and phosphate business, and not with the idea of remaining for a long period in the guard service, some take the work to accumulate a little cash in emergencies. Hence a constant change in the service is going on. And as stated in this line of discussion, *changes in any part of the management* operates against smooth, satisfactory work with prisoners. But it is evident to any one that the difficulties attending the effort to secure capable guards would prevail if the prisoners were handled under any other system except inside of prison walls, where but few would be needed. So the State hiring the guards or working the prisoners could have no effect to remedy the difficulty. I find that at the beginning of the two years that our report covers there were 323 guards in the service and during the two years we have handled 1,287 additional guards. This matter is referred to in the

report of the Supervisors. The system now in operation gives us as good guard service as conditions will allow. We keep in our office a complete record of all guards, captains or others that have anything to do with the prisoners. The person applying to guard makes application under oath as a part of the State police for prisoners. A Supervisor must endorse the application before coming to my office, and if I find the person applying has ever been discharged for cause, his application to re-enter the guard service is rejected. If there is nothing against his record his application is approved and filed. In this way we have been able to weed out a floating class of worthless guards that might otherwise be discharged at one camp and be re-employed at another. This work is perfected by each captain of guards being required to report the discharge of a guard, giving the cause for the discharge. In addition we have more frequent visits by Supervisors to the different camps than was possible with one Supervisor. The Supervisors take up all questions of complaints concerning guards and investigate the causes of discharges made by the captain in charge. A guard has the right of appeal to this office should he feel that he has been wronged. Changing the system from a lease to State control would not in any way remove these difficulties nor improve the method of control. It is a *condition* that theories will not meet. No vicious guard can long annoy a camp. The chances of the captain for holding a good paying position is involved, the lessee will find trouble and annoyance at the hands of the Supervisors, his good name is involved in the manner he allows his camp conducted, hence all tendencies are to purge a camp of incompetent material. This department has assumed a heavy burden that was not connected with the prison work until I saw the importance of the State being in close supervision of this important part of prison control. There was no knowledge in this office of who were captains or guards. No record whatever was kept of either. The management hired and discharged whom they pleased. No information as to number of punishments and the cause. As our lease system is now conducted the State is in as perfect touch with the prisoners and the management as if the State employed the management. The same trouble, defects and errors would

exist and have to be treated just as they are now treated if the State worked the prisoners itself.

I find the lessees as anxious as we are to have capable captains and guards. This is of much assistance to us. The Supervisors advise me that a lessee has never complained at the removal of their subordinates. On the contrary, they insist on thorough inspection and the removal of any one not competent for the service.

I have not found an unsatisfactory condition in the handling of prisoners under our lease that could not as easily occur if prisoners were on the roads or a farm.

It is unfortunate that when anything goes wrong with a camp that some are disposed to charge it all to the system, when exactly the same thing could have happened under similar circumstances if the State was handling the prisoners direct. The State would have to try men before its agents could know their defects. The same condition exists now.

For information to those studying our system, I call attention to our form for guard application, which can be found by reference to the index.

The quality of our guards, speaking generally, has improved during the last two years. One reason for this is the weeding out of incompetents. Another, the lessee pays better wages when a guard shows merit. But the most important reason is that it is now looked upon as being more creditable to be connected with the system as a guard than it used to be. The system being on a higher plane as a whole. The tendency is all the while upward, but can never be perfect.

A second difficulty is the separation of the white and colored population. And even a more difficult matter is the control and management of the class of women that are sent to prison. Naturally they are of the worst type of those removed from society, for when, as a rule, a woman reaches that stage of depravity that renders it necessary to commit her to the State prison, she is hardly susceptible of being impressed with ideas of propriety or duty. I find them a continuous source of annoyance. Another unfortunate condition is the class of young prisoners that the courts in their discretion still send to the State penitentiary instead of the Reform School. This presents a condition that I have not the legal authority to control. It is such a condition as to give me much con-

cern and many times is embarrassing to me, for I am helpless to relieve the situation. All of these difficulties are perplexing to one who is striving to improve prison conditions, but is hampered by legal restrictions.

SOME IMPROVEMENTS.

While I have referred to many matters relative to the comforts now afforded our prisoners, it is best to specify some of the improvements that are now general, and not confined to an occasional camp. For many years there were some well conducted camps, but no general requirements. Under our present lease the stockades are all on an improved plan, constructed to meet the State's requirements. The glass window light is a new innovation. They have a sewerage system where possible, slop tubs in no cases being allowed in the sleeping cells. Proper bathing facilities at all camps. The single iron bedstead with springs, mattress, pillow, pillow case and sheets. These take the place of the old long bunk along the side of the wall. A regular yard man at all camps of as many as 50 prisoners, whose duty it is to see that the kitchen, dining room and sleeping cells are properly cleaned and renovated each day, and to supervise the amount, quality and quantity of food given and to see that it is properly prepared, and also to see that the stockade grounds are kept clean and neat. Good, comfortable mattresses for beds, soap for bathing, tobacco ration weekly, paper, envelope and stamps to write occasionally to friends are also required to be given. To properly appreciate these conditions one must be familiar with former methods.

Generally speaking, the prisoners are more comfortably clothed, lodged and fed than the same class of people had before going to prison.

I know our lessee company are doing all they can, by co-operation with the State officials, to give the prisoners all that the people of the State can reasonably ask or expect. It is well to state in this connection that frequently I have had traced and investigated reports floating in the air, as it were, of bad treatment at some camp. When run down it was discovered that this rumor was started by some worthless, discharged guard who wanted revenge and was devoid of principle, or by some prisoner that had not stood creditably among his prison associates, who hoped that these stories would appeal to the sympathies of the

credulous and he would reap a benefit by playing the martyr.

I want to suggest to all good citizens, who really wish a wrong corrected instead of a scandal exploited, that when they hear of what they regard as a wrong at a camp to notify a Supervisor, or this office, and give what facts they have as a basis and I assure them that it will be ferreted out. You will find that the matter, if reported, even to the lessee owning the camp, will have prompt correction, if there is any truth in it, with thanks to you for the information.

One point that stands out prominent and indicates the interest being taken in our prisoners under the present lease was exhibited during the Christmas holidays. I simply requested the management at each camp to report to me the fare given the prisoners on Christmas Day. No request as to what should be given, nor were any suggestions made. I did this to note results for comparison, knowing as I do that it is these little things that really test the qualities of a man's nature. The result could not be otherwise than gratifying to me as the head of the system. While the camps are located remote from each other, some being in opposite ends of the State, yet there was a uniform effort to do as well as the best. The same people, if free, would not have had so bountiful a spread as was given them. One and two days' holiday was also given for rest and recreation and innocent amusements. Yet we, the people of the State, get pay for the time given by the lessee and not a dollar was contributed out of funds the prisoner is earning for the State to add to his comfort and enjoyment in his state of deprivation. Those who are paying for the prisoner's time gave them freely and bountifully. I hardly think such treatment was ever tendered our prisoners before as a whole. This indicates improvements in our prison conditions. It showed an appreciation of the services of the prisoners by those who work them. Could the State have done better had it been in immediate control? I know it could not. I repeat, when there is a better system proven, under our conditions, I will gladly welcome it, but I have not yet found it.

SOME DEFECTS TO REMEDY.

When we find a diseased limb on a good tree we do not cut down the tree, but prune out the diseased branch-

es. If the hand is badly diseased and threatens the death of an individual, we do not kill the patient, but remove the affected part and improve the condition of the patient. So I regard our present prison system with the lights thus far thrown on the subject.

What I am about to state is plain talk, but this subject is an important one. It relates to human beings. It is a business matter and, as I feel, a case that needs drastic treatment, for when the reputation of our good State is involved a careful consideration of where the line of our duty lies is proper, that our prison work may be kept in harmony with advanced thought and good morals. We have no right to make *the dollar* the only standard to govern our actions. On this one point alone there is an open field, that I feel is growing more barren, for a full chapter as a note of warning. But I will not occupy this space with it.

The law, directs that all prisoners must be delivered to the Commissioner of Agriculture at a point that he may direct. The Commissioner is required by law to take charge of them and to control, direct and police them while in the custody of the State. Has the fact ever dawned upon our lawmakers or the citizenship of our proud State, that the State does not own *an acre of ground* nor even a shed where the Commissioner could carry out the provisions of statutes placed upon him?

Not many of our people are aware that Florida is the *only* State in the Union which has not made adequate provision for carrying out the statutory requirements pertaining to their prison system. Is it not wise to take immediate steps on this subject while our prisoners are bringing large sums of money by their labor, as a result of the unusually prosperous conditions in the lines of work that the prison population can be engaged?

In the event of a money panic that would paralyze the turpentine, lumber and phosphate business, along with all other industries, to the extent that sub-lessees could not carry out their contracts with the original lessees, and they were to elect to forfeit their bonds in preference to facing absolute ruin, what provision has the State made for taking the prisoners and locating them *even temporarily*? No lessee has a stockade that could care for one-sixth of them, even if they were disposed to oblige the State.

Would the State not be absolutely at the mercy of those who might desire to secure the prisoners for a nominal sum? Should the State be a dependant upon any person or company to shelter, maintain and supervise her prisoners?

From a business standpoint is it not economy to purchase, while we have the money derived directly from the efforts of prison labor? When you can purchase to advantage, and not when *forced to act, and act immediately?*

All other States that lease prisoners, except ours, have been and are using the proceeds derived from their convicts, in so far as it is needed, to meet these conditions. Does our situation speak well for us from a business standpoint? It gives cause for just criticism by the outside world. It impresses the people with the idea, whether true or not, that we are, to say the least, careless and indifferent concerning our prison class. It impresses the people of other States that we are growing mercenary on prison matters; that we think and plan to gather the shackles from their labor only. I know that our people do not feel this way, but our reputation is affected by the *facts as they now exist.*

Have our law-makers or our citizens generally stopped to consider the fact that we stand solitary and alone in leasing women—black and white—for a monied consideration? This subject has given me much mental concern since I was first called to the position that placed the prisoners under my supervision. What to do with and how to handle the female class. My hands are tied. They are all forced upon me without any distinction being made either by statutory or contract provision. Each report I have made has contained a reference to this matter. To lease our women prisoners indiscriminately to average with all others is wrong. Lease this class for pay and then demand of the Commissioner that he must see to it that their conduct is correct, that they do no labor except in proper lines for females, that they have such care and provision as in my judgment ought to be given the female class, is unreasonable, unjust, improper and bad morally. The one can not follow the other any more than water and oil will mix or water run up hill.

Have you stopped to consider that we again *stand alone* among the States in leasing the aged, decrepit and the young? Do you know that there is no provision of law

for the care, maintenance and improvement of their conditions? The only provision of law that renders it possible to in any way ameliorate the condition of the sick, diseased, decrepit and otherwise permanently disabled is that which provides that the Board of Commisisoners of States Institutions, under the constitution, have supervision of *all State Institutions*, and the State prisoners and penitentiary comes under this. At my suggestion and earnest solicitation, with the co-operation of the former Lessee Company, the said Board permitted the establishment of the first Central Hospital ever had, as a partial relief of this discreditable condition. But this is maintained by the lessee and not by the State, much to our discredit as a State. Our Legislature should look up this matter and make provision for it as every other State in the Union has done. There was severe criticism of the Board for not requiring the lessee to pay in full for this class of prisoners that a competent physician, appointed by the State, decided should be in the Hospital. There had been no provision made by statute when directing the lease of convicts that made it incumbent upon the lessee to provide a hospital for this class of prisoners. The State authorities had never required it in a contract, hence it had to be brought about by agreement. I gladly stand sponsor for the offense, if offense it may be termed.

As I stated in my last report as a note of warning that we were treading on dangerous ground, I now repeat, there is much danger, and I see it growing until it is more alarming than when I referred to the subject two years since. Our people are gradually, unconsciously, being educated to look for the revenue derived from prisoners to defray State expenses. I sometimes shudder when I read in the press of the State and have honorable citizens tell me that the dollars made at term of court, by the time covered in the sentences of the prisoners, is so much revenue to the county or State. Frequently the court officials are congratulated for being successful as revenue-getters. This must be humiliating to a judge.

It is right that the prisoner should labor—be a wealth-producer—and a part of the fruits from his labor should go to help defray the expense he places upon the good citizen, but the idea of educating our people upon lines that will gradually cause them to feel that it is right and proper to look to the courts to furnish, from the criminal class,

an asset for revenue is dangerous and demoralizing in the extreme. The very thought is revolting. The doctrine is damnable, and I know our people generally do not endorse it, but situated as I am, I see this tendency growing and feel it my duty to sound the warning, that we may call a halt and right the ship before it is on the breakers, for we are drifting. Beware. Beware. It will react as a curse upon a people who allow themselves to drift into such a condition.

WHAT MY PLANS WERE TO RELIEVE SUCH A CONDITION.

When I had sufficiently familiarized myself with the impracticability of having the aged, infirm, and permanently diseased prisoners of the State properly treated and cared for, scattered as were this class at many different camps, I spent much time and thought striving to relieve the situation. Without means at my disposal I was helpless. I discussed the situation fully with the former lessee company, as explained in my last report. The result was the establishment, near Ocala, in Marion County, of the Central Hospital, the Board agreeing to relieve the lessee of the rental value of such prisoners as a competent physician, selected by myself and approved by the Board, might decide to be proper subjects for the hospital, the lessee company to pay for the property, equip and maintain the institution and pay the physician for his services, except when the State might require him to visit all the camps to look especially after the sanitary condition of the camps and examine into the physical condition of the prisoners from the standpoint of a physician.

I, representing the State, was given the right by the lessee to select one of several farms presented to them for purchase. I felt a burden rolled away when I saw my hopes *partly* realized. When I saw removed, in a small way, at least, what was to my mind a stigma on our good name as a commonwealth. It was a long step toward the line of march plainly to be recognized in the work of all other States. It was a beginning, I hoped, of a *permanent establishment* that would redound not only to the comfort of this unfortunate class of suffering prisoners, but to the honor and credit of the State. I thought I had

laid the foundation for a work that would live when I had ceased to be Commisisoner and head of the prison system of Florida. For it was agreed that at the expiration of the lease then existing that the State should have the privilege of purchasing this property at actual cost of purchase and permanent improvements placed on the property.

With some pride I discussed the *new hospital* proposition in my last report, which was presented to the Legislature on its assembling in 1905.

To my disappointment not a word of reference to this institution was made by the Legislative Committee appointed to inspect the prison camps.

The Legislature adjourned without making any provision to carry out the plan in which I felt so much interest.

Whether the identical plan met the views of our Legislature *was not the important part*. It was, that they would take up the idea and enable the Board to carry out a plan on the lines stated, or to carry it out as in their wisdom might seem best.

But I yet had hope. It was that the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, who had learned something of the importance of the idea from my continual discussion of the plan, would assume their legal and constitutional right, that I believed then and think yet they had, of using part of the revenues derived from the hire of State prisoners and purchase the property at the termination of the said lease. The lessee company came forward as agreed and tendered the property as agreed, with a detailed statement of the cost, subject to verification by their deed of purchase and books showing expenditures for permanent improvements.

The Board decided that, the Legislature having made no provision for the purchase, they did not feel authorized to take the property or to provide other property. They may have been correct, but in my opinion it was unfortunate for the State that such was the condition. I took advantage of the notice calling for bidders under the last lease, with the consent of the Board, and had the idea of the Central Hospital incorporated in the notice and the contract.

All was not lost, but it was never my purpose to con-

sider such a proposition as a temporary, unstable, changeable situation.

The farm consists of some 600 acres of splendid hardwood land, well and conveniently located for a State prison farm. Had the Legislature gone into the subject and attempted to carry out the plan, I hoped to have a provision in it to complete the real purpose of my effort. This was to forbid the leasing of all females, diseased, aged and decrepit and very young prisoners for revenue. I have no idea the farm could now be purchased for ten thousand dollars advance on what it was tendered the State. It is proper to state here that the lessee company relieved the State and the State absolved the company from further responsibility on the subject, as can be seen by reference to the records of said Board.

I confess I felt depressed, discouraged, chagrined and somewhat fretted, for I knew the whole trouble rested in a want of knowledge of what was necessary to properly conduct a prison system—a want of information as to what other States had done—and not indifference or want of a desire to have our system kept up to the standard of the 20th century civilization. *It was a want of knowledge of the subject in hand.*

I can not allow myself to believe that the spirit of this commercial age has found its way into so sacred a subject as dealing in human beings for the revenue only, without a regard for the responsibilities resting on us to care for the unfortunate part of the criminal class.

WHAT MY PLANS ARE NOW TO MEET PRESENT CONDITIONS.

1st.—Let the Legislature empower the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, or some commission of its own, to use a sufficiency of the funds arising from the hire of State prisoners to purchase the present Central Hospital property, to be turned over after the present lease, if it can be had at reasonable figures, or to select some other property, and to construct such buildings as in their judgment should be built, to form a basis upon which could be built up a proper central prison.

2id.—Direct the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions not to lease out any females, to be sent to the works where male prisoners are employed, nor send

21—CA.

any of those not capable of doing full manual labor. Absolutely eliminate all such from a lease. For it is humiliating, demoralizing and exceedingly discreditable to the State to lease such prisoners. Place all such upon the Central Farm, the State to maintain such prison and farm out of the proceeds derived from the labor of those capable of doing full manual labor. Those who can perform service upon the farm to help maintain themselves should do it. The deficiency—if any—should be supplemented.

3rd.—If it is insisted that the lessee should maintain this class, we can lease the property to them for a sum sufficient to pay an interest on the investment, not allowing the class of prisoners previously described to be leased for pay, but for maintenance only.

The two first propositions will remove the stigma that attaches to the lease system. And with the methods now in operation our system will be more perfect. I believe it would then be the best, for our conditions, anywhere to be found.

This, in brief, suggests the idea to be developed.

It is not a question of costing money. It is a question of good, decent government. We can not conduct a government along lines of the civilization of the age without expense.

If the able-bodied prisoners more than meet the demands, which they will do, it will be doing better than is done in nearly all the States.

We can not shirk this duty. We can not shift the responsibility any more than Cain could disregard *his* responsibility to another. For information, I refer you, for comparison, to Texas. This State leases its prisoners and uses the revenue derived from same entirely for such purposes as will best advance the system by providing proper farms and buildings to enable the State to care for the young, the aged, the decrepit and the weak and female prisoners. In Texas no white man, or Mexican, or woman, or those physically unable to do the hardest labor are leased.

See Georgia. Of her prison population over 300 are of the lease and kept in their hospitals and State Farms.

Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia all use the labor of their prisoners to help them maintain their system.

Space will not permit me to give details. It is sufficient to say that we are fearfully behind the times, except in making profits out of our prisoners. In this alone we are by far the *leaders of all States*.

When we have eliminated the classes named we have nothing for which to condemn a lease of prisoners. All States use the labor of convicts for financial aid, it matters not by what term we call the system under which they do it. It may be either termed a lease, hire, rental or sale of the products of the prisoners. The principle is the same—the one as creditable as the other—and *all proper and right*.

PRISONERS—HOW EMPLOYED—REVENUE DERIVED AND HOW DISPOSED OF.

Beginning with January 1st, 1906, the State prisoners were all leased to the highest bidder, the successful bidder to take all prisoners on hand at that time and that might be sentenced to the State prison for the ensuing four years at \$207.70 per capita per annum, excepting such as might be adjudged by a capable physician, selected by the Commissioner of Agriculture, and approved by the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, to be fit subjects for the Central Hospital, and such escapes as the said Board might decide that the Lessee Company had exercised reasonable diligence to hold and to recapture after escape. As explained under a previous head the Lessee Company to maintain the hospital and undergo all expense relating to the same. Under this lease the prisoners are worked on turpentine farms and in mining phosphate. About 175 are worked in the phosphate industry and approximately 1,100 in turpentine works.

By referring to the joint report of the Supervisors will be found the names of the different sub-lessees handling prisoners, and approximately the number at each camp. These figures fluctuate with discharges and recruits.

The Lessee Company pay for these prisoners quarterly in advance. The estimate is based on the number on hand subject to pay on the first of each quarter. The contract provides that semi-annually there is to be a recasting of accounts with the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, when any credits they may consider proper to be given is taken up and passed on. If there has been any increase during the two quarters in excess of the

quarterly estimate, the company is required to make up the shortage, and on the other hand, if there has been a shortage of days served, from the quarterly estimate, the State allows a credit on the next payment due from said company.

The amounts derived from the hire of prisoners is paid direct to the State Treasurer.

After deducting all appropriations made by the Legislature to be paid out of said fund, the amount of \$10.00, paid by the State to each prisoner discharged, the expense of inspecting and supervising the camps, pay of chaplains and other expenses necessary for the management of the system, the remainder is distributed to the several counties of the State in proportion to their assessed property valuation. This distribution is made quarterly, when the fund is not otherwise disposed of by Legislative appropriation.

By reference to a schedule following the regular tabulated statement concerning prisoners you will find the amounts paid to each county by the quarter.

REFERENCE TO TABULAR STATEMENTS.

Any one interested in the study of prison methods will find the attached tabular statements of much interest. These tables have been prepared with a view of giving as much detailed information as our system will allow.

There is one point of interest, because it is unusual. I find there were 474 sentenced to prison for 1905 and 435 for 1906, making a net falling off of 39. Whether this may be regarded as a falling off in crime, or whether more have been sent to the county camps than formerly, I am not able to tell, as I have no data concerning county prisoners, having no connection whatever with the county prison system.

In 1905 there were 35 escapes and in 1906 31 escapes and 15 recaptures for 1905, and 16 for 1906. Total escapes, 66 and total recaptures, 31, leaving a total of 35 net escapes. Considering the fact that we handled 2,100 prisoners in the two years and that they worked practically in the open woods, except those at phosphate works, I regard the above as a remarkably good showing.

It should be noted when considering the death rate from a health standpoint, that while there were 33 deaths in 1905, and 25 for 1906, a total of 58 for the two years, there

were in 1905 9 deaths from unnatural causes and 6 deaths from the same causes in 1906, being a total of 15 from other than natural causes, such as suicides, accident and gunshot wounds in their attempt to escape or in resisting arrest in recapture. This leaves a total of 43 deaths out of 2,100 prisoners handled, from various natural causes in two years, the details of which are given in the tables for deaths. In most cases the prisoners died from the effects of diseases contracted prior to entering the State prison.

It will be observed by reference to the tables that the great bulk of the prison population is derived from persons between the ages of 16 and 35.

CHAPLAINS AND LITERATURE.

I have at all times urged the supervisors to procure ministers, where it was at all possible, to preach at least once a month to the prisoners. From their reports to me I feel sure they have done all in their power to secure such service for the different camps. Generally we have been able to induce the minister in the section where a camp is located, to preach to the prisoners, but the meager amount I am authorized to pay to secure a chaplain hardly pays the expenses of the minister in doing the work. In some cases I have requested the board to allow more than \$6.25 a quarter to a chaplain, which request has been granted.

We try to maintain a small library at each camp. This is all contributed by kind friends. The State does not make provision for religious literature, or any other kind, by purchase. What we get is secured by begging. As reported two years since, a minister gave a great deal of time and labor toward aiding me to secure books to keep a small library at each camp. This minister collected by his own efforts several hundred dollars worth of books, built the book desks for us, and was only paid a small sum for the carpenter work. This was the first time anything looking toward furnishing reading matter for the prisoners was ever done, except as a minister or some ladies would send in such literature as they might have.

I regret to state that in my last report I asked the Legislature to pay this minister, Mr. Teeter, \$100.00 for his services, and they declined to do so. For information,

I will state that all prison systems that I know anything about have libraries regularly maintained at the expense of the State. Good books, periodicals, magazines and newspapers.

By reference to the report from Texas, it will be found that State spends \$250.00 annually on the libraries at each camp, or division, of the prison system. Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia are even more liberal, while I have not the authority to even pay for the work the Rev. Mr. Teeter did in his efforts to give us something in a practical form in reading matter for the prisoners. I refer to what other States do—Southern States—to show that my ideas are not overdrawn as to our duty toward the prisoner.

COUNTY PRISONERS.

While this class of our prisoners do not come under my supervision, yet my work throws me more or less in touch with the conditions existing relative to them.

The last Legislature having authorized the Governor to send the State supervisors to inspect county camps, when he considered it advisable, I learn, through the supervisors, more of this class than I would otherwise know.

I find there is really no general system of control, management or inspection. There is no authority for the supervisors or the executive to remedy evils that may be found. The truth is, there is no county prison system in Florida worthy of the name.

No one can point to any central record or head of the misdemeanor class and learn how many prisoners have entered prison under this class in any one year. No one has ever seen a statement on this subject published.

There is no system of discharging this class of prisoners that is in force in all the counties. Who knows, or can know, that a county prisoner is discharged when his time expires? There is no official whose duty it is, under the law, to issue discharges to those in whose custody the prisoner is placed.

There is no legal requirement as to dress or other means of designation. There is no legal provision made to furnish a county prisoner with clothing or money to enable him to return to his home after discharge.

For this class of prisoners, being leased as they are, there should be legal provision on these matters.

In many cases our county prisoners are being leased, as I observe from statements in the press, which renders it possible and proper to furnish some assistance, as is done for State prisoners. When it is evident that in many cases these short-time, untrained convicts are leased for more money than is paid for the long-term, well-trained labor of the State prison class, even by the sub-lessee, it is but reasonable to assume that they should be subject to as rigid inspection and supervision as State convicts. And whether worked under a lease or on the public works of the county, the same provision for sanitary quarters, comfortable lodgings, and the removal of the heavy shackle and long night chain should be positively required. No prisoner should be shackled to a chain at night, thereby preventing him from having the free use of his limbs and resting in comfort, when he is required to labor the next day. Either the lessee or the county, as the case may be, should be required to furnish guards to hold the prisoners by day and night, and not depend on the chain to retain him.

ROAD WORK FOR STATE PRISONERS.

The question of good roads receiving much attention at this time, it is but reasonable that the leading advocates should not only urge the public to consider the proposition of how good roads would materially benefit all classes, but they must suggest a solution of the question how to secure the coveted benefit. I notice that some solve the problem by the single statement: "Put the State prisoners on the roads." This idea seems to predominate as the most economical plan. I hardly think such persons have gone far into the subject of the expense that will fall as a tax on the citizens in the end, nor do they know much about prison matters. It has not been their business, and they could not be expected to know. There are objections too numerous to mention in this article. Suffice it to say that with my knowledge of the subject, it is impractical from every standpoint. I will take the liberty of throwing out a suggestion that might help solve the problem. It is one that I have not seen intimated by any one heretofore. It is this:

Assuming that we need and all want good roads, which is safe ground to stand on, I will next assume that public opinion asks for the prisoners to furnish the means to accomplish the end. I will discuss this plan from the money-point of view only. To take the prisoners and place them directly on the roads would first necessitate the levying of a millage by the State to cover the amounts now used from the hire of prisoners for State purposes. A tax would also have to be levied by the counties to supplement the funds now going to the counties from the hire of prisoners, and a tax levied to cover the expense now borne by the lessee to properly maintain, lodge and transport the prisoners from date of sentence and \$10.00 per capita paid the prisoner on discharge by the State. This would be a much greater burthen of taxation than would be supposed from a superficial view. The first two propositions being correct, the question is how to minimize the tax burthen indicated.

Authorize the counties, if desired, to issue bonds to secure the ready money to do extensive work on their roads. Provide for the money derived from the hire of State prisoners to be used to pay the interest on the bonds and furnish a sinking fund to meet the bonds at maturity. Provide further that said county shall furnish a small, but definite per cent, by taxation, to supplement this road fund. In this way we get indirectly the labor of the prisoners on the public roads with the least possible taxation and the least injury to the prison system. We solve another objection to prison labor, which is, competition with free labor. For the prisoner will be worked in lines of labor that is not overstocked, and often at points that free labor does not care to go, because remote from close communication with the outside world. The prisoner's labor is used by this means to furnish a field of labor for the free man and the means to pay him for his work.

By honest, intelligent and judicious management, this method will build more miles of good roads, with less direct taxation, than can be built with the use of the labor of the prisoners direct on the roads.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY EXTENDED PRISONERS.

In all States there is a provision in the Constitution and Laws of the State that recognizes the propriety of the exercise of clemency to State prisoners. The only dif-

ference is in name and form. The principle is universally recognized and approved. In all cases the Governor must be an approving part of the commission or board. Florida is not an exception to the general rule, for no pardon or commutation of sentence can be given except upon the approval of the Governor.

In the case of a death sentence, the Governor may issue the death warrant or withhold it at will. He may call his associates on the Pardoning Board to consult with him, but all of them voting to commute would not necessarily compel him to commute. There is no power under our law that can compel a Governor to sign or withhold his signature from a death warrant.

As a member of the Pardoning Board, should the Governor express to me his serious doubts as to the guilt of a man sentenced to death, I would not vote to issue the death warrant, thereby insisting that he violate his conscientious convictions. For that is a matter for his judgment, his conscience and his God to settle. No man has the moral right to ask him to violate his conscientious convictions on a matter that requires him to be the instrument to execute a man whose guilt he has serious doubts. A prominent judge of the Supreme Court at one time gave me what, in my opinion, is the only correct view of this subject, when he said: If I were a Governor and the question of signing a death warrant arose, where I had conscientious doubts as to the prisoner's guilt, I would not sign the warrant if every other man in the State urged me to sign it, for there is a personal responsibility involved in it that reaches beyond our duty to respect the opinions of others.

The students of government have not injected this principle of clemency into our system without good reasons.

One important ground is, we find codes of civil law, for the direction and control of men in financial matters is what we call the equity side, or court of conscience. In our criminal system there is no equity side, where the strict rules of law are modified, where evidence is presented more fully and left for the chancellor to gather the real merits of the facts and true inwardness of the suit and parties in litigation.

The Pardoning Board supplies the equity side of criminal law. The majority of our citizens suppose that when a case goes to the Supreme Court and is affirmed that the

whole matter has been considered as if tried over on the facts, etc. This is not always true. In all cases the Supreme Court is governed by strict rules of law. The carelessness or ignorance of an attorney in failing to place his case with proper exceptions, or in some way fail to do what should have been done, deprives the defendant of that relief which the judges might desire to give. The judges might feel that if they were the jury they would not have found as the jury did, but having been the province of the jury, and they believed what the court might doubt to be true, I do not understand that the court could or would reverse.

Only a few years since part of the Supreme Court constituted part of the Pardoning Board of Florida, and then pardons were granted in cases that the Supreme Court had affirmed.

How could this be? one might properly ask. The reason is plain when understood. The pardoning Board is as perfectly a part of our legal system as the Circuit Court with its jury and the Supreme Court with its strict rules of government. The system would be incomplete with either eliminated. It is as just and reasonable to condemn the Circuit judge for allowing acquittals, and the Supreme Court for reversing the lower courts, as to condemn the Pardoning Board for performing its duty, as in good conscience it is bound to do. The different branches of a great system are all made up of men only, under oath, to perform their duty as the facts presented to them direct.

Sometimes persons are so forgetful of the rules of propriety as to intimate, if not directly charge, that political influence brings a prisoner that commutation of sentence he is not entitled to.

Why should this and similar insinuations be thrust at a pardoning board, composed of five of the State's Cabinet officers, any more than at the jurors, or the judges, the latter being elected just as Cabinet officers are, and all are men—human beings—subject to like passions, prejudices and influences?

I think I occupy a place and have had the opportunity of observing the actions of the Pardoning Board as closely as any one in the State. As a member of the Board for six years, I have never missed but two meetings, and think I have signed all, with the possible exception of

two, pardons granted in the six years, and then I was absent from the capitol on business. I know I have never seen men exhibit more feeling of personal, individual responsibility on any subject than has been shown by the different individuals that have composed this Board since I have been connected with it.

It is a false idea that prevails with some that the argument of counsel and promiscuously signed petitions furnish the cause of pardons. Many of the pardons granted are given when no attorney is present or even appears before the board in the case.

Each case is taken up and reviewed with great care, and is often passed for future consideration, awaiting some facts the board is in doubt concerning.

I have never known a disinterested party to sit and listen to the investigation of a case that disapproved of the conclusions reached by the board.

During the last two years there have been filed for considerations 185 applications for pardons. The board has considered these, and many others that had been filed previously, but not granted. Out of the large number of applications there has been granted 87.

Under two decisions by our State Supreme Court it has settled:

First—That a conditional pardon granted may be revoked when it is shown that the recipient of the conditions violates its provisions.

Second—It has been held that should the pardoned prisoner violate the provisions of the pardon, even after the term of years has elapsed that he was sentenced to serve for, he can be remanded to prison to complete the sentence.

There is no longer any doubt that our system of issuing conditional pardons operates as does the parole system, which is growing in favor in many States. No State has adopted the system that does not give the most satisfactory report as to results.

I believe every pardon granted by the Board for the past two years has been conditioned on the good behavior of the prisoner.

Of the large number of this class of pardons granted the last four years, but four have been remanded to prison to serve out their unexpired sentences. And in one of these cases the party who reported the facts to the board

that remanded the prisoner to serve his sentence, after investigating the facts fully, came before the board and, together with the prosecuting attorney, asked us to discharge the prisoner, stating that he had been misled as to the facts, and felt that a wrong was being done in sending the person back to prison.

If these prisoners make industrious citizens after serving a part of the sentence, is it not better for the State, for the prisoner, and for his family, that he be free than in prison?

For information to those who might desire to compare the action of the Pardoning Board of Florida with other State boards, I give some figures that is evidence positive that we are not hasty and more liberal than others who have the same duties devolving upon them.

One State that handled 3,775 prisoners while we handled 2,100, pardoned 276 prisoners, and we 87. Another State, which handled 1,829 prisoners in one year, pardoned 45, 12 of these being full and free pardons. The prison authorities of the latter State, Kentucky, express their gratification with the effects of the new parole system in the conduct of the whole prison class. The feeling that the whole world had not turned its hand against them had the effect to improve the behavior and general demeanor of the entire prison population. This is but the natural result, when we apply the principle to the natural man.

Another State that handled 1,460 prisoners in two years pardoned 42 and released, under their parole system, 41, being a total of 83, with a prison population of 640 less than we handled during the same period.

I will throw out for thought along the line of humane treatment and encouragement to prisoners to become good citizens the fact, that the last State referred to only requires the labor of its prisoners for the State part of the week. Their published records show that for two years the prisoners had accumulated to their credit and subject to their order \$24,214.06, to send to their families and relatives, or to be turned over to them upon being discharged from prison the neat sum of \$35,017.68, the prisoner being allowed full pay for all work done, after a certain amount of time has been given to the State.

I notice that some States allow all prisoners whose sentence is from 10 years up, 10 days out of each month for

good behavior. I see the prison authorities of Kentucky recommended to the Governor and the Legislature that all life men, after 10 years' service, be made subject to the parole system on good behavior in prison.

All of the authorities I have given are from Southern States, where conditions are very similar to ours.

Is it not evident that some of our good citizens, who look with no favor on the criminal class, have not kept as well abreast of the times on this subject as they have on some others? It is certain that many persons wholly misunderstand the real purpose of our criminal law and its penalties.

It is not the first time that wise people thought that no good thing could come out of Nazareth. The principles that constitute the foundation upon which good morals, religion and intelligent civilization are built up, are to lift up the fallen, strengthen the weak, inform the ignorant, and lead, if possible, the wayward into right paths.

The experience of those who handle the prison system of Florida is not an exception to the rest of the world. And this experience teaches that if you remove hope from the prisoner you will discharge from your penitentiary a set of hardened criminals with no motive or care for law and order. There are in Florida, and the records show the same in other States, more prisoners returned to prison a second and third time who serve out their sentences than are, or ever will be returned for violating their paroles or pardons.

I conclude this discussion of the prison subject, in its many relationships, with the statement, which is as applicable to the last subject as to the first, that it is a question of human nature. We are dealing with human beings, and you cannot legislate proper principles into, or wrong ideas out of, a man.

THE WORK IN THIS DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Any one reading the various matters that now attach to this branch of the department can readily note that the prison division has kept pace with the other branches in increased demand for time and labor.

The number of letters written from this division—5,226, not counting circular orders and requisitions—is but one

indication of the work done. There is one clerk, Mr. J. O. Luning, who now has charge of this work. It is quite evident from the preceding discussion of prison matters that the clerk connected with this division must be well equipped as a man with business qualifications. I must depend on him for the detail in calculations of time and amounts due from the lessee and to distribute to the counties their pro rata of the revenue derived, as well as the keeping of the prison and guard records.

This division is kept fully abreast of the other divisions in the matter of system, accuracy, and so as to be open for inspection and checking up at any time.

JOINT REPORT OF SUPERVISORS.

Hon. B. E. McLin,
Commissioner of Agriculture,
Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned Supervisors of State Convicts, have the honor to submit herewith a report of our work from January 1, 1905, to December 31, 1906, inclusive.

From January 1, to June 14, 1905, there being but one Supervisor allowed under the law it devolved upon Supervisor N. A. Blich to visit and inspect at least each sixty days the thirty-two prison camps operated under sub-lease by the Florida Naval Stores and Commission Company, Lessees, and to look after the personal welfare, treatment and operating conditions of the average prison population of 1,200. Between the dates mentioned above, each camp and each prisoner whose term of sentence had not expired, or who had been received prior to January 1, was inspected and passed upon by him three or more times.

The Legislature of 1905 amended Chapter 5448, (No. 77), R. S., State of Florida, and provided for one or more Supervisors of State and County Convicts. On June 14, 1905, Mr. Ohas. D. Clark, with headquarters at Blountstown, was appointed by the Governor as an additional Supervisor for a term of four years; and on February 2, 1906, Dr. G. W. Lamar, with headquarters at Quincy, Florida, was added to the inspecting corps as Supervisor for a term of four years. These appointments being nec-

essary, owing to the fact that the Legislature in authorizing additional Supervisors made it incumbent upon the Supervising branch of the Prison Department to visit and inspect, each forty days or oftener, each prison camp and each prisoner in the Florida State Prison; also placing the services of the Supervisors at the discretion of the Governor in inspecting county convicts and convict camps.

By reference to the report of December 31, 1904, it will be noted that all the camps had reached a satisfactory state of efficiency from the State's standpoint, and we are glad to say that with but one or two minor retrogressions (which were promptly remedied) this state of efficiency was maintained until the surrender of all the prisoners by the Florida Naval Stores and Commission Company, on December 31, 1905.

On January 1, 1906, Messrs. C. H. Barnes & Company, Lessees (successors to the Florida Naval Stores and Commission Company) operating under the name of S. A. Rawls and Company, took over all the State prisoners 1,234 in number—and at which time the following prison camps were abolished:

Blount Turepntine Co., Manatee County, Rye, Florida;

J. Buttgenbach & Co., Marion County, Dunnellon, Florida;

J. Buttgenbach & Co., Citrus Count, Holder, Florida;

Florida Naval Stores L. & Cattle Co., Manatee County, Wimauma, Florida.

Hall & Collier, Hillsborough County, Odessa, Florida;

D. Holmes & Bro., DeSoto County, Glen, Florida;

Horne & Pettaway, Orange County, Gabriella, Florida;

J. K. Larkins & Co., Duval County, Centre Park, Florida;

Meldrim & Lewis, Lake County, Minneola, Florida;

Merritt, Powell & Co., DeSoto County, Gardner, Florida;

R. L. Milliner & Co., Washington County, Caryville, Florida;

W. B. Phifer, Psco County, Abbott, Florida;

J. D. Renfroe, LaFayette County, Mayo, Florida;

Shingler & Co., Volusia County, Indian Springs, Florida;

Varn Bros. & Co., Escambia County, Cantonment, Florida;

Varn Turpentine Company, Manatee County, Rye, Florida;

and the prisoners transferred to new sub-leasing parties and companies, located as follows:

South Florida Naval Stores Co., DeSoto County, Hickman, Florida;

J. O. Elvington & Co., Levy County, Otter Creek, Florida;

Escambia Land & Mfg. Co., Santa Rosa County, Cora, Florida;

Dutton Phosphate Co., Alachua County, Gainesville, Florida;

Ellis Rawls & Co., Hillsborough County, St. Petersburg, Florida;

Blue Creek Company, Taylor County, Thelma, Florida;

Hall & Riddle, Manatee County, Bayonne, Florida;

C. T. Boyd & Co., Duval County, Duval, Florida;

M. L. Moore & Co., Duval County, Centre Park, Florida.

East Coast Lumber Co., Columbia County, Watertown, Florida;

T. E. Bridges & Co., DeSoto County, Gardner, Florida.

Tiller, Harp & Co., Marion County, Citra, Florida;

Taylor County Naval Stores Co., Taylor County, Perry, Florida.

Star Turpentine Co., Escambia County, Cantonment, Florida;

M. W. Covington, Manatee County, Rye, Florida;

P. H. Baker, Alachua County, Campville, Florida;

Hall & Bigham, Sumter County, Wildwood, Florida;

Weeks Bros. & Co., Hernando County, Sagano, Florida;

South Florida Naval Stores Co., Orange County, Gabriella, Florida;

Rogers Tiller Co., Marion County, Lynne, Florida;

R. G. Skinner, Duval County, Hogan, Florida;

M. W. Ulmer, Hillsborough County, Largo, Florida;

J. W. Ward, Jr., & Co., Citrus County, Floral City, Florida;

Pritchett Bros., Brevard County, Turnbull, Florida;

Wm. Pritchett & Co., Brevard County, Titusville, Florida.

J. R. Powell & Co., Hernando County, Rural, Florida.

It was thought that a re-distribution of the prisoners would necessarily make the current year a hard one, both for the prisoners, the Prison Department and the parties leasing this labor, owing to new management, new guards, and the general unrest noted among the prisoners at previous distributions, also new locations; but in general, and on the whole, by careful supervising, rigid enforcement of the law, and the rules and regulations governing contractors in their management of State prisoners, the undisturbed prisoners and managements have steadily improved and the transferred prisoners and new managements had in the first few months—with slight exceptions—reached a degree of satisfaction in all particulars that reflects credit upon the Prison Department and the leasing parties.

We are glad to report that all provisions of the contract with the lessees have been complied with insofar as we have been able to learn. Each stockade has been modernized, with barred and glass windows; well ventilated; sewerage wherever practicable, and bathing facilities ample and their use enforced.

Modern iron beds and good mattresses and pillows with necessary sheets, cases, covering, night shirts, etc. Kitchens well furnished, and provisions good and wholesome. Clothing ample and hours of work in strict conformity with rules and regulations of the Board. Gardens at every camp where conditions would permit and the exceptions furnished with green foodstuffs by purchase. The health of the prisoners has been remarkable, very few cases of malaria, and where disease was not chronic prisoners have been rapidly cured by service at the Central Hospital, Ocala, Florida. There have been no epidemics of any kind, and the general moral and physical condition of each prisoner at service is good. Chaplains obtain at every camp, holding regular services at stated periods, where ministers can be secured.

During the year 1906, it was found necessary for the good of the prison service to remove the prisoners from one sub-lessee.

Two captains of convicts have been removed during the year for cause—generally unfit to control prisoners.

The two exceptions noted above did no violence to the
22—CA.

prisoners nor to the prison system, and were corrected without the slightest friction.

In cases of death each instance has been investigated fully by us and fully reported upon to your office. Likewise all escapes or attempts to escape have received quick and prompt investigation and where evidence of carelessness was found to exist in the management of the State prisoners the guilty parties have been promptly removed from the service.

We regret to have to report that we are advised by the surgeon in charge of the receiving headquarters that the newly arrived prisoners, from county jails, do not average any better in health and appearance than they did some two years ago, when a special report was made on same by Dr. S. H. Blitch. We feel that some provision should be made to remedy this condition.

We further beg to report that while nearly all of the prison camps are situated some miles distant from their postoffice address or railroad station, owing to the fact that stockades are placed in the centre of the workings of the several leasing parties, that with one or two exceptions all have recently installed telephone service, thereby placing them in quick communication with the Lessee at Ocala, and the Commissioner of Agriculture at Tallahassee.

Another matter that has occasioned much annoyance and been a subject of serious thought during the last two years is that of guards: I find that on January 1, 1905, there were in the service of the several sub-lessees 323 guards, handling an average of 1,200 prisoners. Since that time there have been 1,287 changes in the personnel of the guard corps, showing the average working length of a guard to be but six months. It is not good for the prisoners nor for the lessee to be continually forced to put in new guards, and this matter of green material in the guard corps has been of much more concern and annoyance and has caused more friction than all other elements in the handling of the prisoners combined. We would recommend that the Prison Department take this matter in hand with the view of evolving a competent guard corps.

The following is a list of all State Prison camps in the State, together with the number of prisoners at each on this date:

SUB-LESSEE.	COUNTY.	LOCATION.	NO.	PRISONERS.
P. H. Baker.....	Alachua	Campville	20	
Blue Creek Co.....	Taylor	Perry	33	
C. T. Boyd & Co.....	Duval	Duval	26	
T. E. Bridges & Co.....	DeSoto	Gardner	59	
J. Buttgenbach & Co.....	Marion	Dunnellon	4	
M. W. Covington	Manatee	Rye	30	
Dutton Phosphate Co.....	Alachua	Dutton	175	
Ellis Rawls & Co.....	Hillsborough	St. Petersburg	20	
J. O. Elvington & Co.....	Levy	Otter Creek	42	
East Coast L. Co. (3 camps)	Columbia	Watertown	127	
Esc. L. & Mfg. Co.....	Santa Rosa	Cora	63	
Hall & Riddle	Manatee	Bayonne	56	
Hall & Bigham	Sumter	Wildwood	46	
R. O. Moore & Co.....	Duval	Centre Park	29	

SUB-LESSEE.	COUNTY	LOCATION.	NO. PRISONERS.
J. R. Powell & Co.	Hernando	Rural	39
Pritchett Bros (3 camps)	Brevard	Titusville	64
Rogers Tiller Co.	Marion	Lynne	30
O. H. Barnes (2 acmps)	Duval	Hogan	73
So. Fla. Naval Stores Co.	Orange	Gabriella	43
So. Fla. Naval Stores Co.	DeSoto	Hickman	29
Star Turpentine Co.	Escambia	Cantonment	25
Taylor Co., N. S. Co.	Taylor	Perry	30
Tiller & Harp Co.	Marion	Citra	30
M. W. Ulmer	Hillsborough	Largo	36
J. W. Ward, Jr.	Citrus	Floral City	45
Weeks Bros. & Co.	Pasco	Sagano	35
Marion Farms	Marion	Ocala	8
Central Hospital	Marion	Ocala	68

We desire to tender our thanks to the Lessee Company and to the Sub-Lessees, for their honest and sincere efforts to aid the inspecting corps in the proper performance of their duties, as with such assistance we have no hesitancy in submitting to you that the several prison camps of the State prisoners throughout the State of Florida are now in the best possible condition.

In conclusion we desire to extend to you our sincere appreciation of the uniform courtesy and kindness extended by you to us in our labors under you as Supervisors, assuring you that it has helped to lessen what at times has been an arduous duty, and that it will be gratefully remembered by us.

Respectfully,

N. A. BLITCH,
CHAS. D. CLARK,
G. W. LAMAR,

Supervisors of State Convicts.
Quincy, Fla., Jan. 8, 1907.

Hon. B. E. McLin,
Commissioner of Agriculture,
Tallahassee, Fla.,

Dear Sir: I herewith submit a report on the sanitary condition of the prison camps and the physical condition of the men at the several camps in the State.

In the first place I would say that the method of working the men out of doors adds very materially to the good state of health which has been enjoyed by them. During the last ten months has been a general condition of good health at all of the camps. In only one or two instances have the men been troubled with that disease which we might most naturally expect to find—malaria. This trouble now constitutes a great dread among medical men, and most justly so, because when once contracted, it is hard to throw off. Where it has been found in a prisoner it was discovered that he had contracted it prior to admission to the camps. Consumption has been found in several instances, but where such has been the case the prisoner has been promptly sent to the hospital, where they have had the benefit of the advanced treatment—that is, outdoor treatment, and they have been kept apart from the others. It is an acknowledged fact by the profession that consumption is as much contagious as it was

formerly considered hereditary, and for the protection of the other prisoners they must be isolated.

The sanitary condition of the camps has been most satisfactory, as a general thing, those in charge realizing that it is to their interest to have them so.

The class of food has been of a very satisfactory kind, for those occupied at hard labor. Beds and clothing clean and in sufficient quantity."

Very respectfully,

G. W. LAMAR, M. D.

HOSPITAL PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

Office of State Hospital Surgeon,
Ocala, Fla., January 1, 1907.

Hon. B. E. McLin,
Commissioner of Agriculture,
Tallahassee, Fla.,

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following report of my work as Hospital Surgeon during the two years ending December 31, 1906:

YEAR 1905.

On January 1, 1905, there were fifty-three prisoners at the Central Hospital, as inmates, undergoing treatment for various affections, and in all stages of convalescence.

During the year 1905 there were eighty-three prisoners admitted for treatment, classified as follows:

For various forms of tuberculosis.	9 prisoners
For gunshot wounds.	11 prisoners
For accidental injuries.	7 prisoners
For selinity.	5 prisoners
For juvenile class.	7 prisoners
For permanent disabilities.	4 prisoners
For sundry affections (temporary)	40 prisoners
Total.	<u>83 prisoners</u>

Of the above prisoners received at the Hospital during the twelve months ending December 31, 1905, thirty-nine prisoners came direct from the county jails, and forty-four were sent in for treatment from the various camps.

During the same period of time eighty-seven prisoners were discharged from the hospital as follows:

Returned to the various camps for able-bodied service.	55 prisoners
By expiration of sentence, pardons, etc.	16 prisoners
By deaths (7 being recruits).	11 prisoners
Escaped from custody.	5 prisoners
Total.	87 prisoners

Leaving on hand at the end of the year 1905 as inmates of the Hospital, forty-nine prisoners.

During this year, as Hospital Surgeon and State Prison Physician, I visited the headquarters, or concentration camp at Dunnellon, Florida, each thirty days, where I passed upon the physical condition of the recruits, and their fitness for labor. During the year I examined and classified 474 prisoners, as they arrived from the various county jails. I regret to have to report that my records of these periodical inspections show that about 20 per cent of the new arrivals, or recruits, were, even after a period of from ten to thirty days at the headquarters camp, unfit for full, able-bodied service, and aside from those certified to the Central Hospital for treatment, some 10 per cent of this number had to be left at the headquarters camp for a further probation period and those that were turned over to the sub-lessees went under my instructions that they perform only the lightest work. I cannot do otherwise than place the blame for this state of affairs, where, in my opinion, it properly belongs, viz.: At the doors of the various county jails, and their apparently unsanitary condition.

During the year 1905 I visited and thoroughly inspected about one-half of the prison camps in the State, paying close attention to the condition of the stockades from a sanitary standpoint and the physical condition of the individual prisoner and his individual work. In this connection I found no grounds for complaint, as with a few minor exceptions, each camp so inspected was found to

have been properly constructed as regards sanitation and State requirements; management proper and the health and condition of prisoners, morally and physically, good.

YEAR 1906.

As is stated above in giving the number of prisoners on hand at the end of the year 1905, on January 1, 1906, there were on hand as inmates of the Hospital, undergoing treatment and including convalescents of various stages, forty-nine prisoners. During the year 1906 there were 100 prisoners admitted for treatment, classified as follows:

For various forms of tuberculosis.	13 prisoners
For gunshot wounds	5 prisoners
For accidental injuries.	5 prisoners
For senility.	9 prisoners
Permanent disabilities.	20 prisoners
For sundry affections (temporary).	48 prisoners
Total.	100 prisoners

Of the above number of prisoners received during the year 1906, forty-three came direct from the county jails, leaving fifty-seven prisoners sent in from the various camps. During the same period eighty-seven prisoners were discharged from the Hospital, as follows:

Returned to camps for able-bodied service. . .	43 prisoners
By expiration of sentences, pardons and paroles	19 prisoners
Deaths from various causes.	9 prisoners
Returned to camps for light service.	14 prisoners
Escaped.	2 prisoners
Total.	87 prisoners

Leaving sixty-two prisoners on hand as patients in the Central Hospital on January 1, 1907, undergoing treatment and confined there for various reasons.

At the beginning of the present lease, or January 1, 1906, headquarters camp was removed to Marion Farms, near Ocala, Florida, on which is located the Central Hos-

pital, and there during the year just ended I have inspected 302 recruits arriving direct from the county jails, the remaining recruits during the year having gone direct to the various camps from the jails. I found that the men from a physical standpoint averaged about the same as the 1905 recruits, as given above.

I desire to state that the Central Hospital has been considerably enlarged, two new wards having been added, and an additional tuberculosis ward and a convalescent ward having been built since my last report. Furnishings have been entirely replaced, and, in fact, the Hospital has been improved in all departments, from new cooking implements, new range, new dining room fixtures, new single iron bedsteads with new bedding of every description to the operating department and dispensing room.

The Hospital at present is properly equipped and ready for any demands that may be made upon it within reason.

Respectfully submitted,

S. H. BLITCH,
Hospital Surgeon, Florida State Prison.

REPORT OF DR. S. H. BLITCH ON THE NATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS.

Ocala, Fla., Dec. 29, 1905.

Hon. B. E. McLin,
Commissioner of Agriculture,
Tallahassee, Fla.

Dear Sir:

As directed by you, I have the honor to submit a report of my visit to the sessions of the National Prison Congress, held in Lincoln, Nebraska, October 21st to the 26th, 1905. In point of interest, intelligence, attendance and effective co-operation, no previous assembly of the kind in this or any other land approaches the equal of this coming together in Lincoln of the three representative bodies of which the association is composed—Wardens, Chaplains, Doctors. No one great paper marked the occasion; not a blank in the program. The people who promised to write or speak kept their word, from Governor of the State to modest men and women who only agreed to take part in the discussions. The great value of all the papers and the decidedly moral tone of all the addresses

had much to do with the success of the meeting. The official and non-official element, expert and amateur met and exchanged views in this organization to their mutual advantage, developing ideals and standards of excellence in prison discipline and management, which could scarcely be obtained otherwise.

This Congress was organized in 1870, Governor Seymour, of New York, being the first president. This first organization was short lived, but in 1883 a new organization was effected, and annual meetings have been held ever since. This new organization grew out of the pressing needs of the time. Problems in crime treatment were arising with which neither authorities nor social leaders were competent to deal; reforms were needed, but what these reforms were and how they could be brought about the public had but little conception. No facilities for gathering information, for comparing results, no organization to direct inquiry, to circulate information or to bind the different sections into a united effort for the repression of the old methods of crime treatment, but let it be passed to the credit of this re-organization that it is a permanent fixture, a center of power and influence, whose assembling is not to formulate penological dogmas, but to exchange ideas, experiences and to consider remedies which we believe true and enduring. Prison reform, amelioration of laws in relation to public offenders, improvement of penal and reformatory institutions and their administration, the better care of discharged prisoners were the leading topics. The Congress advocated the theory that the duty of the State is to reform the criminal rather than punish him, the problem being not so much to get rid of the law-breaker, but to abolish lawlessness.

To speak in detail of the proceedings would require more matter than is necessary in this report; therefore, an allusion to the most important facts brought out will be my aim. Each Congress is better than the other, because it represents one of the most practical efforts of modern humanitarianism. Governor Mickey's address of welcome was a logical and forcible argument. He said Nebraska had the smallest per cent of illiteracy and the smallest per cent of inmates in her penal institutions of any State in the Union, asserting that education aids in the suppression of crime; that the certainty of punishment is a greater deterrent of crime than the severity of it; that

to prevent crime we must begin at home; that environment has much to do with molding the character of the people of a nation; that as the home is so will be its occupants.

Another paper read advocated the practice of making sterile those who are habitual criminals, imbeciles and hopeless idiots. He said, if this is getting back to barbarism, then I am that much of a barbarian.

Said another: "Adult habitual criminals should be incarcerated for life when he or she has proven, beyond doubt, that they will continue to war upon all that is right and proper.

Dr. Kolmer, of Indianapolis, advocated, especially on children who were addicted to crime, an operation on the brain, claiming injuries to the skull and adherent membranes as a most frequent cause, illustrating this method of operation by charts. The following was agreed upon by the Congress as the cause of crime:

First—Tendency.

Second—Environment.

Third—Lack of respect for law.

Fourth—Disease—moral and physical.

METHODS OF IDENTIFICATION OF CRIMINALS AS ARGUED IN CONGRESS.

Twenty years ago Dr. Bertillon, a physician of Paris, devised, perfected and put before the public his system of bodily measurements. By this system identification was supposed to be carried out of the realm of probability into the domain of certainty, but it is understood that the men who have had the most to do with the working of the Bertillon system have found it so imperfect and unsatisfactory as to ardently wish for something better. This something has come in the form of identification by finger prints. This has supplanted the Bertillon system as being more simple and accurate.

THE MODUS OPERANDI OF TAKING IMPRESSIONS OF THE FINGERS.

To get good impressions, a certain modicum of care, practice and cleanliness are needed. Unless greasy excreta are removed from the fingers good impressions cannot be had. Apparatus required for ink impressions are

a smooth plate of metal, glass or porcelain, printers' ink, sheet of white paper and a roller with which to distribute the ink on the paper. The fingers are now rolled on the ink plate and then on the paper with the least possible pressure. The results of careful comparisons made on many thousands of finger prints have shown that no two sets of prints have been found to be identically alike, except they were on those of the same individual. Finger impressions have come to be recognized as a most reliable and easy means of effecting personal identification. Here is another important factor: A child is born with its fingers lined in a certain unique way. The fingers grow in size throughout boyhood, manhood and maturity, but the pattern remains unchanged. After the lapse of forty years between taking finger prints they were alike in all the lines.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

Judge Ben B. Lindsey, Father of the Juvenile Court of Denver, Colorado, spoke earnestly of the character, history, spirit and purpose of the court, and how a spirit of trust and love are preferred to a spirit of fear and hate as applied to juvenile offenders, insisting that the purpose is not to treat the child as a criminal, but as one needing aid, encouragement and assistance. Improve the boy's environment, add to his opportunity for good, correcting the child, yet protecting him. *This the jail has never done and can never do..* The law declares that when a natural parent fails in parental duty the State takes the child, not branding it as a criminal, but as a true parent, trying to bring out the best that there is in the child. The State does not want to punish but raise good citizens. It is fundamental that children shall not be mixed with adult criminals. Education is the basis of the policy, not punishment; a separate, uplifting treatment and influence. The Juvenile Court deals generally with cases in which there has been a failure in the home and school. However, it is not the province of the Juvenile Court to usurp the functions of the home, but rather to see that this function is performed as it should be done. The compulsory school law, said the speaker, is the most important adjunct to our Juvenile Court in Denver, Colorado. The Juvenile Court is an American innovation in criminal jurispru-

dence and practice. Make the prison for your neighbors' son what you would want it to be if you could imagine your own son were going there. *The indeterminate sentence* and parole methods were advocated by every speaker in the association. An indeterminate sentence is one that shall terminate whenever the convict has shown reasonable probability that he will live at liberty without violation of law. *A parole system renders it possible to test the convict by conditional release.* The mission of the indeterminate sentence is to keep bad prisoners within prison walls just as much as to restore deserving men to outside life. The delegates were a unit in the claim that the day had been reached when society is studying and seeking the reclamation of the criminal, rather than his *annihilation*. Many are accidental offenders, rather than instinctive or premeditative criminals, and a method such, as an indeterminate sentence would be, more beneficial than prolonged imprisonment. When the high and sacred end of punishment is gained punishment *shall cease*. I know of no valid reason why the Legislature of our great State should not follow the example of other prominent States and create the indeterminate sentence with its added parole system of release. In quite a number of the States where this plan has been adopted it has been most satisfactory in its results. It gives the prisoner a new chance to show himself worthy the cause of his downfall it brings the courage of hope; of confidence. To the man whose environment has been to the professional criminal it presents a stern aspect. The most expert criminologist strongly favor this method as the most enlightened, progressive and helpful in the solution of the great and ever present prison problem. The adoption of these two measures would make the following all the more important. With the demand for reformatory instead of retributive methods in penal institutions has come the necessity for better prison officers than ever before. If the lives and destinies of men are to be influenced or controlled, study of human nature must be required on the part of every guard-keeper or instructor who handles them, and not only must fitness for command be a requisite, but character also. All people are *imitators* by *natural impulse* and the criminal especially. Therefore, not only in the superintendent, but in his subordinates also should good qualities prevail. Atheism, in-

temperance, moral looseness and dishonesty should be banned as certainly as brutality and cruelty. The lives and actions of officers should be models of all that we would ask the criminal to attain. The new and higher objects now striven for in penal work are slowly bringing this to pass in the selection of training of the official staff of these institutions. The essentials of a prison system as decided upon by the Congress were these:

First—Constant employment of convicts, teaching them a trade of some kind, avoiding competition with free labor.

Second—Educate and awaken the mentality of the convict to a degree that makes him effective in labor and develops his powers of reason to a point where he is able to distinguish right from wrong.

Third—Religious training that keeps before the mind the hope of Christianity.

Fourth—An indeterminate sentence.

Fifth—Parole system.

Sixth—A system of identification that reveals the convict's history.

Seventh—*State authority over all penal institutions.*

In speaking of the employment of the convicts we have first to consider the right of prisoners to labor. The right of free workman with whom his labor competes. We are a unit as to its necessity. Without it there can be no proper discipline, progress or reformation or intelligent prison administration. We do not believe that prison labor has any appreciable effect on free labor. How can it have, when the product of labor in the United States, as compared with free labor in the same industries is less than 2 per cent, and the total product of convict labor as compared with the total product of free labor is only .54 of 1 per cent?

Volumes could be written on the proceedings of the Congress. However, this paper is already too long. Again the most important features of the Congress have been referred to: Reclamation, reformation and prevention. These three, but the greatest of these is prevention. The Surgeons and Physicians' Association of the National Prison Congress elected me president of this organization, and as such I delivered the annual address, selecting for my subject "The Negro Criminal." A copy of this address I enclose, and hope you will be deeply interested in its reading, and be enlightened by the statistics—mortality—

which are contained therein. The Congress requested that I address them upon the system and method of operating prisons and prisoners and their management as conducted in our State. My explanation of the system and the emphasis laid upon our open air life elicited from Prof. Charles H. Henderson, of the Chicago University, the following remark: "Doctor, the system as explained by you appears to me to be ideal; the best in the world."

S. H. BLITCH,
State Prison Physician and Hospital Surgeon.

ADDRESS OF DR. BLITCH ON THE NEGRO CRIMINAL IN THE OPEN AIR.

In discussing the negro criminal, his cause and effect both as relates to the people of his own race and that of the great white population of the South, of the past and present time, and the possible effect on posterity, I do not in any way desire to be understood as agitating the race question, neither shall I touch the sensibilities of any of my hearers pro or con in regard to social equality. I shall endeavor to confine myself strictly to the negro criminal of Florida as observed by me in the several prison camps conducted under the open air lease system, and in so doing, if I am not correct in conclusions and deductions where the close penitentiary system of the North is brought into the discussion, I hope that I will be pardoned by my hearers as such omissions or commissions will be an error of ignorance of the head and not of the heart.

In the first place Florida has, properly speaking, no enclosed dungeon of a penitentiary, and in the second place 91 per cent of our present population are negro criminals. Circumstances proverbially alter cases, and although the lease system has, on numerous occasions in the past, been severely criticised, I have no hesitation in saying that under the conditions prevailing in the Black Belt, and more properly in the Gulf States of the Union, the lease system, as conducted in Florida, is infinitely superior to the close penitentiary system characteristic of our Northern and Western neighbors. The people of the South have been accused of treating the negroes most

unfairly. I know not how this is in other States, and neither do I know to what extent the negro of the North is superior mentally, morally or physically, if any, to his brother of the South. I do know, however, that in Florida it is the negro who treats himself unfairly.

During slavery the negro, generally speaking (there always being exceptions to any general rule), was well supplied with wholesome food; was usually required to keep reasonable hours as to eating and sleeping, and in case of sickness, was provided with medicine suitable to his ailments. The pecuniary interest of the master, if nothing else, prompted him to see that his slaves were well taken care of, they representing his wealth. Also the propagation of the species, if not possibly encouraged, was certainly not discouraged, each increase representing certain value. The work he had to perform, while laborious in a sense, was not, generally speaking, unhealthy; his life was free from care, worry and responsibility, and he was, in a large degree, free from the usual debasing habits and vices common to the laboring classes among the free people in the large cities.

The manner of living and working had a tendency to produce, and did produce, strong, healthy males, or "bucks," as they were called, and the females, or "wenches," were living in free outdoor life, and not having their bodies cramped or deformed by tight lacing or other decrees of fashion, and not being worried by the question of how to provide for their offsprings, were inclined to be prolific. This, then, was the condition of the negro at the beginning of the Rebellion, which was to have such a far-reaching effect upon the future of the race.

At the close of the war, the negro, finding himself free from all restraint, and not realizing or appreciating the responsibility of his condition or the results of his conduct, seemed, for a number of years, to have made it a business of his life to live up to the scriptural injunction to "multiply and replenish the earth."

Contrasting his condition today with that at the close of his period of slavery, or even with his condition ten or fifteen years ago, and what do we find? He now sleeps where he can; eats what he can get, and when he can get it. He is not governed by any laws or rules pertaining to sanitation, or health, and by reason of his poverty, and in obedience to his common instincts, he crowds into the

cities and there lives in the most crowded and unhealthy sections, is given over to indulgences, licentiousness and crime.

Instead of being encouraged to increase the size of his family, the tendency is constantly the other way, every addition being looked upon, if not by himself, at least by his white neighbors, as more or less a calamity. As he becomes educated and gets more and more into the ways of the white people, he becomes less and less productive of his species; and, though the birth rate is constantly being lowered, his manner of living is crowded, dirty, ill-ventilated and poorly heated quarters; his consequent tendency to crime and disease, the death rate is getting higher, the death rate among the negro children, especially in the large cities, being something horrible to contemplate. In Washington City for the year 1902, there were 715 deaths among the colored children under one year old, or at the rate of 458.3 per 1,000 colored population under one year of age. As there was born during that year 1,846 colored children, it seems that nearly 40 per cent of them died before they arrived at the age of one year.

The death rate, all ages, in the large cities having any considerable proportion of negroes, is about 50 per cent higher among the negroes than the whites. That is to say in the cities where the death rate among the whites is 20 per 1,000, that among the negroes runs about 30 per 1,000.

According to the actual statistics for the year 1900, based on the census for that year, the mortality in four of the cities having the largest negro population was as follows:

Cities—	Mortality for 1,000 Population.	
	White.	Colored.
Washington.	19.	31.2
Baltimore.	19.1	31.3
Philadelphia.	20.7	31.8
New York.	20.2	32.5

Other cities having a large negro population where statistics have been properly kept show about the same proportion. I might add that the annual report of Dr. Woodward, health officer of Washington, for the calendar year 1902, shows the death rate to be: White, 15.92; colored, 29.13. These conditions are constantly growing worse

23—CA.

instead of better, it being a well known fact that the negro will do nothing of his own motion to better his condition. All this results in the deterioration and weakening of the race, which will finally end in its extinction. There is no such thing as the blood of the race being improved by the intermixture of other races, as no race will mix with it.

It may be asked why some organized attempt was not made to reclaim the negro by education and religious instruction. And right here I desire to say the average Florida negro has and has had for forty or more years all the education he can assimilate; for every white primary or grammar school in Florida I can show you a colored school of as good quality; the only difference that can be perceived being in the institution of higher learning, where the negroes positively refuse to go, only a very few ever rise above the elementary stage of education voluntarily or under pressure, we can, therefore, hardly be accused of discrimination in this respect. As to the religious side of the question, it should never be forgotten that the negro's religion is emotional rather than intellectual. A creature of the senses and one in whom the intellectual life is as yet largely dormant. The colored man's religious feelings, rarely, if ever, colors his conduct, and the negro could never be made to understand that one's religious faith is given him to live by and not to talk about.

To illustrate the fact that the educated negro is no better than his species of ignorance, I will point out that the Florida prison camps contain no less than 75 per cent of educated negroes, as far as the term goes, 15 per cent of whom have at some time been ministers of the Gospel and school teachers.

In the Florida prison camps for the year 1904 the mortality among the negro part of the prison population was 14 per cent per 1,000, and among the white population of the prisons 9 per cent. I do not know what the death rate was among the several classes of prisoners in the Northern penitentiaries, but contrasting the figures here given with the death rate in the cities mentioned, we think our open air system is far superior to both white and colored criminals, from a medical point of view, over the mode of restriction now practiced in the model penitentiaries, where, I understand, the prisoners are made to

work by day in close shops, and are confined by night in stone cells, in some cases, so narrow that the inmates can scarcely turn around. Where he lives and has his being in the bonds of discipline so rigid that the spirit is soon crushed, where conversation is forgotten, and where the prisoner has at every turn impressed upon him the fact that he is buried alive. In Florida, moreover, we have a peculiar situation to deal with, and so also our neighbors of the so-called "Black Belt." In our prison camps 91 per cent of the prison population are negroes, and this, too, of about an equal State population of the two races. We have accepted the theory that the negro, owing to his very creation, his nativity and his characteristics, could not possibly stand close confinement, as a whole, without danger of extinction of the species, and the mortality rate of the centers of congestion (the cities and towns) prove this theory conclusively to the medical profession of the South. He is essentially a creature of the open air and the forest and in Florida (you will note I am tending to defend the South's manner of handling negro criminals) the isolated camps in which he sleeps, eats and passes his spare time are as a rule located in the high pine woods, in the open air, amid surroundings that are so wholesome and invigorating that free men seek them by the thousands each year. Low as the death rate in Florida prisons is, it would in my opinion be much lower if it were not for the fatal syphilitic taint that is so common among the negroes of the younger generation and their tendency to consumption, both caused from their low habits of living in the center of congested population. Of the death in the black population of the prison camps 88 per cent. were from these two dread scourges in the year 1904.

The negro criminal is in nine cases out of ten a degenerate issue even of his own race. Fifty per cent. of him is the progeny of licentiousness and vice, conceived among surroundings of the filthiest kind and among breeding places of disease, from diseased parents, in the moment of the most virile lust and passion and born out of wedlock, incapable of finer feelings and turned adrift to hide and sleep and exist, more frequently at the age of 2 to 3 and 4 years than otherwise, and incapable of learning right from wrong. His degeneration has been so rapid that the "good negro" is the exception now rather

than the rule. His deterioration of morals is serious and deplorable as it is, but the rapid generation of this condition is only a beginning of an end that will have its inevitable result in the extinction of the race. His effect on the present generation of both his species and that of the white race is apparent, and the probable effect on posterity is awful to contemplate.

We of the South do not blame the negro for his crimes; that we understand are natural to his race, and the result of his environments and class distinction; that is the individual, not the race as a whole. We are striving to better his conditions, striving to seek him employment that will at least allow his tendencies to degenerate, to lie dormant, and in his reclamation the prison system I have explained is one of the small factors in the movement.

Happily, there is still a large hard-working and well meaning, if somewhat phillistine, class of negroes which is not yet corrupted by the "city niggers," but the danger even with this class is ever apparent, and is being combated by every influence that the intellectual class can bring to bear. The salvation of the negro race in America lies in the possibility that this people can, even yet, be taught things of the higher physical and spiritual order and to surround themselves with elements that will stamp out their arch enemies, Syphilis and Tuberculosis, and to seek employment of honest kind among surroundings that are more healthful to their physical and moral beings.

GUARDS FOR STATE PRISONERS.

All applicants to guard State prisoners are required to make application, under oath, on a form a copy of which is given below, which form first goes to the Headquarters Office, then to a Supervisor, whose duty it is to pass on same and refer it to this department, where the name of the guard and place of employment is recorded, if no evidence is found on our records showing the applicant to have been previously discharged for cause.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

*APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT AS GUARD OF
STATE PRISONERS.*

....., Fla., ...190.....

STATE OF FLORIDA,

.....County.

I, (name of applicant) of
(name of employer) County,
in the State of Florida, do hereby apply to
.....for employment as a Guard of State Pris-
oners, under the provisions of the laws of Florida, and do
hereby state and represent in this behalf, that I am qual-
ified to fill such position; that I have no relative or friend
in the State prison, or other person that I am interested
in the release of from the State prison; that I have guard-
ed State prisoners for the following named lessees:

.....

..... Under No.....

to whom reference is made for my service and personal
conduct; that I am familiar with the law, rules and regu-
lations enacted and prescribed by the management of
State Prisoners and for the conduct, powers and duties of
guards, and if employed will observe them.

.....
Applicant for Employment as Guard.

STATE OF FLORIDA,

.....County.

I, ...
do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Con-

stitution and Government of the United States and the State of Florida; that I am duly qualified to act as guard of State prisoners; that the statements and representations made in my application for employment are true; that I will observe the law, rules and regulations enacted and prescribed for the management and control of State prisoners and conduct of guards, and will well and faithfully perform the duties of guard of State prisoners on which I am now about to enter, so help me God.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day of

..... A. D., 190.....

.....

.....
(Witnessing Officer.)

EMPLOYER'S REMARKS.

The Honorable Commissioner of Agriculture,
Tallahassee, Fla.:

Dear Sir:—I hereby certify, on honor, that to the best of my belief and knowledge, all of the foregoing statements are correct; that I have personally questioned the said in regard to former employment, etc., and can find nothing in his past record that would debar him from fulfilling the duties of a guard; that I have examined him on each and every rule and regulation for the guidance of manager of State prisoners, and that he is familiar with each and all of them:

.....

.....
(Employer or Captain to fill in.)

(Signed.)

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The following rules and regulations are required to be kept posted inside of each prison barracks, in a conspicuous place, where the prisoners may read it at will, and also on the outside of the barracks for general inspection and information.

These rules are formulated by the Commissioner of Agriculture, after having been approved by the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, and are as follows:

RULES AND REGULATIONS

In Regard to the Care and Maintenance of State Convicts By Contractors.

No. 1. Contractors shall require each and every convict to wear at all times the uniform of the Florida State Prison, which shall be the same that is now used.

No. 2. The Contractors shall keep for each prisoner two suits of clothes, one hat and one pair of shoes, all the time; shall cause each convict to bathe all over once a week and put on clean clothes, and during the winter they must be furnished a sufficient amount of underclothing to insure protection from cold.

No. 3. The Contractors must have good and comfortable quarters for convicts, and shall have separate rooms for eating and sleeping, have them swept out thoroughly every morning. The floor of the dining room must be scrubbed once a week, and sleeping room as often as necessary. The Contractors shall furnish for each convict a good mattress and such other bedding as is necessary, and the same must be kept clean.

No. 4. The convicts must be furnished good and wholesome food in sufficient quantity, thoroughly and well cooked. A daily record shall be kept of all supplies issued to convicts, and at the end of each month a certified copy of the same shall be furnished the Supervisor of Convicts and convict camps.

No. 5. The contractors shall report to the Supervisor at the end of each month the name of each convict punished during the month, and the kind and amount of punishment inflicted.

No. 6. Contractors shall furnish all the medicine and medical attention necessary for the proper care of convicts; shall furnish a building to be used as a hospital, and when a convict becomes sick enough to need medical attention, he must be kept in the hospital until discharged by the attending physician. Each sick convict shall be furnished a single bed with springs, mattress, pillow, etc., also net to keep flies away, and such food as the physician shall prescribe.

No. 7. If a convict dies, the Contractor shall furnish the Supervisor, and also the Superintendent of headquarter camp, a certificate from the attending physician as to the cause of death. If convict dies without the attention of a physician, an inquest must be held and a copy of the verdict must be furnished without delay to Headquarter Camp, and they to the Commissioner of Agriculture.

No. 8. No cruel or inhuman treatment shall be inflicted on the prisoners, but the Contractors shall have the power to administer punishment to convicts for disobedience. Monthly reports must be sent the Superintendent and he to the Commissioner of Agriculture of the person punished, cause of punishment and kind of punishment. If corporal, the number of lashes.

No. 9. The Contractors shall designate the person who is to administer punishment to the convicts. The name of said person for each camp must be reported to Headquarter Camp, and they to the Supervisors and Commissioner of Agriculture and no one else shall correct or punish prisoners, but the one so designated. No guard shall curse, strike, or in any way abuse a prisoner.

No. 10. No person shall be allowed in the camp or stockade while under the influence of intoxicating liquors. No intoxicating liquors shall be allowed in the camp. No guard, captain of guards, foreman, or any one in any way connected with the management of convicts, shall be allowed to indulge in the use of intoxicants while on duty or in camps. Contractors must discharge any employe violating this rule, and notify the Headquarter Camp and they the Supervisor of such discharges and he, the Commissioner of Agriculture.

No. 11. The guards shall not permit any one to converse with a prisoner who is not in some way connected with the State Prison, without the consent or permission of the proper authority.

No. 12. Contractors shall not permit any convict, whether a "trusty" or not, to go away from the stockade unless accompanied by a guard or guards, and at all times when at work of any kind, guards must be near enough to the convicts to prevent them from committing any act of violence.

No. 13. Convicts working in mines must not be so shackled or hobbled that they can not move quickly to a safe distance from falling banks, neither shall they be required to handle or load hot rocks on cars.

No. 14. All "trusty" convicts must be kept under guard after 8 o'clock at night on the account of Rule 12.

No. 15. Convicts shall not be allowed to work on Sundays, nor before sunrise or after sunset, except as regular cooks and yard hands in their usual care of the camp.

No. 16. In every instance where the Supervisor has sufficient evidence to show any one of these rules have been violated, it shall be his duty to at once report same to the Commissioner of Agriculture.

No. 17. Prisoners, Superintendents, Guards, Captains of Guards, nor any other person, shall be allowed to gamble with cards, or other device for money, or thing of value, in, at or about the cells, barracks or convict camps. For a violation of this rule, prisoners shall be punished, Superintendents, Guards, Captains of Guards or other employes shall be discharged from service.

No. 18. From the 15th day of June to the 16th day of September, Contractors shall allow the convicts not less than one hour and a half at noon to rest from labor and eat their midday meal.

No. 19. No convict shall be exchanged for another, or removed from one camp to another without notice first being given to the Supervisor and also to the Superintendent of Headquarter Camp.

No. 20. The Supervisor shall have power to remove, for cause, any Superintendent, Guard or Captain of Guards, the Supervisor reporting his action in such cases without delay to the Commissioner of Agriculture for his approval or disapproval.

No. 21. No Contractor shall remove a Superintendent or Captain of Guards approved by the Supervisor, without first obtaining his consent, except in cases of emergency, when conduct would demand immediate action,

and then notice prompt by wire or first mail shall be given the Supervisor, that he may investigate and approve or disapprove such removal, and he shall promptly report to the Commissioner of Agriculture.

No. 22. The person in charge of Headquarter Camp shall promptly notify the Commissioner of Agriculture and Supervisor of any transfer of prisoners from one camp to another.

No. 23. It shall be the duty of the Supervisor to see that the above rules are faithfully observed and enforced, and a failure on the part of any Commissioner, Superintendent or Captain of Guards to observe and enforce these rules, shall be reported by the Supervisor to the Commissioner of Agriculture with all the facts connected therewith, and of all irregularities he may discover.

No. 24. All subsequent rules made by the Supervisor and approved by the Commissioner of Agriculture must be obeyed, but in cases when they appear unreasonable, the Contractor or Contractors may appeal to the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions.

No. 25. It shall be the duty of all Contractors and those authorized to employ guards, to require each guard so employed to subscribe to an oath of office for the faithful performance of duty and proper conduct while acting as such guard, which oath shall be forwarded to the Commissioner of Agriculture.

No. 26. Contractors shall report without delay to the Commissioner of Agriculture, Supervisor, and to the Superintendent of Headquarter Camp, the name and number of any State convict who may escape from their respective camps, custody or control, and shall give the Supervisor full information as to when and how the escape was effected.

No. 27. These Rules must be kept posted inside of Barrack building and on outside in a conspicuous place.

Approved in open meeting of the Board.

B. E. McLIN,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

TABLE No. 1—1905.

Prisoners on hand January 1, 1905.....	1,174	
Prisoners committed during year	474	
Prisoners Discharged by expiration of sen- tence during year		321
Prisoners died during year		33
Prisoners committed to asylum during year		2
Prisoners returned from asylum during year	1	
Prisoners escaped during year		38
Prisoners recaptured during year	15	
Prisoners granted conditional pardons dur- ing year		35
Prisoners discharged by order of Board of Commissioners of State Institu- tions		1
Prisoners discharged by order of court		1
Prisoners under conditional pardon returned to prison during year	1	
Prisoners on hand Dec. 31, 1905		1,234
Total number prisoners handled during year	1,665	1,665

TABLE NO. 2.

Nationality, Sex and Color of Prisoners Committed During Year 1905.

Alabama	29
Bahama Islands	2
Connecticut	1
California	2
Cuba	2
England	1
Florida	176
Georgia	118
Germany	1
Illinois	2
Indiana	2
Jamaica	1
Kentucky	4
Louisiana	1
Mississippi	3
Maryland	1
Massachusetts	3
Nassau	3
New York	3
Mexico	1
New Mexico	1
New Jersey	1
North Carolina	26
Ohio	1
Pennsylvania	4
Rhode Island	1
South Carolina	45
South America	2
Tennessee	6
Unknown	16
Virginia	11
West Virginia	1
Washington, D. C.	2
West Indies	1
Total	474

Natives	462
Foreigners	12
Total	474

White Females	1
White Males	45
Colored Females	4
Colored Males	424
Total	474

TABLE No. 3.

Crimes for Which Sentenced During Year 1905.

Assault to murder	55
Aggravated assault	1
Assault	3
Accessory after the fact to murder	3
Attempting to falsely impersonate.....	1
Assault to commit manslaughter	11
Assault to rob	2
Arson	3
Attempt to utter and publish a forged instrument....	1
Attempted robbery	1
Aiding prisoners to escape from jail	1
Breaking and entering dwelling to commit misde- meanor	24
Breaking and entering to commit felony	21
Breaking and entering	33
Burglary	19
Breaking and entering to commit larceny	1
Breaking and entering a railroad car	1
Buggery	1
Crime vs. Nature	3
Criminal intercourse with female under 18 years.....	1
Carrying concealed weapons	1
Entering, larceny and second larceny	1
Entering building, to commit felony, larceny and grand larceny	6
Embezzlement	3
Entering to commit larceny	3
False pretense	6
Forgery	6
Forgery, second count and uttering and publishing forged papers	1
Grand larceny	70
Grand larceny and receiving stolen goods	19
Grand larceny and second larceny	1
Grand larceny and false pretense	1
Intent to rape	10
Incest	1
Intent to commit felony	1
Keeping gaming rooms, etc.	1
Larceny, second larceny and receiving stolen goods...	2

Larceny of cow	1
Larceny and second larceny	2
Larceny	31
Larceny, embezzlement and receiving stolen goods....	2
Larceny of steer	1
Larceny of horse	5
Larceny of bull	3
Larceny of domestic animal	1
Manslaughter	14
Mayhem	1
Murder	51
Maliciously maiming a domestic animal	1
Obtaining money under false pretense	2
Perjury	2
Placing obstruction on railroad track	1
Rape	3
Robbery	7
Robbery from person	3
Receiving stolen goods	2
Resisting an officer	2
Second larceny	7
Second larceny of hogs	1
Uttering a forged instrument	9
Uttering a forgery	2
Uttering a forged instrument knowing it to be forged	1
Total	474

TABLE NO. 4.

Term of Imprisonment of Prisoners Committed during
Year 1905.

Thirty days	1
Three months	5
Four months	1
Six months	23
Six months and one day	1
Nine months	5
One year	68
One year and six months	10
One Year and eight months	4
Two years	81
Two years and six months	1
Three years	53
Four years	17
Four years and seven days	1
Five years	93
Six years	1
Seven years	11
Seven years and six days	1
Seven years and sixty days	1
Eight years	7
Nine years and four days	2
Ten years	22
Twelve years	2
Fifteen years	4
Fifteen years and nine days	3
Twenty years	7
Twenty-one years	1
Forty years	1
Life	47
Total	474

TABLE NO. 5.

Age of Prisoners Committed During 1905.

Twelve years	1
Thirteen years	1
Fourteen years	6
Fifteen years	7
Sixteen years	11
Seventeen years	12
Eighteen years	25
Nineteen years	32
Twenty years	25
Twenty-one years	30
Twenty-two years	43
Twenty-three years	26
Twenty-five years.....	30
Twenty-five years	25
Twenty-six years	15
Twenty-seven years	14
Twenty-eight years	17
Twenty-nine years	13
Thirty years	30
Thirty-one years	3
Thirty-two years	11
Thirty-three years	6
Thirty-four years	8
Thirty-five years	17
Thirty-six years	5
Thirty-seven years	6
Thirty-eight years	7
Thirty-nine years	9
Forty years	7
Forty-one years	1
Forty-two years	2
Forty-three years	3
Forty-five years	4
Forty-six years	1
Forty-seven years	2
Forty-nine years	2
Fifty years	1
Fifty-one years	1
Fifty-three years	1

Fifty-four years	2
Fifty-five years	3
Fifty-six years	2
Fifty-seven years	1
Sixty-two years	1
Sixty-three years	1
Age unknown	4
Total	474

TABLE NO. 6.

Prisoners Received by Counties During Year 1905.

Alachua	18	Leon	13
Baker	2	Levy	8
Bradford	3	Liberty	2
Brevard	4	Madison	1
Calhoun	5	Manatee	5
Citrus	7	Marion	9
Clay	7	Monroe	12
Columbia	9	Nassau	10
Dade	14	Orange	4
DeSoto	7	Osceola	..
Duval	87	Pasco	4
Escambia	20	Polk	11
Franklin	2	Putnam	17
Gadsden	9	Santa Rosa	1
Hamilton	6	St. Johns	37
Hernando	2	Sumter	4
Hillsborough	42	St. Lucie	1
Holmes	5	Suwannee	11
Jackson	23	Taylor	3
Jefferson	7	Volusia	14
LaFayette	3	Wakulla	1
Lake	6	Walton	12
Lee	2	Washington	4
		Total	474

TABLE NO. 7.
Prisoners Pardoned During Year 1905.

Name.	Color.	Crime.	Term.	SENTENCED.			Date. Pardoned.
				When.	County. Where.		
Kestzeniger, J. B.	White.	Assault to murder.	18 years.	Oct. 25, 1898	Duval	Jan. 5, 1905	
Smith, B.	Black.	Murder	Life.	May 25, 1896	Suwannee	Jan. 5, 1905	
Johnson, Tom.	Black.	Murder	Life.	Nov. 11, 1890	Duval	Jan. 5, 1905	
Joyner, Nick.	Black.	Murder	Life.	Jan. 9, 1900	Bradford	April 6, 1905	
Washington, Emmett	Black.	Rape	Life.	Dec. 13, 1904	Washington	April 6, 1905	
Chambers' R.	White.	Breaking and entering.	Life.	April 10, 1890	Jefferson	April 12-1905	
Brown, J. B.	Black.	Larceny domestic animals.	5 years	Sept. 26, 1903	Levy	April 20, 1905	
McCradie, C.	Black.	Murder	Life.	Nov. 18, 1897	Putnam	April 28, 1905	
Gordon, Geo.	Black.	Murder	Life.	April 28, 1893	Lake	May 8, 1905	
Bartlett, James.	Black.	Murder	Life.	Jan. 14, 1896	Hillsboro	May 15, 1905	
Caldwell, Mack.	Black.	Manslaughter	5 years.	April 26, 1904	Madison	May 15, 1905	
Slaughter, Thos. O.	White.	Larceny of domestic animals.	5 years.	Dec. 16, 1903	Pasco	May 20, 1905	
Browning, Ollie.	White.	Murder	Life.	Oct. 18, 1901	Bradford	May 20, 1905	
Willis, Albert.	White.	Manslaughter	20 years.	Oct. 10, 1902	Brevard	June 27, 1905	
Jones, John.	Black.	Assault to commit manslaughter	5 years.	Oct. 20, 1902	Madison	July 8, 1905	
Williams, James O.	White.	Murder	Life.	June 5, 1902	Dade	July 21, 1905	
Adams, James.	Black.	Breaking and entering.	18 years.	Jan. 30, 1899	Duval	July 26, 1905	
Madone, Thos.	Black.	Murder	Life.	Feb. 29, 1889	Gadsden	Sept. 16, 1905	
Johnson, Clonder.	Black.	Murder	Life.	Feb. 7, 1894	Suwannee	Oct. 5, 1905	

McKenzie, Dallas..	Black.	Murder	Life.....	Mch. 7, 1895	Jackson	.....	Oct. 10, 1905
Thoma, Frank.....	Black.	Assault to rape.	Life.....	Mch. 25, 1887	Clay	.....	Nov. 6, 1905
Gurley, Will.....	Black.	Murder	20 years.....	Feb. 18, 1897	Recambia	.....	Nov. 6, 1905
Miller, Dallas D..	White.	False pretense	10 years.....	June 13, 1901	Jackson	.....	Nov. 6, 1905
Page, Geo.....	Black.	Murder	Life.....	Oct. 24, 1896	Madison	.....	Dec. 8, 1905
Hayes, Chas.....	Black.	Breaking and entering.	15 years.....	Oct. 6, 1897	Hillsborough	.....	Dec. 8, 1905
Henderson, Henry.	Black.	Murder	10 years.....	Nov. 12, 1897	Volusia	.....	Dec. 8, 1905
Williams, Babe....	Black.	Manslaughter	10 years.....	Mch. 22, 1902	Polk	.....	Dec. 8, 1905
Kimball, Frank....	White.	Attempt to rob	5 years.....	Jan. 6, 1903	Duval	.....	Dec. 8, 1905
Gandy, Chas. B....	Black.	Assault to commit manslaughter	3 years.....	Sept 26, 1904	Santa Rosa	.....	Dec. 8, 1905
Oliver, Henry L....	White.	Larceny	3 years, 1 day	Jan. 25, 1905	Duval	.....	Dec. 8, 1905
McNulty, W. D....	Black.	Murder	Life.....	Nov. 23, 1895	Volusia	.....	Dec. 12, 1905
Walker, John.....	Black.	Murder	Life.....	Nov. 23, 1895	Volusia	.....	Dec. 12, 1905
Ballard, Edw. W...	Black.	Murder	Life.....	Nov. 23, 1895	Volusia	.....	Dec. 12, 1905
Estes, Andrew.....	Black.	Murder	Life.....	Nov. 23, 1895	Volusia	.....	Dec. 12, 1905
Jones, Frank.....	Black.	Murder	Life.....	Nov. 23, 1895	Volusia	.....	Dec. 12, 1905

NOTE.—All of the above were conditional pardons, which are in the nature of a parole, only holding good during continuance of good conduct.

TABLE NO. 8.
Escaped During Year 1905.

Name.	A.	Color	Crime.	Term.	SENTENCED.		
					When.	County Where.	Escap'd, When.
Cobb, David J.	52	Black.	Rape	Life.	Dec. 2, 1903	Putnam.	Jan. 20, 1905
Tinsley, Leander	22	Black.	Gr. Lar., Bkg. and Entg. to commit misdemeanor	14 years.	Dec. 10, 1902	Suwannee.	Mar. 27, 1905
Milligan, Jake	35	White.	Murder	Life.	Oct. 18, 1898	Marion.	Apr. 2, 1905
Small, Robt.	24	Black.	Assault to rape	10 years.	Apr. 9, 1904	Manatee.	Apr. 21, 1905
Ford, Alex.	28	White.	Grand larceny	1 year.	Feb. 15, 1905	Volusia.	Apr. 25, 1905
Howard, Lee	33	Black.	Assault to murder	15 years.	May 14, 1904	Marion.	May 8, 1905
Sallett, Geo.	43	Black.	Breaking and entering	18 years.	June 27, 1899	Duval.	May 11, 1905
Green, Robt.	28	Black.	Assault to murder	4 years.	Aug. 29, 1902	Hamilton.	May 11, 1905
Williams, John	31	Black.	Breaking and entering	8 years.	Apr. 4, 1905	Escambia.	May 11, 1905
Gaines, Thomas	36	Black.	Murder	Life.	Oct. 20, 1904	Alachua.	May 18, 1905
Wills, F. R.	40	White.	Uttering a forged check	5 years.	Mar. 29, 1905	Polk.	May 31, 1905
Williams, Henry	27	Black.	Burglary	5 years.	Sept. 24, 1902	Sumter.	May 29, 1905
Richardson, Dave.	26	Black.	Murder	Life.	Dec. 5, 1900	Leon.	May 26, 1905
Kennedy, Wm.	22	White.	Grand larceny	2 years.	Nov. 18, 1904	Manatee.	May 15, 1905
Davis, Will.	17	Black.	Grand larceny	3 years.	Apr. 26, 1904	Duval.	May 31, 1905
Flarity, Robt.	61	White.	Grand larceny	5 years.	May 3, 1902	Columbia.	June 11, 1905
Williams, H.	22	Black.	Burglary	5 years.	Dec. 3, 1901	Marion.	June 8, 1905
Anderson, Scott	23	Black.	Assault to murder	8 years.	Feb. 4, 1905	Escambia.	June 22, 1905
Johnson, Wm.	36	Black.	Breaking and entering & lar.	20 years.	Nov. 20, 1890	Duval.	June 26, 1905
Black, Feb.	31	White.	Grand larceny	4 years.	Jan. 18, 1900	Citrus.	July 7, 1905
Holmes, Geo.	50	Black.	Bkg. and entering to com fel.	3 years.	Feb. 12, 1900	Escambia.	July 26, 1905

West, James	18|Black.	Burglary	5 years	Jan. 8, 1902	Citrus	July 22, 1905
Scott, James	26|Black.	Grand larceny	3 years	July 6, 1904	Hillsborough	Aug. 10, 1905
McCogle, Peter	32|Black.	Murder	Life	Oct. 30, 1899	Madison	Aug. 16, 1905
Wright, Will	31|Black.	Bkg. and entg. to com. misde.	2 years	May 4, 1905	Walton	Aug. 22, 1905
Rosier Solomon	21|Black.	Grand larceny	3 years	Apr. 5, 1905	Manatee	Sept. 9, 1905
Johnson, Robt.	42|Black.	Assault to murder	10 years	Mar. 16, 1905	Dade	Sept. 9, 1905
Green, Buddie	24|Black.	Rape	Life	May 18, 1900	Hillsborough	Sept. 9, 1905
Willson, Hugh	29|Black.	Grand larceny	1 year	July 30, 1905	Duval	Sept. 9, 1905
Williams, J.	33|Black.	Assault to murder	10 years	June 18, 1903	Citrus	Sept. 27, 1905
Jenkins, F.	19|Black.	Lar., 2nd. lar. and receiving stolen goods	15 years	Mar. 28, 1905	Duval	Sept. 28, 1905
Williams, Charlie ...	27|Black.	Assault to murder	5 years	Apr. 20, 1905	Hernando	Sept. 28, 1905
Aiken, John	22|Black.	Burglary	3 1/2 years	Oct. 28, 1902	Duval	Sept. 17, 1905
Hall, Lewis	21|Black.	Assault to murder	3 years	Aug. 24, 1905	Duval	Sept. 20, 1905
Wilson, Will	29|Black.	Assault to murder	3 years	Nov. 16, 1904	St. Johns.	Dec. 27, 1905
Youngblood, M.	31|Black.	Robbery	15 years	Dec. 12, 1901	Dade	Dec. 31, 1905
Larkins, Abe	40|Black.	Breaking and entering	5 years	Nov. 15, 1905	St. Johns.	Dec. 29, 1905
Sloan, Ben.	24|Black.	Larceny	2 years	Dec. 1, 1905	Leon	Dec. 29, 1905

TABLE NO. 9.
Died During Year 1905.

Name.	A.	C.	Crime.	Term.	SENTENCED.		Died.	Disease or Cause.
					When.	County. Where.		
Gibson, Jack....	22	B.	Assault to murder. ...	5 years	Sept. 16, 1904	Monroe...	Jan. 4, 1905	Inflammation of bowels
Thomas, Wesley...	30	B.	Uttering forgery.....	3 years	Mar. 18, 1905	Hamilton	Apr. 1, 1905	Inflammation of bowels
Pope, Wm.....	25	B.	Uttering forgery.....	1 year.	Nov. 17, 1904	Manatee.	Apr. 3, 1905	Tuberculosis.
Hicks, John.....	31	B.	Grand larceny.....	3 years	Sept. 20, 1903	Hillsboro	Apr. 5, 1905	Galloping consumption.
Drew, Monroe....	14	B.	Murder.....	Life....	July 2, 1903	Alachua.	Feb. 16, 1905	Tubercular peritonitis.
Marshall, E. M. . .	30	B.	Assault to rape.	15 years	Mar. 25, 1905	Escambia	Apr. 5, 1905	Killed attempting to escape.
Harrison, Reese. .	47	B.	Murder.	Life....	Jan. 31, 1905	Leon....	May 1, 1905	Heart failure.
Tyson, Adam.....	55	B.	Arson.	Life....	Apr. 15, 1905	Madison.	May 2, 1905	Appendicitis.
Bush, Jim.....	45	B.	Assault to commit manslaughter.	3 years	Apr. 21, 1905	Nassau...	May 4, 1905	Appendicitis.
Johnson, Bill....	39	B.	Larceny.	3 years	Apr. 26, 1905	St. Johns.	May 5, 1905	Heart trouble.
Hawes, Hayes....	38	B.	Assault to murder. ...	10 years	June 18, 1903	Alachua.	May 17, 1905	Secondary hemorrhage.
Robbins, Fred....	27	W.	Robbery.	10 years	Feb. 10, 1905	Hillsboro	May 13, 1905	Suicide.
Forman, Chas. . .	27	W.	Bigamy.	4 years	Sept. 21, 1903	Hillsboro	May 27, 1905	Heart failure.
Thompson, And... .	37	B.	Burglary.	3 years	Apr. 15, 1905	Gadsden.	May 16, 1905	Killed attempting to escape.
Jefferson, Richard	24	B.	Grand larceny.	1 year.	Aug. 23, 1904	Duval....	May 17, 1905	Pulmonary tuberculosis
Williams, Henry...	26	B.	Burglary.	5 years	Sept. 21, 1902	Sumter..	June 8, 1905	Killed by officer, resisting recapture.
Bardwell, Shadwick	39	B.	Assault to commit manslaughter.	3 years	Apr. 16, 1903	Escambia	July 2, 1905	Septic fever.
Landrum, Manny	18	B.	Breaking and entering.	10 years	July 5, 1902	Escambia	June 13, 1905	Tubercular knee trouble.

Smith, O. P.	71 W.	Murder.	Life.	Dec. 19, 1904	Madison.	July 28, 1905	acute insanity.
Taylor, Andrew. .	59 B.	Assault to murder. .	4 years Jan. . .	20, 1904	Duval. . .	Aug. 10, 1905	Tubercular empyema.
Hicks, Henry. . .	21 B.	Arson.	10 years Apr. . .	15, 1902	Duval. . .	Aug. 15, 1905	Organic heart disease.
Bosfield, Alford. .	18 B.	Assault to rob.	5 years July 8, .	1905	Hillsboro.	Sep. 11, 1905	Malarial fever.
Schereder, Edw. .	28 W.	Breaking and entering.	5 years Oct. 14, .	1904	Polk.	Aug. 22, 1905	Killed attempting to es-
Singleton, Walter	18 B.	Entering building to					cape.
		commit a felony.	3 years July 5, .	1904	Hillsboro	Sep. 3, 1905	Malarial fever.
Cousins, James. .	48 B.	Manlaughter.	10 years Apr. 28, .	1898	Marion. .	Sep. 10, 1905	Typhoid fever.
Armstrong, Henry	29 B.	Breaking and entering	5 years Sept. 28, .	1904	Volusia. .	Sep. 26, 1905	Convulsions.
Jackson, Geo.	21 B.	Second larceny.	10 years Sept. 2, .	1902	Duval.	Oct. 1, 1905	Tubercular empyema.
Smith, Isaac.	32 B.	Breaking and entering	5 years Apr. 11, .	1903	Putnam. .	Sep. 21, 1905	Pulmonary tuberculosis
Landy, Prince. . .	46 B.	Second larceny.	10 years Feb. 28, .	1899	Duval.	Sep. 26, 1905	Suicide.
Jones, Henry. . .	19 B.	Placing obstruction on	12 years May 3, .	1905	Walton. .	Oct. 11, 1905	Killed attempting to es-
		railroad tracks.					cape.
Parker, Henry. . .	33 B.	Murder.	Life.	Apr. 15, .	05 Pasco. .	Oct. 22, 1905	Suicide.
Bower, Solomon. .	36 B.	Assault to murder. .	5 years Dec. 10, .	1902	Brevard.	Nov. 11, 1905	Tuberculois.
Roberson, Will. .	32 B.	Murder.	Life.	Oct. 20, 1905	Sumter. .	Dec. 27, 1905	Killed attempting to es-
							cape.

TABLE NO. 10.
Recaptured During Year 1905.

Name.	Crime.	Term.	SENTENCED.			Escaped.	Recaptured.	
			When.	County.				
Johnson, James.	Breaking and entering.	60 years	Oct.	27, 1895 Duval.	.....	Oct.	7, 1904 Jan.	1, 1905
Mitchell, Quince.	Assault to murder.	10 years	Oct.	24, 1902 Pasco.	.....	Dec.	29, 1902 Jan.	31, 1905
Mayo, Jeff.	Breaking and entering to commit a felony.	3 1-6 yrs	Nov.	11, 1903 Washington.	.....	Sept.	3, 1904 Feb.	24, 1905
Williams, John.	Breaking and entering.	8 years	Apr.	4, 1903 Escambia.	.....	May	11, 1905 May	21, 1905
Davis, Will.	Grand larceny.	3 years	Apr.	26, 1904 Duval.	.....	May	31, 1905 June	12, 1905
Williams, Ed.	Robbery.	5 years	Apr.	28, 1900 Duval.	.....	Nov.	25, 1904 June	28, 1905
Kennedy, Wm.	Grand larceny.	2 years	Nov.	18, 1904 Manatee.	.....	May	16, 1904 July	26, 1905
Mann, Joshua.	Maliciously killing mule	5 years	Apr.	24, 1890 Leon.	.....	Jan.	—, 1891 Aug.	11, 1905
Johnson, Wm.	Breaking and entering and larceny.	20 years	Nov.	20, 1890 Duval.	.....	June	26, 1905 Aug.	27, 1905
West, James.	Burglary.	5 years	June	8, 1902 Citrus.	.....	July	22, 1905 Sept.	2, 1905
Green, Buddie.	Rape.	Life.	May	18, 1900 Hillsborough.	.....	Sept.	9, 1905 Sept.	19, 1905
Johnson, Robert.	Assault to murder.	10 years	May	16, 1905 Dade.	.....	Sept.	9, 1905 Sept.	19, 1905
Hall, Lewis.	Assault to murder.	3 years	Aug.	24, 1905 Duval.	.....	Sept.	20, 1905 Sept.	30, 1905
Alken, John.	Breaking and entering.	3 1-2 yrs	Oct.	28, 1902 Duval.	.....	Sept.	17, 1905 Oct.	6, 1905
Sloan, Ben.	Larceny.	2 years	Dec.	1, 1905 Leon.	.....	Dec.	29, 1905 Dec.	30, 1905

TABLE NO. 11.
General Statement for 1905.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
On hand January 1, 1905.	31	16	41	82	48	13	32	28	8	67	77	31	1,174
Committed during year.	2	1	.....	.....	1	2	1	2	4	1	.....	31	474
Recaptures during year.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15
Returned from asylum.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Under conditional pardon.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Returned during year.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Totals.	33	17	41	82	49	15	33	30	13	68	77	33	1,665
Discharged by expiration of sentence.	24	30	27	18	25	35	32	30	33	25	21	21	321
Died during year.	1	1	.....	4	10	1	2	3	6	3	1	1	33
Committed to asylum during year.	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Escaped during year.	1	.....	1	3	10	4	3	3	9	.....	.....	4	38
Pardoned during year.	3	.....	.....	5	5	1	3	.....	1	2	3	12	35
Discharged by order of court.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Discharged by order of Board of Commissioners of State Institutions.	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Totals.	29	32	28	31	50	42	40	36	50	30	25	38	431
Total number of prisoners on hand and received during year.	1,665												
Total number of prisoners released, died and escaped during year....	431												
Total number of prisoners on hand January 1, 1906.	1,234												
Net increase for year.	60												

TABLE NO. 1.—1906.

Prisoners on hand January 1, 1906	1,234	....
Prisoners committed during year	435	....
Prisoners discharged by expiration of sentence during year		287
Prisoners committed to asylum during year		1
Prisoners returned from asylum during year	1	....
Prisoners escaped during year		31
Prisoners recaptured during year	16	....
Prisoners pardoned during year		54
Prisoners paroled during year returned to prison		3
Prisoners died during year		25
Prisoners on hand Dec. 31, 1906		1,285
Total number prisoners handled during year	1,686	1,686

TABLE NO. 2.

Giving Nationality, Sex and Color of Prisoners Committed During Year 1906.

Alabama	23
Bahama Islands	1
California	1
Canada	1
England	2
Florida	166
Georgia	114
Germany	1
Illinois	1
Indiana	1
Kansas	2
Kentucky	2
Maryland	1
Minnesota	1
Missouri	1
Montana	1
New Jersey	1
New York	1
North Carolina	23
Ohio	3
Pennsylvania	3
South Carolina	60
Tennessee	3
Texas	1
Unknown	11
Virginia	9
Washington	1

Total 435

Natives 430

Foreigners 5

Total 435

White females—

White males 40

Colored females 13

Colored males 382

Total 435

TABLE NO. 3.

Crimes for Which Sentenced During Year 1906.

Larceny	30
Second Larceny	11
Grand Larceny	70
Murder	48
Breaking and Entering	69
Robbery	11
Attempt to Rape	5
Burglary	14
Assault to Murder	62
Manslaughter	29
Resisting an Officer	2
Bigamy	4
Robbery from Person	6
Embezzlement	7
Crime Against Nature	5
Lewd and Lascivious Behavior	3
False Pretense	4
Receiving Stolen Money	1
Carrying weapons into Jail to facilitate escape of prisoners	1
Obtaining Money under False Pretenses	2
Keeping a Gambling House	2
Forgery	9
Larceny of Cows	2
Issuing checks upon bank when maker has not sufficient funds in bank	2
Wantonly Shooting into a Dwelling	3
Rape	5
Larceny of a Domestic Animal	2
Perjury	3
Arson	1
Aggravated Assault	2
Misdemeanor	1
Cattle Stealing	2
Incest	2
Common Thief	1
Obtaining Money by False Pretense	1
Living in Open Adultery	1
Assault With Intent to Disfigure and Destroy an Eye	1

Uttering a Forged Instrument	3
Throwing Explosives into or Under a Dwelling house	1
Larceny of a Watch	1
Larceny of a Mule	1
Throwing a Deadly Weapon into a Passenger Train..	1
Larceny of a Horse	1
Larceny of a Heifer	1
Armed Robbery	1
Aiding a Felon to Escape	1
Total	435

TABLE NO. 4.

Term of Imprisonment of Prisoners Committed During
Year 1906.

Three Months	9
Four Months	1
Eight Months	2
Six Months	20
Nine Months	3
One Year	75
Eighteen Months	9
Two Years	86
Two Years, One Day	3
Three Years	51
Three Years, Six Months ..	1
Four Years	14
Five Years	70
Six Years	6
Seven Years	7
Eight Years	3
Ten Years	21
Twelve Years	4
Thirteen Years	1
Fifteen Years	6
Seventeen Years	1
Twenty Years	2
Life	40
Total	435

TABLE NO. 5.

Age of Prisoners Committed During 1906.

Fifteen Years	5
Sixteen Years	11
Seventeen Years	5
Eighteen Years	25
Nineteen Years	21
Twenty Years	39
Twenty-one Years	36
Twenty-two Years	30
Twenty-three Years	30
Twenty-four Years	31
Twenty-five Years	17
Twenty-six Years	28
Twenty-seven Years	15
Twenty-eight Years	16
Twenty-nine Years	15
Thirty Years	19
Thirty-one Years	4
Thirty-two Years	5
Thirty-three Years	10
Thirty-four Years	4
Thirty-five Years	6
Thirty-six Years	6
Thirty-seven Years	6
Thirty-eight Years	6
Thirty-nine Years	3
Forty Years	7
Forty-one Years	4
Forty-three Years	4
Forty-five years	3
Forty-seven Years	1
Forty-eight Years	1
Fifty Years	2
Fifty-two Years	1
Fifty-three Years	2
Fifty-five Years	3
Fifty-six Years	2
Fifty eight Years	2
Seventy Years	2
Unknown	10

Total 435

TABLE NO. 6.

Prisoners Received by Counties During Year 1906.

Alachua	12	Levy	2
Baker	..	Leon	6
Bradford	6	Liberty	1
Brevard	6	Madison	3
Calhoun	5	Manatee	3
Citrus	6	Marion	8
Clay	2	Monroe	8
Columbia	14	Nassau	4
Dade	12	Orange	6
DeSoto	4	Osceola	1
Duval	108	Pasco	2
Escambia	35	Polk	8
Franklin	4	Putnam	8
Gadsden	9	Santa Rosa	16
Hamilton	3	St. Johns	19
Hernando	6	St. Lucie	—
Hillsborough	41	Sumter	3
Holmes	2	Suwannee	12
Jackson	11	Taylor	4
Jefferson	2	Volusia	11
LaFayette	2	Wakulla	2
Lake	6	Walton	7
Lee	1	Washington	4
		Total	435

TABLE NO. 7.
Prisoners Pardoned During Year 1906.

Name.	C.	Crime.	Tern.	When.	County. Where.	Date Pardoned.
Morghne, G. A.	B.	False Pretense	8 years	Aug.	15, 1905 Duval	Feb. 2, 1906
McCullough, Simon. .	B.	Murder	Life....	Apr.	21, 1893 Putnam.	Feb. 2, 1906
Jack W. Hart.....	W.	Burglary	10 years	Oct.	20, 1903 Monroe.	Feb. 2, 1906
Percy Richardson ..	B.	Receiving stolen goods	3 y., 7 da.	Dec.	20, 1904 Duval	Feb. 2, 1906
Mose Aaron	B.	Manslaughter	12 years	Feb.	4, 1898 Hamilton.	Feb. 2, 1906
William Hanel	B.	Murder	Life....	May	17, 1890 Orange.	Feb. 2, 1906
John Lindsey	B.	Assault to murder	20 years	Nov.	15, 1897 Suwannee.	Feb. 2, 1906
Chester Clemson. .	B.	Bg. & Entg. to com. mis.	3 years	Apr.	15, 1904 Volusia.	Feb. 2, 1906
Adam J. Dent.....	B.	Bg. & Entg. to com. fel.	4 years	Apr.	16, 1904 Putnam.	Feb. 2, 1906
Horay Ryals	W.	Larceny of a cow	2 years	July	20, 1904 Hillsboro.	Feb. 2, 1906
Macon Brown	B.	Burning barn	10 y., 60 d.	June	2, 1899 Columbia.	Mar. 2, 1906
H. C. Waldron	W.	Assault to murder	15 years	June	8, 1898 Columbia.	Mar. 2, 1906
David Forbes	W.	Larceny	3 years	Apr.	26, 1904 St. Johns.	Mar. 2, 1906
Lem Davis	B.	2nd larceny	18 years	Aug.	28, 1899 Duval	Mar. 2, 1906
Forest Clark	W.	Bkg. & Entg. to com. rel.	5 years	May	2, 1904 Columbia.	April 5, 1906
Judson Mathis	W.	Murder	20 years	Sept.	9, 1902 Hamilton.	May 4, 1906
John H. Johnson ..	B.	Murder	Life....	Jan.	27, 1896 Polk.	May 4, 1906
Ivery M. Dorman ..	W.	Manslaughter	15 years	Dec.	27, 1905 Baker.	May 4, 1906
Wm. C. Kent	W.	Pettit larceny	1 year	Oct.	13, 1905 Calhoun.	May 4, 1906
Walker L. Taylor ..	W.	Assault to murder	5 years	Dec.	19, 1903 Leon.	June 4, 1906
Corine Wright	B.	Grand larceny	10 years	Mar.	23, 1901 Suwannee.	June 9, 1906
Sam Shennard	B.	Assault to murder	5 years	Mar.	4, 1905 Alachua.	June 9, 1906
C. G. Keller	W.	Crime against Nature ..	10 years	Apr.	4, 1903 Escambia.	June 9, 1906
John Bryant	B.	Murder	Life....	Dec.	8, 1899 Leon.	Aug. 3, 1906

TABLE NO. 7.—(Continued.)

Name.	C.	Crime.	Term.	When.	County. Where.	Date Pardoned.
John T Graves	W.	Grand larceny	3 years	Oct.	Putnam.	Aug. 3, 1906
Hamilton Griffin	W.	Assault to murder	5 years	July	Monroe.	Aug. 3, 1906
Richard Hamilton	B.	Rape	Life	Nov.	Marion.	Aug. 3, 1906
James Hill	B.	Murder	Life	Apr.	Volusia.	Aug. 3, 1906
Alex. Henderson	B.	2nd. larceny	10 years	Apr.	Duval.	Aug. 3, 1906
A. H. Anderson	B.	Assault to murder	8 years	July	Duval.	Aug. 3, 1906
C. A. Yant	B.	Rape	Life	Oct.	Madison.	Aug. 3, 1906
Lucius Hood	B.	Bkg. and Entg. at night	15 years	Oct.	Hillsborough.	Sept. 6, 1906
Milly Swann	B.	time to commit a felony	10 years	May	Leon.	Sept. 6, 1906
Berry Byrd	W.	Manslaughter	20 years	May	Leon.	Oct. 6, 1906
Ben Sneed	B.	Rape	Life	Oct.	Madison.	Oct. 6, 1906
H. McWilliams	W.	Grand larceny	5 years	Oct.	Hillsborough.	Dec. 8, 1906
Joseph Gosh	B.	Murder	Life	Nov.	Putnam.	Dec. 8, 1906
J. R. Gibson	B.	Assault to murder	20 years	Dec.	Dade.	Dec. 8, 1906
Tobe Robinson	B.	Manslaughter	2 years	Dec.	Jackson.	Dec. 8, 1906
Tim Cottle	W.	False pretense	1 year	Mar.	Santa Rosa.	Dec. 8, 1906
Joseph R Brown	B.	Grand larceny	3 years	Apr.	Brevard.	Dec. 8, 1906
George Lancaster	B.	Murder	Life	Mar.	Orange.	Dec. 8, 1906
William Wynd	W.	Forgery	2 years	Apr.	Monroe.	Dec. 8, 1906
Geo. F. Parker	W.	Larceny of domestic an	3 years	Apr.	Putnam.	Dec. 8, 1906
Jackson Bassett	B.	Murder	Life	May	Jackson.	Dec. 8, 1906
Wm. Mitchell	B.	Murder	Life	Dec.	Escambia.	Dec. 8, 1906
Wm. Black	B.	Assault to rape	10 years	Mar.	Hillsboro.	Dec. 10, 1906
Robt. Preston	W.	Breaking and entering	2 years	Apr.	Clay.	Dec. 10, 1906

Charles Schubert ..	W. Assault to murder	5 years	Nov.	17, 1905	Monroe.	.....	Dec.	14, 1906
James Roll	W. Assault to murder	5 years	Nov.	17, 1905	Monroe.	.....	Dec.	14, 1906
Wm. Young	B. Murder	Life	Oct.	14, 1893	Madison.	.....	Dec.	16, 1906
Geo. Washington...	B. Obstructing R.R. tracks	10 years	Oct.	19, 1904	Nassau.	.....	Dec.	15, 1906
Lafayette Clemons..	W. Murder	7 years	Jan.	11, 1905	Hillsboro.	.....	Dec.	20, 1906
Miles C. Pitman	W. Forgery and uttering forged instrument	3 years	Oct.	22, 1906	Holmes.	.....	Dec.	25, 1906

NOTE—All of the above with the exception of one were conditional pardons, which are in the nature of a parole, only holding good during continuance of good behavior.

TABLE NO. 8.
Escaped During Year 1906.

Name.	C.	Crime.	Term.	When.	County. Where.	Escaped. When.
J. W. Edwards	B.	Forgery and uttering a forged instrument	4 years	Oct. 30, 1905	Holmes.	Jan. 15, 1906
Thomas Patterson ..	B.	Grand Larceny	10 y., 2 d.	Feb. 27, 1906	Duval.	March 2, 1906
Will Jones	B.	Bkg. & Entg. a dwelling	5 years	May 20, 1905	Escambia.	August 21, 1906
John Johnson	W.	Grand larceny	4 years	Oct. 8, 1903	Walton.	April 20, 1906
Aesop Bellamy	B.	Grand larceny	6 mths	Mar. 13, 1906	Escambia.	April 27, 1906
Thomas Vickers	W.	Grand larceny	5 years	Mar. 28, 1906	Dade.	March 30, 1906
Thomas H. Roucher ..	W.	F'ging & uttering fg. pa.	5 years	Mar. 21, 1906	Escambia.	May 14, 1906
Will Williams	W.	Burglary	5 years	Mar. 21, 1902	Hillsboro.	May 14, 1906
Quincey Herring ..	B.	Assault to murder	5 years	Oct. 21, 1902	Marion.	May 15, 1906
Jake Honey	B.	Bkg. & Entg. a dwelling	12 years	Feb. 4, 1905	Escambia.	May 28, 1906
Jim Wilson	B.	Breaking and entering	5 years	Nov. 2, 1904	Citrus.	May 29, 1906
Cornelius Millhouse	B.	Breaking and entering	3 years	Nov. 4, 1905	DeSoto.	June 7, 1906
Lem Davis	B.	2nd larceny	18 years	Aug. 28, 1899	Duval.	June 22, 1906
Lewis Wilson	B.	Burglary	15 years	Dec. 15, 1898	Alachua.	June 26, 1906
Allen Dudley	W.	Incest	15 years	Oct. 30, 1905	Holmes.	July 3, 1906
Robt. Washington ..	B.	Breaking and entering.	5 years	July 28, 1905	Escambia.	July 6, 1906
Jake Williams	B.	2nd larceny	18 mths	June 5, 1906	Escambia.	July 15, 1906
Breck Brooks	B.	Breaking and entering.	5 years	Dec. 2, 1904	Putnam.	July 15, 1906
Will Thomas	B.	Larceny of horse	5 years	Apr. 6, 1903	Gadsden.	August 22, 1906
Will Tatam	B.	Robbery	10 years	July 31, 1905	Escambia.	August 21, 1906
Will Jones	B.	Bkg. & entg. a dwelling	5 years	May 20, 1905	Escambia.	August 27, 1906

J. S. Watson	W. Breaking and entering.	3 years	Apr.	20, 1904	Hernando.	.....	August	23, 1906
John Day	B. Assault to murder	10 years	Feb.	4, 1906	Escambia.	.....	August	27, 1906
Adam J Dent	B. Breaking and entering.	4 years	Apr.	16, 1903	Putnam.	.....	Sept.	10, 1906
Ed. Wright	B. Assault to murder	5 years	Apr.	28, 1906	St. Johns.	.....	Sept.	19, 1906
Fred Stafford	W. Burglary	15 years	Oct.	5, 1904	Lake.	.....	Sept.	26, 1906
John Smith	B. Larceny and rec stol g.	6 years	June	19, 1906	Duval.	.....	Oct.	1, 1906
Ed. Davis	B. Breaking and entering.	3 years	Nov.	19, 1904	Suwannee.	.....	Oct.	26, 1906
James Johnson	B. Breaking and entering.	60 years	Oct.	27, 1896	Duval.	.....	Oct.	31, 1906
Berry Bowden	B. Breaking and entering.	18 years	Feb.	12, 1904	Escambia.	.....	Dec.	29, 1906
Henry Birt	B. Receiving stolen goods.	5 years	May	2, 1905	Hillaboro.	.....	Dec.	27, 1906

TABLE NO. 9.
Died During Year 1906.

Name.	A. C.	Crime.	Term.	When.	County. Where.	Died.	Disease or Cause.
C. Gamble	26 B.	Uttering forgery	4 years	Sept. 6, 1902	Hamilton.	 Feb. 10, 1906	Tuberculosis.
Isaac Nicks	36 B.	Assault to murder	2 years	Sept. 5, 1904	Orange.	 Mar. 9, 1906	Overdose of lye potash; suicide.
Macon Brown	22 B.	Burning barn	10 y., 60 d.	June 2, 1899	Columbia.	 Mar. 11, 1906	Tuberculosis.
Cato Singleton	19 B.	Embezzlement	1 year.	Dec. 19, 1905	LaFayette.	 Mar. 23, 1906	Tuberculosis.
Harry Jarrold	21 B.	Breaking and entering.	1 year.	Nov. 16, 1905	Citrus.	 Mar. 19, 1906	Killed attempting to escape.
H. Singleton	31 B.	Uttering f'rged instm't.	3 years	July 13, 1904	Hillsboro.	 April 12, 1906	Tubercular peri- tonitis.
Dave Copeland	47 B.	Entg. R. R. Car	15 years	Jan. 11, 1898	Duval.	 May 30, 1906	Cerebro spinal meningitis.
Walter Logan	24 B.	Manslaughter	10 years	May 22, 1905	Alachua.	 May 31, 1906	Inflammation of the bowels.
Harry Small	36 B.	Murder	20 years	Apr. 6, 1903	Gadsden.	 June 1, 1906	Bright's disease.
Frank Heaton	36 B.	Assault to murder	20 years	July 14, 1893	Escambia.	 June 7, 1906	Injuries from a loaded phosphate car.
Tom Laurence	26 B.	Murder	Life.....	May 5, 1903	Walton.	 June 23, 1906	Cerebral a p o- plexy.
Sherman Watson	30 B.	Assault to murder	2 years	Nov. 3, 1905	Columbia.	 June 24, 1906	Dropsy.
Wm. Thomas	32 B.	Robbery	5 years	Mar. 6, 1903	Sumter.	 July 25, 1906	Killed attempting to escape.
Wm. Berry	31 B.	Breaking and entering.	20 years	Apr. 6, 1899	Franklin.	 Aug. 8, 1906	Appendicitis.

Nelson Larkins ..	26	B.	Murder ..	Life.....	Jan.	21, 1906	Leon.	Sept.	6, 1906	Natural causes.
Fred Woodson ..	30	B.	Murder ..	Life.....	Nov.	3, 1906	Marion.	Sept.	21, 1906	Tuberculosis.
John Gould	28	B.	Assault to murder.....	8 years	Nov.	12, 1901	Columbia.	Oct.	2, 1906	Tuberculosis.
Arthur Davis	26	B.	Larceny of horse	5 years	Mar.	2, 1905	Alachua.	Oct.	12, 1906	Bright's disease.
Sam Davis	53	B.	Rape	10 years	Mar.	23, 1901	Orange.	Oct.	16, 1906	Acute cystitic.
Henry Hall	46	B.	Manslaughter	5 years	Mar.	25, 1905	Hillsboro.	Oct.	15, 1906	Natural causes.
Arch Odorn	28	B.	Assault to murder	5 years	Mar.	24, 1906	Walton	Oct.	12, 1906	Killed attempting to escape.
H. Weatherspoon	50	B.	Larceny	3 years	Oct.	17, 1905	Duval.	Nov.	6, 1906	Pneumonia.
Wade Burney	30	B.	Grand larceny	5 years	May	17, 1905	Suwannee.	Nov.	18, 1906	Asthma.
L. Simmons	18	B.	Crime vs. Nature	2 years	July	24, 1905	Hamilton.	Dec.	22, 1906	Natural causes.
Alex. Webster ...	22	B.	Murder	Life.....	June	21, 1905	Bradford.	Dec.	22, 1906	Bladder trouble.

TABLE NO. 10.
Recaptures During Year 1906.

Name.	Crime.	Term.	When.	County. Where.	Escaped.	Recaptured.
Leander Tinsley	Gr. lar. and bkg. & entg to commit manslaughter	4 years	Dec. 10, 1902	Suwannee. ...	Mar. 27, 1905	Jan. 12, 1906
Richard Anderson	Burglary	5 years	Mar. 28, 1902	Marion.	Oct. 19, 1903	Feb. 17, 1906
Thomas H. Rouscher ..	Forging and uttering a forged paper	5 years	Mar. 21, 1906	Escambia. ...	May 14, 1906	May 20, 1906
Will Williams	Burglary	5 years	Mar. 6, 1906	Hillsboro. ...	May 14, 1906	May 20, 1906
Jim Wilson	Breaking and entering	5 years	Nov. 2, 1904	Citrus.	May 19, 1906	June 6, 1906
Arthur Wright	Second larceny	10 years	Feb. 25, 1903	Duval.	Feb. 14, 1904	June 15, 1906
Dave A. chardson	Murder	Life.....	Dec. 5, 1900	Leon.	May 26, 1905	May 7, 1906
Lem Davis	Second larceny	18 years	Aug. 28, 1899	Duval.	June 22, 1906	June 24, 1906
Robt. Washington	Breaking and entering	5 years	July 26, 1905	Escambia. ...	July 6, 1906	July 6, 1906
Peter Snowden	Lar. domestic animal...	1 year.	Oct. 25, 1890	Nassau.	Feb. 18, 1891	July 13, 1906
Eb. Black	Grand larceny	4 years	Jan. 18, 1903	Citrus.	July 7, 1905	Sept. 4, 1906
Eddie Davis	Breaking and entering	3 years	Nov. 19, 1904	Suwannee. ...	Oct. 26, 1906	Oct. 29, 1906
John Smith	Larceny and rec. stol. g.	6 years	June 19, 1906	Duval.	Oct. 1, 1906	Oct. 6, 1906
Jake Haney	Grand larceny	12 years	Feb. 21, 1905	Escambia. ...	May 28, 1906	Oct. 27, 1906
James Johnson	Breaking and entering	60 years	Oct. 27, 1896	Duval.	Jan. 1, 1905	Nov. 1, 1906
Berry Bowden	to commit murder.....	18 years	Feb. 12, 1904	Escambia.	Dec. 29, 1906	Dec. 31, 1906

TABLE NO. 11.

General Statement for 1906.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
On hand January 1, 1906													1,234
Committed during year.	26	6	33	56	48	26	34	13	17	68	74	34	435
Returned from asylum during year.								1					1
Recaptured during year.	1	1			3	3	2		1	3	1	1	16
Discharged by expiration of sentence during year.	27	7	33	56	51	29	36	14	18	71	75	35	1,686
Committed to asylum during year.	14	20	22	21	32	28	26	27	40	18	20	19	287
Escaped during year.	1		2	2	6	3	4	5	3	3			31
Pardoned during year.		10	4	1	4	4		8	2	2		19	54
Paroled during year.								3					3
Died during year.	1		4	1	2	4	1	1	2	5	2	2	25
Total number of prisoners on hand and received during year.	16	30	32	25	44	39	32	44	47	28	22	42	401
Total number of prisoners released, died and escaped during year.													1,686
Net increase for year.													401
Total number of prisoners on hand January 1, 1907.													1,285
Net increase for year.													51

Distribution of the Convict Fund to the several Counties in the State of Florida for the quarter ending March 31, 1905.

Alachua	\$ 1,570.40
Baker	292.40
Bradford	638.80
Brevard	1,004.00
Calhoun	408.40
Citrus	435.20
Clay	415.20
Columbia	761.60
Dade	1,408.00
DeSoto	1,086.00
Duval	4,186.40
Escambia	2,271.20
Franklin	304.00
Gadsden	439.60
Hamilton	517.60
Hernando	377.20
Hillsborough	3,334.40
Holmes	341.20
Jackson	790.80
Jefferson	559.20
LaFayette	392.00
Lake	801.20
Lee	576.40
Leon	854.80
Levy	586.80
Liberty	215.20
Madison	725.20
Manatee	669.20
Marion	1,521.60
Munroe	633.60
Nassau	726.00
Orange	1,359.20
Osceola	516.80
Pasco	514.80
Polk	1,468.40
Putnam	924.80
Santa Rosa	620.00
St. Johns	932.40
Sumter	513.60
Suwannee	876.40
Taylor	453.20

Volusia	1,306.00
Wakulla	242.80
Walton	736.80
Washington	691.20
Total	\$40,000.00

NOTE.—No further distribution of funds were made to the counties during the remainder of this year, owing to the fact that the Legislature, under an act approved May 4, 1905, diverted the sum of \$140,000.00 from the fund arising from the hire of State Convicts to the Pension fund, to supply a deficiency in that fund.

**Amount apportioned to the counties from the Hire of
State Convicts for the Quarter Ending March 31, 1906.**

Alachua	\$ 1,470.00
Baker	291.60
Bradford	596.40
Brevard	574.40
Calhoun	379.20
Citrus	400.00
Clay	384.00
Columbia	728.00
Dade	1,686.00
DeSoto	1,116.00
Duval	4,115.60
Escambia	2,208.40
Franklin	280.80
Gadsden	426.80
Hamilton	469.20
Hernando	350.40
Hillsborough	3,843.20
Holmes	356.40
Jackson	754.80
Jefferson	548.00
LaFayette	455.60
Lake	727.60
Lee	546.00
Leon	784.80
Levy	538.80
Liberty	261.20
Madison	682.00
Manatee	631.20
Marion	1,448.40
Monroe	573.20
Nassau	678.40
Orange	1,260.00
Osceola	506.40
Pasco	476.80
Polk	1,388.00
Putnam	845.20
Santa Rosa	726.40
St. Johns	887.60
St. Lucie	462.40
Sumter	458.00
Suwannee	702.00

Taylor	951.80
Volusia	1,338.00
Wakulla	256.00
Walton	756.00
Washington	679.20
Total	<u>\$40,000.00</u>

**Amount Apportioned to the Counties from the Hire of
State Convicts for the Quarter Ending June 30, 1906.**

Alachua	\$ 1,470.00
Baker	291.60
Bradford	596.40
Brevard	574.40
Calhoun	379.20
Citrus	400.00
Clay	384.00
Columbia	728.00
Dade	1,686.00
DeSoto	1,116.00
Duval	4,115.60
Escambia	2,208.40
Franklin	280.80
Gadsden	426.80
Hamilton	469.20
Hernando	350.40
Hillsborough	3,843.20
Holmes	356.40
Jackson	754.80
Jefferson	543.00
LaFayette	455.60
Lake	727.60
Lee	546.00
Leon	784.80
Levy	538.80
Liberty	261.20
Madison	682.00
Manatee	631.20
Marion	1,448.40
Monroe	573.20
Nassau	678.40
Orange	1,260.00
Osceola	506.40
Pasco	476.80
Polk	1,388.00
Putnam	845.20
Santa Rosa	726.40
St. Johns	887.60
St. Lucie	462.40
Sumter	458.00
Suwannee	702.00

385

Taylor	951.60
Volusia	1,338.00
Wakulla	256.00
Walton	756.00
Washington	679.20
Total	\$40,000.00

**Amount apportioned to the Counties from the Hire of
State Convicts for quarter ending September 30, 1906.**

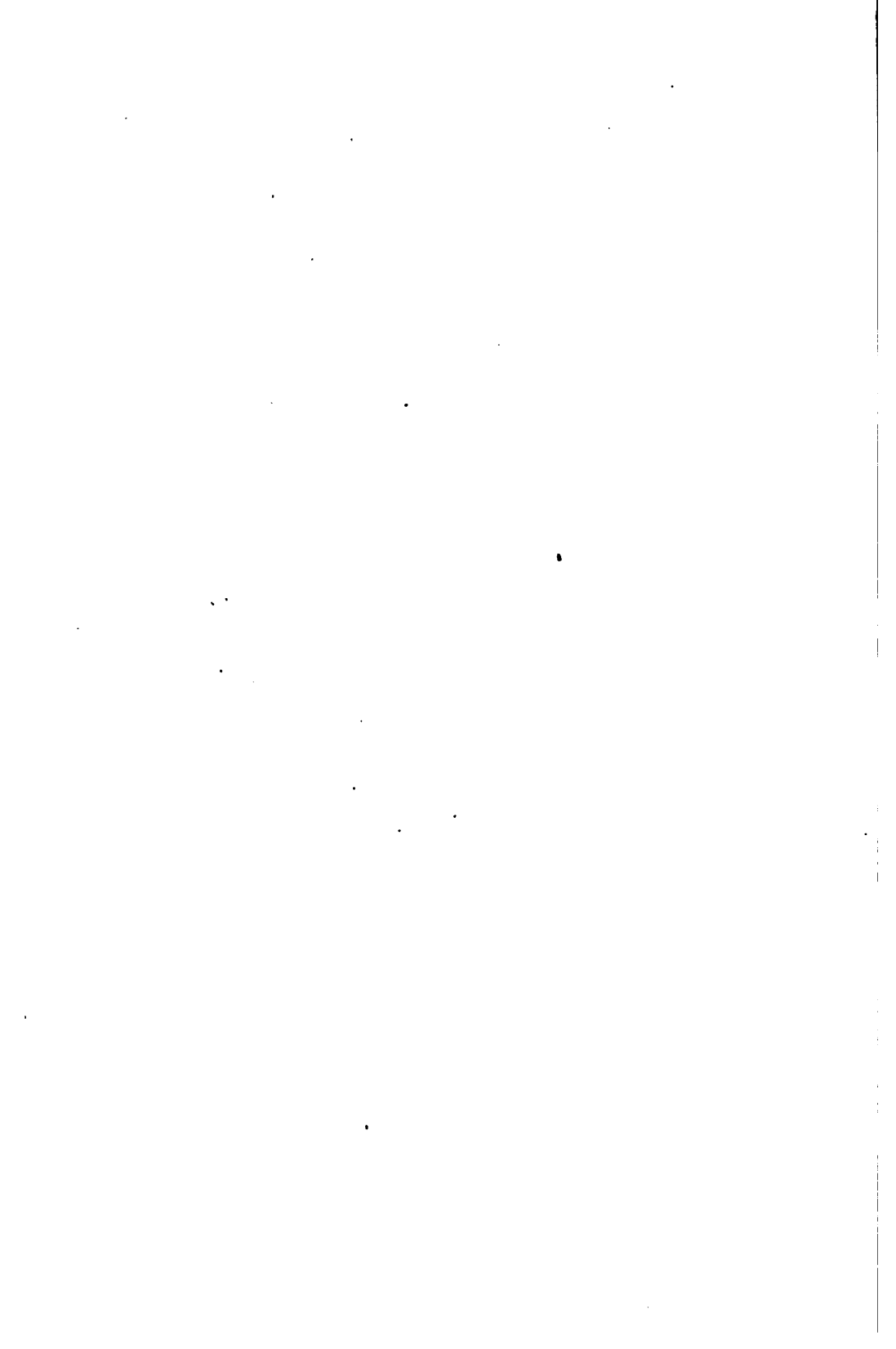
Alachua	\$ 2,205.00
Baker	437.40
Bradford	804.60
Brevard	861.60
Calhoun	568.80
Citrus	600.00
Clay	576.00
Columbia	1,092.00
Dade	2,529.00
DeSoto	1,674.00
Duval	6,173.40
Escambia	3,312.60
Franklin	421.20
Gadsden	640.20
Hamilton	703.80
Hernando	525.60
Hillsborough	5,764.80
Holmes	534.60
Jackson	1,132.20
Jefferson	822.00
LaFayette	683.40
Lake	1,091.40
Lee	819.00
Leon	1,177.20
Levy	808.20
Liberty	391.80
Madison	1,023.00
Manatee	946.80
Marion	2,172.60
Monroe	859.80
Nassau	1,017.60
Orange	1,890.00
Osceola	759.60
Pasco	715.20
Polk	2,082.00
Putnam	1,267.80
Santa Rosa	1,089.60
St. Johns	1,331.40
St. Lucie	693.60
Sumter	687.00
Suwannee	1,053.00

Taylor	1,427.40
Volusia	2,007.00
Wakulla	384.00
Walton	1,134.00
Washington	1,018.80
Total	\$60,000.00

**Amount apportioned to the Counties from the Hire of
State Convicts for Quarter ending December 31, 1906.**

Alachua	\$ 2,205.00
Baker	437.40
Bradford	894.60
Brevard	861.60
Calhoun	568.80
Citrus	600.00
Clay	576.00
Columbia	1,092.00
Dade	2,529.00
DeSoto	1,674.00
Duval	6,173.40
Escambia	3,312.60
Franklin	421.20
Gadsden	640.20
Hamilton	703.80
Hernando	525.60
Hillsborough	5,764.80
Holmes	534.60
Jackson	1,132.20
Jefferson	822.00
LaFayette	683.40
Lake	1,091.40
Lee	819.00
Leon	1,177.20
Levy	808.20
Liberty	391.80
Madison	1,023.00
Manatee	946.80
Marion	2,172.60
Monroe	859.80
Nassau	1,017.60
Orange	1,890.00
Osceola	759.60
Pasco	715.20
Polk	2,082.00
Putnam	1,267.80
Santa Rosa	1,089.60
St. Johns	1,331.40
St. Lucie	693.60
Sumter	687.00
Suwannee	1,053.00

Taylor	1,427.40
Volusia	2,007.00
Wakulla	384.00
Walton	1,134.00
Washington	1,018.80
Total	\$60,000.00



LAND

DEPARTMENT.

LAND DEPARTMENT.

THE WORK, AND METHODS APPLIED, IN CONDUCTING THE LAND BRANCH OF THIS DEPARTMENT.

The demands on this division of the Department of Agriculture have not failed to keep pace with the other branches that go to make up this division of the State Government.

The increase of work has been in proportion to the State's growth in population and industrial development. Each day brings its quota of new business. With each six months there is positive evidence of an increased flood tide that never recedes.

Sometimes it seems as if it would be impossible to keep the work rounded up and placed behind us in a completed form, with the help allowed this Department. Since I have been Commissioner I have not seen the time when there was not some undeveloped record, or some incompleting chain, that needed developing and completing, when time could be gained for the clerical force to collect the data and perfect the information needed.

With each year we have been able to bring up to completion some important record data, to be of benefit to the Department in the future. I thought with the close of our last biennial year, that we had developed in tabular form, the status of land grants and conveyances, of every character in such detail, that no inquiry could be made, that could not be answered by adding or subtracting some of the tables developed. I soon found that the view point of the investigation determined the character of information wanted, and that no complete tables would answer the varied demands for information.

I find that the developing of one subject, only suggests another to be taken up.

I am finding fully verified my opinion suggested two years since that the sale of all the State lands will not complete the work of the Land Office. Increase of values awakens more interest in the certainty of titles and that leads to many more inquiries as to entries, which calls for record research and careful investigation of entries

made many years since. This part of the work has no day to pass without inquiries.

The different boards having charge of the several classes of lands granted to the State, having increased the market price of all lands, has materially reduced the number of entries made, but increased the work on this department.

The State's holdings having been selected from and picked over for so many years, and the general wholesale trespassing on same, for so long a time, has all tended to depreciate the value of State lands. The Commissioner having no authority to fix the price or make a reduction from the prices stated by the boards controlling the lands, necessitates more extended correspondence relative to nearly all applications to purchase. It is proper to state that in no instance, since I have had supervision of this work, have I ever sold a tract of land below the prices fixed by the board controlling same, without first obtaining the consent of the board in which the title of the land might be vested. This authority is obtained, either by the applicant appearing in person before the board, and showing to their satisfaction good reasons why the land is not worth the listed price, or by the parties sending to me written statements of the kind and condition of the timber and land, and generally supported by the statements of two or more disinterested parties, setting out what the market value of the land is, when such information is not known to the board. This application is accompanied with the best offer the party is willing to make. This record I present to the board and their action governs my information to the applicant. This from necessity brings often times several letters of explanation back and forth before the facts are in such shape as to be worth while calling the board together to pass on the sale. This is the method pursued in the sale of all lands not sold for the scheduled price.

When I entered upon my duties in this office, the standard price, was \$1.00 per acre, for any lands patented to the State under the Act of Sept. 28th, 1850, known as the Swamp and Overflowed lands, and \$1.25 per acre for School lands. At these prices parties could purchase *any forty-acre tract* in a section, pick out what was desired and leave the refuse. At my suggestion this policy was abolished, and the general rule adopted by the different

boards that none but an actual settler for a home, or for improvement, or to complete his holdings, by purchasing a forty adjoining his place, would be allowed to purchase a part of what the State might own in a section and leave the remainder on the State's hands. The purpose is to have the best lands help to sell the refuse.

As persons holding under old titles find their lands in greater demand, they are looking up the original entry, as it was so general in the country for land owners not to place their deeds of record. They have been lost or burned in many instances. This necessitates going back into the records, when there was not the care taken that should have been. In many instances it is very difficult to get a record of the issuance of a deed. Prior to 1877 there were no records of deeds kept in this office. In some instances the stub entry book is gone; in others, a search through piles of old receipts is necessary to find the status of a piece of land, and sometimes this fails to get a proper basis to start a correct title on. The record, or tract book, will show the name and price paid, or to be paid, but no record of a deed issuing. Sometimes we find conflicts, on account of double patents from the United States Government.

These difficult propositions are increasing with the advance of business, and from necessity must call for much time and painstaking labor. Frequently one letter will require information that an experienced land clerk can not collect in a full day.

In former years the Trustees employed agents to select lands under the Act of Sept. 28th, 1850, (Swamp and Overflowed), the agents secured the surveys required and filed the selections with the Surveyor-General direct. This office had none of the work devolving on the office force. The transaction was wholly between the Trustees, the agent and the Surveyor-General's office. This work now devolves on this office, except the actual selection in the field by the agents. All the lists of vacant lands which have not been selected are now prepared in this office, at a great expense of labor and time. Copies of the lists are now filed and kept here (and should have been done from the beginning) and triplicate copies transmitted to the Surveyor-General.

One piece of work we have completed during the past two years that had been long needed, but not accom-

plished: This was, the reviewing of all old Swamp and Overflowed selections, made by the State through its agents and filed with the Surveyor-General, to find what lands had been selected, but not passed on by the United States Land Office at Washington. These selections went back prior to 1857. This work required the preparation of a list of all the United States lands in the State, and from these lists were checked out the lands selected and not disproved or patented to the State by the United States Government. These old disapproved selections not being in this office, we were compelled to take up the work at the United States Land Office, at Gainesville, Florida, and then check up as far as we could from our own records, and next re-check from the records of the United States Surveyor-General's office. This work required the most careful efforts of an experienced land man, familiar with much that did not belong to the records of this office. *Knowledge of the history of the office* was as essential to get starting points, as familiarity with land matters. Through the courtesies shown our clerk by the Register and Receiver at Gainesville, and the kindness of the Surveyor-General, Mr. C. H. Parlin, and the aid of his chief clerk, Dr. S. B. Chapin, and the persistent efforts of Mr. C. B. Gwynn, the chief clerk in this branch of my work, I have been able to clear up this uncertain rubbish pile, that has been an annoyance to me for several years.

There was an impression in the minds of many people that there were several millions of acres of Swamp and Overflowed lands that had been selected and not passed on by the United States Government. All knew there was some, none knew what the amount was. As stated above, it was a rubbish pile that accumulated and remained unmoved, because of the magnitude of the work. I determined to have it cleared up, as the boy moved the load of coal with a small shovel and bucket, by sticking to it.

The list has been completed and sent through the Governor to Washington. And as is generally the case of recent years, the United States Land Office at Washington, from one cause or another, can and did find some excuse to disallow the greater part of these old State selections. But I am glad to say that up to date, we have received patents to some of these selections, which did not cost the State one dollar extra expense, and would never

have been obtained except by taking up this old overlooked work.

We at least demonstrated that there was no large amount of acreage that had not been disallowed or patented by the United States Government to the State.

Another lost link badly needed, as inquiries arise daily for information concerning scattered tracts of Swamp and Overflowed lands, and inquiries to know how much of such land there is vacant in a county, and the time required to meet such a request, shows the importance of this missing link. There never has been prepared a list by counties, or otherwise, of all the Swamp and Overflowed lands in the State. This work we have been completing as rapidly as we could get to it. One not familiar with the work, can not understand that this means the personal examination of every township plat covering the State, at least of all counties, where any Swamp and Overflowed lands have been patented to the State. Nor could an inexperienced clerk perfect such a list. As now completed, it is of much value, as it gives definite information concerning the State's actual holdings. These lists show more lands belonging to the State than the compilation carried forward from year to year, and report to report had shown. This is directly to the opposite of our compilation of the selected and unpatented lists above referred to. The former falling far short of the speculative opinion, and the latter proving definitely that the State owns more lands than the balance sheets in the reports for many years carried forward, indicated.

The change in the form of printing our land list pamphlet for the use of persons writing to know what lands are vacant on the market, has received much favorable comment, at the hands of those who had used the old style lists. The old style list did not give the sections, townships and ranges in separate column form as is now given to the public.

As stated before, the increase in the price of lands by the different boards has reduced the number of sales to some extent. In addition, the Trustees had directed this Department not to offer for sale any of the Swamp and Overflowed lands, until more definite information could be had, as to what relationship the different suits pending had to this class of lands. This did not in the least

check the inquiries, that called for extended explanations by letter.

The number of letters written in this branch of our work only, was 5,231. In addition we have sent out in answer to inquiries some eighteen hundred to two thousand printed lists of State lands. Have prepared type-written lists of many thousands of acres for applicants.

The number of deeds drawn and recorded of lands sold is 160, covering an acreage of 99,938 30-100 acres, which were sold for a cash consideration of \$94,950.75, and 474,889 31-100 acres for other than cash considerations as indicated in the tabulated statements attached.

The various suits against the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund have required a great deal of record research and compilation of land lists and the preparation of many maps, plats and other data for the Trustees, their attorneys and other parties connected with these suits. Many times the work has been really oppressive on the official force, demanding more hours of actual service than is demanded of any force of clerks in the United States offices, or in other States, in so far as I have been able to gather information from. This office is kept open from 8:00 a. m. till dusk every day and often into the night, and to keep up with the demands on us, we find it necessary very frequently to do night work.

THE TRACT BOOKS.

This important work for the State is progressing as rapidly as it is possible to advance, without more help to carry it on. My judgment is, no better investment could be made, than to give this work more assistance. We have completed four volumes of this record, which covers twenty-five ranges in North and West, leaving but nine ranges more to complete North and West. South and West will not require the time to complete it, as it has taken to cover North and West. If we can keep our clerk at this work, it will not be very long, until the books will be complete for the territory west of the principal meridian.

It would take less than half the time, to have two clerks on this work, as two could check up and record with more speed than one man with double the time.

I can not explain the importance of this work and the

character of same, and how conducted, with any more clearness, than as given in my last bi-ennial report, in which I stated, that I had one clerk, Mr. John T. Costa, working on a complete abstract, or set of abstract books, which will show the original entryman, either from the State or from United States Government. As he progresses with the work, the more perfect the evidence is, that it is an indispensable adjunct to the land office. The many errors developed, even in the United States Land Office at Gainesville and at Washington, demonstrate the necessity for completing this record. We are in constant correspondence with these two Government offices concerning numerous tracts that are in evident conflict. Mr. Costa is taking pride in this work. His experience in the land department and his gift as a draughtsman combine to make him a very efficient man for the work. I am glad to advise that he is making good progress. Often we are compelled to take him from this work, on account of the press of daily demands upon the department for information, which the remainder of the office force are unable to complete in the prompt manner the people expect, and that I feel they are entitled to have.

Mr. J. M. Dell, our efficient clerk in the United States Land Office at Gainesville, Florida, furnishes us each year with a list by counties of the perfected entries in that office, which we supplement with the sales in this office and then transmit the completed list to the Comptroller, that he may send same to the different county assessors to be placed on their assessment books for taxation. The principal work of the clerk in the Gainesville Land Office is to furnish data showing the original entries made by the Government office, to dovetail into the State's entries in the formation of the tract books. He occupies a position in the Gainesville office by special permit of the General Land Office at Washington, D. C., which was granted upon the recommendation of the register and receiver of the United States Land Office at Gainesville, Florida. We are debtor to each of these gentlemen for courtesies extended us in the State Land Office from week to week, when they could render our work much more difficult and expensive.

SELECTING LANDS TO OBTAIN PATENTS.

The United States Government having granted to Florida and several other States the Swamp and Overflowed lands in their borders, for the purpose of drainage and reclamation, the Government gave two methods of determining such lands. One was by the field notes of the Government surveys. The other, by actual observation, or examination in the field. Florida chose the latter method, as it was thought by those familiar with the surveys, that the field notes were very imperfect. Several other States adopted the same methods, but in after years were allowed to adopt the field note method. Some three years since, we applied to the Land Department at Washington to have Florida complete its work under the field note system.

This was denied us. Our reason for so applying to make the change was, we found that our State was, and is today, subjected to complying with both the field note and observation plans.

We make our selection in the field by agents, who inspect the lands and obtain two or more affidavits from those who have known the land, as near to the time of the passage of the Act in 1850 as possible. These affidavits are filed with the Surveyor-General, and he then applies the *field note test* to the said lists, and either denies the application, or approves same, *wholly upon the showing from the field notes.* This the Surveyor-General is not to be condemned for, as he is only carrying out the requirements of the Washington office. After the Surveyor-General has passed on these selections as stated, if he approves them, they go to the Washington office, and when it suits their convenience, the lists are given to a Government agent, who comes to Florida, and personally inspects each forty-acre tract, and if he decides the greater part of said sub-division or forty-acre tract, is subject to overflow, he approves same and so reports to the Washington office. The department will *perhaps some time* send an approved list to the Executive of the State, who in turn applies for a patent. No patent is issued except upon the application of the Governor for the same.

The above plainly shows that Florida has to pass the gauntlet of both the provisions for obtaining lands under the Swamp land Act.

For some three years, it is evident that the officials of

the U. S. Land Office are opposed to conveying any further lands to Florida, if in any way an excuse can be developed to avoid it.

After selections are made, the Government delays the investigations indefinitely, until much of the selected lands are taken up under the stone and timber act, by timber men. True the State gets notice that applications have been made for the lands, and sixty days' time given for the State to contest, or the Government (in the nature of a judgment by default) disallows the State's claim.

With tracts scattered in different parts of the State, the expense to contest would generally exceed the value of the land. Therefore the State seldom enters a contest. With the applicant and the Government on the other side to start with, the chances of the State are too small to justify the effort. From information we gather from time to time, there is no doubt that a great deal of land is being taken up that rightfully belongs to the State. The U. S. General Land Office, is a law unto itself and we are absolutely at the mercy of the conclusions there reached.

The conditions in Florida are so dissimilar from those in other States, that it is difficult to impress on the department officials the practical facts as they exist in this State. The agents sent out are generally good men, that seem disposed to be fair, in so far as they understand the conditions. An agent that has worked in the Western States can not understand conditions here. To illustrate: Prairies in Florida, after a series of years with receding waters, are looked upon as dry land, when all such land conditions are positive evidence that water has stood on these lands, or they would not be prairies. In other words, they are and have been subject to overflow.

At one time the Department will patent whole lakes and the adjacent swamps, at another it will refuse to recognize selections of the swamps adjacent to rivers and lakes, because the original meander lines of the surveys made, indicate water. These same lands, between the old meander lines and the real margin of the river or lake, will be resurveyed and declined, because too dry to be swamp and overflowed, or if there is water on the land when examined, it is disallowed because it is water and not land. There are many thousands of acres in the State, that are in this unfortunate condition. The Gov-
27—CA.

ernment will not grant a homestead, because not surveyed, and an honest person can not take the oath required. These lands, the department often declares belong to the State by *the right of its sovereignty*. The State can not make a title to same, for if the State were to survey and authorize the sale of same, the Government is liable at any time to put a different construction on the facts and make a new survey inside of the old meander lines, and to dispose of the lands regardless of the action of the State. The result is, much land that would be purchased by private parties and improved at their own expense, lies uncontrolled and unowned by either the State or the U. S. Government. If our delegation in Congress could pass an act directing the land department to issue patents to all the lakes and rivers within the borders of the State, together with the unsurveyed lands in the State, that have not heretofore been patented, the U. S. Government reserving the right to use all navigable streams for the purpose of navigation, it would relieve the embarrassing situation. This would save to the Government and to the State much useless expense and worry.

As the U. S. Government refuses to survey any and all unsurveyed lands in the State that have been selected by the State, it would be well to do one of two things. Either pass an act authorizing the Government to complete the survey of the entire State by extending the lines, where meanders have been made, to make legal and official all township, range and section lines, so they would be recognized by the U. S. Government and the State, or to ask Congress (as a last resort) to pass an act authorizing the State to make surveys of the unsurveyed lands, thereby accepting the State's survey. In this event the Legislature could then pass an act to carry out the provisions of Congress, and in this way to make legal and binding the location of lines now undetermined.

I hope some action along these lines suggested, or on some other basis that will meet the needs of the situation, will be carried to perfection, either by our delegation in Congress direct, or by the State Legislature memorializing Congress to do so, and through this route impress on our delegation the importance of such action. I can see no reason for the department at Washington to oppose it, as it will in no way place any extra burden on

those officials nor will it deprive the Government of any rights that will benefit it.

TRESPASS ON STATE LANDS.

I find from talking to persons and by corresponding with many, that there is little if any of the State lands left that have not been trespassed upon at some time.

The lands have been erroneously assessed in many counties, then sold and parties have received tax deeds to same. In many instances, I find these lands have passed from one person to another until warranty deeds are given. In such cases it would be harsh, if it were possible, to prosecute criminally (which I do not think could be successfully done in the courts) and in an action for damages, the person who got the cream of the timber from the lands who is not now the trespasser. In many cases they are dead, or removed or unknown.

Letters have been sent to the sheriffs of the State two or three times, since I have been Commissioner, urging them to protect the State's lands as is directed by law. It is easy to pass statutes that are impracticable, but another thing to force life into them. The statute requiring the sheriffs to protect the State's lands, is like many others on our books, "a dead letter." This is because the sheriff can not be expected to spend his time and means inspecting State lands and no hope of recompense for his labor.

On this subject I can not do better than quote from my last report, when I stated among other things connected with the subject of trespass:

"I feel sure these depredations are still being perpetrated, but to a much less degree than in the past. The school lands are more generally trespassed upon at present, as we have more of them that are timbered; and the School Board holds that they can not use any of the proceeds from the sale of these lands to protect them, or to have them investigated and the trespassers prosecuted. This position was never held until recently. Such being the situation, I am helpless to do anything toward protecting these lands, for neither officers, or others will spend their time and efforts for the love they may have for the State, and they should not be expected to do so. Our only hope is that the prosecuting attorneys, sheriffs

and circuit judges will impress the matter upon the grand juries of the various counties."

The State School Board and the Trustees have entered into contracts with Messrs. McCall & Small to investigate cases of trespass and to collect for same. It is yet to be seen what effect this will have in checking depredations on State lands.

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS ARISING FROM THE SALE OF STATE LANDS BY THIS DEPARTMENT.

The funds that come into this office for lands, are disposed of, under the rules in operation, as follows: No deed relating to any of the different lands belonging to the different school funds is signed by the State Treasurer, until the cash has been covered into the treasury, he withholding his signature until the draft or check has been paid. The same rule is applied, through the State Comptroller, to deeds covering any of the Internal Improvement lands, under control of the Trustees. Under this system no monies paid for lands can possibly be diverted from their proper place.

Remittances for all State lands are transferred to the State Treasurer for School and Seminary lands and to the Secretary of the Internal Improvement Fund for swamp and overflowed lands on the day the same is received, we taking a receipt for same. Said receipt is attached to the stub which gives the number of the entry, name of purchaser, number of acres and price paid. These must accord with the deed, a copy of which is entered of record.

At the end of each month, from the 1st to the 5th of the month following, I have made up a statement of the sales and amounts paid which is taken to the State Treasurer to be checked up by his records and signed by him. A book is kept with the Secretary of the I. I. Fund in which all amounts are entered and must balance with his books, the stub entry and the deeds of record. This method gives me positive evidence each month that we are in proper balance and that no errors or mistakes have been made. Under our system it is not material when we are checked up, whether in one year or twenty years, for we know we are in absolute balance with the cash departments.

Following this will be an outline of the different kinds of land, how obtained, how held and disposed of by the different State Boards in which the titles are vested by law. I present as complete a set of tables, developing the land situation, as I am able to devise, for full and complete information as to the number of acres patented to the State under the different grants from the United States Government, the disposition of same and amount yet on hand, in so far as it is practicable to know.

CLERICAL FORCE IN THIS BRANCH OF WORK.

There are three clerks connected with the Land Department, Messrs. C. B. Gwynn, J. T. Costa and O. M. Jacobie. The two first are paid out of the funds arising from the sale of lands in the hands of the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund. The latter is paid by the Legislature through direct appropriation, since the State School Board decided that it had no authority to pay for clerical help from the sale of School and Seminary lands.

STATE LANDS—HOW DERIVED AND DISPOSED OF.

Florida as a State owned none of her territory in her own right, except as has been granted to the State through grants from the United States Government.

In my last bi-ennial report I gave a succinct account of these different grants for information to the many inquiries made to this Department by people in and out of the State.

As a Department report it is intended to furnish as complete information to the public as is practicable of what any particular branch of the Department relates to, and its relation to the people. I know of no better method to pursue in presenting a report of the land branch of the Department of Agriculture than to reproduce the particular Sections of the Acts of Congress, through which the State derives its land interests.

By reading the sections of the acts hereafter quoted, in connection with the kind of lands considered, any one can be familiar with the chain of title from the United States to the State, and from the State through its legally constituted boards to the individual citizen. By

following the chain of title through to the attached tables one can have a full knowledge of the disposition by the State of the lands granted it by the United States Government and approximately what land the State yet owns in the hands of the different State Boards having the management and disposition of same.

The Commissioner of Agriculture is made by law the salesman of all the public lands belonging to the State, but this only implies that in the Department of Agriculture the maps, plats, records and papers connected with all land matters are in the Commissioner's custody and that all deeds are prepared in this Department.

The Commissioner of Agriculture does not control the price of any of the different classes of lands. The different boards in which the specific class of land is vested fix the prices to be charged in all cases, and when there is a sale varying from the regular scheduled prices it is under the direction and by the order of the particular board having charge of the land to be sold. I make this explanation because very many people making inquiries about lands are of the opinion that the Commissioner can fix prices at will when advised as to the character of the land being such as not to justify the price regularly quoted on application.

Since I have been Commissioner there has not been a deviation from prices fixed by the board controlling lands until so directed by the board under whose control the particular lands are.

It will be found that the attached tables show in detail the disposition of and the amount in acres yet in the hands of the different State Boards, arranged in the order of the different grants from the United States Government, as are here presented and discussed.

SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

How this class of lands were conveyed to the State and the purpose for which they were to be used, is clearly set out in the following act:

Chapter LXXXIV., Act of September 28, 1850. Be it enacted, etc.

"That to enable the State of Arkansas to construct the necessary levees and drains to reclaim the swamp and overflowed lands therein the whole of those swamp and

overflowed lands made unfit thereby for cultivation, which shall remain unsold at the passage of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby granted to said State.

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as may be practicable after the passage of this act, to make out an accurate list and plats of the lands described as aforesaid, and transmit the same to the Governor of the State of Arkansas, and, at the request of said Governor, cause a patent to be issued to the State therefor; and on that patent, the fee simple to said lands shall vest in the said State of Arkansas, subject to the disposal of the Legislature thereof: Provided, however, That the proceeds of said lands, whether from sale or by direct appropriation in kind, shall be applied, exclusively, as far as necessary, to the purpose of reclaiming said lands by means of the levees and drains aforesaid.

"Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in making out a list and plats of the land aforesaid, all legal subdivisions, the greater part of which is 'wet and unfit for cultivation,' shall be included in said list and plats; but when the greater part of a subdivision is not of that character, the whole of it shall be excluded therefrom.

"Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act be extended to, and their benefits be conferred upon, each of the other States of the Union in which such swamp and overflowed lands, known and designated as aforesaid, may be situated."

DISPOSITION OF SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

Under an Act of the Legislature of January 6th, 1855, Chapter No. 610, Laws of Florida, will be found the full text of what is known as the Internal Improvement Act, which created the Trustees, and sets out their powers and duties. It will be noted that the title to this class of lands was "vested irrevocably in the Trustees." This Act has never been repealed, or the Trustees discharged.

The number of Trustees is five, consisting of the following members of the cabinet, to-wit: The Governor, Comptroller, Attorney-General, Treasurer and Commissioner of Agriculture.

By reference to the attached tables can be found the number of acres that have been patented by the United

States Government to the State, under the Act of Congress of September 28th, 1850, and the disposition of the same by the Trustees.

As stated in my former report the Trustees deeded millions of acres of lands derived from the United States Government under said Act of Congress September 28th, 1850, to several Railroad companies, and issued certificates to a few Railroad companies, agreeing to convey when the lands covered by the certificates might be patented. I believe there were only some five roads that came under this specially favored class. The amount of acreage was about 1,325,000 acres. Of this amount there has been (in round numbers) about 448,000 acres deeded and about 230,000 acres included in the acreage of said certificates have never been patented to the State, and not likely ever to be. There remains some 589,556 acres that have been patented and not deeded to the said Railroad companies. The above figures are not given as exact, but within a few hundred acres of the exact amount.

As stated in my last report, the Trustees felt that it was not proper to deed the remainder of the State's lands to the Railroads, when it was a well known fact that the Railroads had taken no steps to drain and reclaim the Swamp and Overflowed lands which had been deeded to them. They realized that a compliance with the claims of the Railroads would effectually destroy the purpose of the United States Government in conveying these lands to the State, and the State, through its Legislature, to the Trustees; which was to drain and reclaim the Swamp and Overflowed lands.

As a result, several suits were brought by the Railroad Companies and their assigns against the Trustees to compel them to deed these lands to them. These suits have been dragging along slowly, but have not reached a final conclusion. The trustees being defendants, they are at the mercy of the complainants for the advancement of the suits to a final conclusion. One suit has been decided by the Supreme Court of our State during 1906, which declared unconstitutional the act granting lands to the Atlantic, Suwannee River and Gulf railroad. The effect of said decision settled a railroad claim for a balance of some 564,000 acres claimed by it. I call special attention to Table No. 6 of this report, which shows the

total number of acres that the Railroads have received the direct benefit of, by deeds from the State and by direct grant from the United States, which makes an immense acreage of the State's territory.

In addition to this acreage should be added the acreage deeded to E. N. Dickerson in 1867, for coupons on Florida Railroad bonds, 248,602.98 acres; to Wm. E. Jackson in 1868, for coupons on Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central R. R. bonds, 113,064.80 acres, and also the 4,000,000 acres sold to Hamilton Disston, as these lands and the proceeds from these lands, were applied to the payemnt of interest and the redemption of bonds issued by railroads, the payment of which was guaranteed by the Trustees. For detailed verification of these amounts, see attached Table No. 7. To this should be added the lands belonging to the Internal Improvement Fund proper (which is discussed further on), the proceeds arising from the sale of which is applied to the relief of bonded counties, which had issued bonds for the benefit of certain railroads. This latter item of 191,164 acres being approximated, gives the grand total of 14,990,306.42 acres of the State's holdings that the railroads of the State have reaped the fruits of, directly or indirectly. By reference to Table No. 7, you can find the small acreage, comparatively speaking, that yet remains to be drained and reclaimed. The railroads, as stated above, are appealing to the Federal Courts to give them what remains, regardless of drainage. This brief sketch indicates how the swamp and overflowed lands have been disposed of.

LANDS GRANTED TO STATE SPECIFICALLY FOR RAILROADS.

Act of Congress of May 17, 1856, Chapter 31 of the U. S. Statutes at Large.

Chap. XXXI. "Be it enacted, etc., That there be and is hereby granted to the State of Florida, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads from St. John's river, at Jacksonville, to the waters of Escambia Bay, at or near Pensacola, and from Amelia Island, on the Atlantic, to the waters of Tampa Bay, with a branch to Cedar Key, on the Gulf of Mexico; and also a railroad from Pensacola to the State line of Alabama, in the direction of Montgomery, every alternate section of land des-

ignated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of each of said roads and branch. But in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the lines or routes of said roads and branch are definitely fixed, sold any sections, or any parts thereof, granted as aforesaid, or that the right of pre-emption has attached to the same, then it shall be lawful for any agent or agents to be appointed by the Governor of said State, to select, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, from the lands of the United States nearest to the tiers of sections above specified, so much lands in alternate sections or parts of sections, as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold, or otherwise appropriated, or to which the rights of pre-emption have attached as aforesaid; which lands (thus selected in lieu of those sold and to which pre-emption rights have attached as aforesaid, together with the sections and parts of sections designated by odd numbers, as aforesaid, and appropriated as aforesaid), shall be held by the State of Florida for the use and purposes aforesaid: Provided, that the land to be so located shall in no case be further than fifteen miles from the lines of said roads and branch, and selected for and on account of each of said roads and branch: Provided further, That the lands hereby granted for and on account of said roads and branch, severally, shall be exclusively applied in the construction of that road or branch for and on account of which such lands are hereby granted, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and the same shall be applied to no other purpose whatsoever: And provided further, That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States by any act of Congress, or in any other manner by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purpose whatsoever, be, and the same are hereby reserved to the United States from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the routes of said railroads or branch through such reserved lands; in which case the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States."

Certified lists are on file in this office from the United States Land Office at Washington, D. C., designating the lands granted to the different roads under said act.

Sec. 448, Revised Statutes, relates to the con-

firmation of titles to lands conveyed under this act of Congress. Reference to the attached tables will show the number of acres railroads received under this grant.

SWAMP LAND INDEMNITY.

See act of Congress of March 2, 1855, and March 3, 1857 (act of 1857 continues in force act of 1855). Sec. 2, act of March 2, 1855: "Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that upon due proof, by the authorized agent of the State or States, before the Commissioner of the General Land Office, that any of the lands purchased were swamp lands, within the true intent and meaning of the act aforesaid, the purchase money shall be paid over to the said State or States; and where the lands have been located by warrant or scrip the said State or States shall be authorized to locate a quantity of like amount, upon any of the public lands subject to entry, at one dollar and a quarter per acre, or less, and patents shall issue therefor, upon the terms and conditions enumerated in the act aforesaid: Provided, however, the said decisions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior."

It is proper to state in connection with this that no lands sold, or in any way conveyed by the United States Government, that are swamp and overflowed, since the Act of 1857, that come under the benefits of this Act but are a clear loss to the State, as the Government in no case reimburses the State.

HOW PROCEEDS OF SWAMP INDEMNITY LANDS ARE DISPOSED OF.

The proceeds arising from this source, either in lands or cash, were conveyed to the city of Pensacola by Act of the Legislature of 1883. See Chapter 3475. Said Act explains that the city of Pensacola issued bonds to aid in the construction of the Alabama & Florida Railroad, now known as the L. & N. R. R., hence the assignment to said city of the proceeds arising from any indemnity the State might receive from the United States Government to partially reimburse said city of Pensacola.

The proceeds arising from this source all go indirectly to the benefit of the railroads, as the fund is to reimburse

the city for bonds issued to aid in the construction of a railroad.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT LANDS.

What we call the "Internal Improvement Lands Proper" are the lands conveyed to the State, under an Act of Congress bearing date of September 4, 1841, and granting 500,000 acres; Section 8 of Chapter XVI, of said Act of September 4, 1841, Page 455, U. S. Statutes at Large, reads: "Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That there shall be granted to each State specified in the first section of this Act, five hundred thousand acres of land for purposes of internal improvement: Provided, That to each of the said States which has already received grants for said purposes, there is hereby granted no more than a quantity of land which shall, together with the amount such State has already received as aforesaid, make five hundred thousand acres, the selections in all of the said States to be made within their limits respectively in such manner as the Legislatures thereof shall direct; and located in parcels conformably to sectional divisions and subdivisions, of not less than three hundred and twenty acres in any one location on any public land except such as is or may be reserved from sale by any law of Congress or proclamation of the President of the United States, which said locations may be made at any time after the lands of the United States in said States respectively, shall have been surveyed according to existing laws. And there shall be and hereby is, granted to each new State that shall hereafter be admitted into the Union, upon such admission, so much land as, including such quantity as may have been granted to such State before its admission, and while under a Territorial Government, for purpose of internal improvement as aforesaid, as shall make five hundred thousand acres of land, to be selected and located as aforesaid."

DISPOSITION OF "INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT LANDS."

An Act of the Legislature, Chapter 3474, approved February 16, 1883, directed that the remainder of these lands be set apart and the proceeds from the sale of the same be applied to the payment of certain bonded indebtedness

of the counties which had issued bonds for *aid in building certain railroads* in the State.

The Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund accepted and approved the Act of the Legislature to distribute the funds arising from the sale of the "Internal Improvement Lands Proper" to the bonded counties. After distributing these funds for several years it was found that some of the counties stopped the levy of their tax for payment of their bonds, while others continued the same. As a result of this action some of the counties liquidated their indebtedness while others had bonds outstanding. The Trustees felt that it was unfair to continue to distribute these funds to only a part of the counties when they had failed to continue their tax. Therefore, for some time past no funds have been distributed. What will finally be done with the remainder is a matter for the Trustees and not this Department. It is patent to any one that the proceeds of this class of land have, also, so far as distributed, gone indirectly to aid in the construction of railroads.

By reference to Table No. 7 of this report will be seen approximately the amount of lands yet to be sold and the amount heretofore disposed of. No doubt all of the more valuable lands have long since been sold, and those now left on hand, after years of selecting from, one would expect to be of much less value than those disposed of. By reference to the report of the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund a full statement can be had as to the condition of the funds, this Department having nothing whatever to do with the handling of said funds.

LANDS DERIVED FROM THE UNITED STATES FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.

I can give no better information as to how the State of Florida derives aid from the United States Government for educational purposes than to quote from my last biennial report on this subject. Below will be found a synopsis of the acts and reference to the Acts of Congress, with the aid of which any one can obtain the act and read the full text, the scope of this report not admitting a full presentation of the different Acts.

From the State Treasurer's report can be learned the amount paid to the State School Fund by the United States Government from the 5 per cent on land sales

under the Act of 1845, as set out in the Acts to follow:

Five per cent of the land sales made by the United States Government of the Government lands in said State are paid to the State of Florida for school purposes, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1845, Chapter 75, Page 788, Vol. 5, United States Statutes at Large.

Under the same Act of March 3, 1845, there was granted to the State what we call our "Seminary Lands," the proceeds arising from the sale of which are applied to the benefit of the University of the State of Florida, located at Gainesville, Florida, and the Florida State College for Women, located at Tallahassee, Florida.

In addition to the above, the same act of March 3, 1845, sets apart every 16th section in every township in the State for public school purposes, and when, for various reasons, the United States Government can not convey the 16th section for school benefit, indemnity for same, in lands or cash, has been granted. These 16th sections are called our "School Lands Proper." I here copy so much of the Act of March 3, 1845, as relates to the above matters for definite information.

Chap. 75, Act of March 3, 1845, Sec. 1:

"Be it enacted, etc., That in consideration of the concessions made by the State of Florida in respect to the public lands, there be granted to the said State eight entire sections of land for the purpose of fixing their seat of Government; also, section number sixteen, in every township, or other lands equivalent thereto, for the use of the inhabitants of such township for the support of such schools; also, two entire townships of land, in addition to the two townships already reserved, for the use of two seminaries of learning. One to be located east, and the other west, of the Suwannee river; also, five percentum of the net proceeds of the sale of lands within said State, which shall be hereafter sold by Congress, after deducting all expenses incident to the same; and which said net proceeds shall be applied by said State for the purpose of education."

SCHOOL INDEMNITY.

Under this head it will be found that the United States Government allows indemnity to the State for lands disposed of by the Government, that were conveyed by other acts to the State for educational purposes. For many

years the State has gotten indemnity in lands under the provisions hereinafter set out. The largest recovery under these acts was the indemnity for the sixteenth sections in the Forbes Purchase, which was an old Spanish grant, the title to which was recognized by the United States Government.

Following the acts here set out, I give copies of the contracts made with the State School Board and Mr. B. F. Hampton of Gainesville, Florida, which explains themselves. This is reproduced from my last report, as the matters have not been fully wound up:

The Act of February 26, 1859, relates to indemnity. Copy of said act is as follows:

Chap. 58, Act of Congress February 26, 1859. "Be it enacted, etc., That where settlements, with a view to pre-emption, have been made before the survey of the lands in the field which shall be found to have been made on sections sixteen and thirty-six, said sections shall be subject to the pre-emption claim of such settler; and if they, or either of them, shall have been or shall be reserved or pledged for the use of schools or colleges in the State or Territory in which the lands lie, other lands of like quantity are hereby appropriated in lieu of such as may be patented by pre-emptors; and other lands are also hereby appropriated to compensate deficiencies for school purposes, where said sections sixteen or thirty-six are fractional in quantity, or where one or both are wanting by reason of the township being fractional, or from any natural cause whatever; Provided, That the lands by this section appropriated shall be selected and appropriated in accordance with the principles of adjustment and the provisions of the Act of Congress of May 20, 1826, entitled 'An Act to appropriate lands for the support of schools in certain townships and fractional townships not before provided for.'"

Under Act of Congress of February 28, 1891, the Acts relating to indemnity for school lands were amended, to read as follows:

"Chap. 384. An Act to amend Sections 2275 and 2276 of the Revised Statutes of the United States providing for the selection of lands for educational purposes in lieu of those appropriated for other purposes.

"Be it enacted, etc., That sections twenty-two hundred and seventy-five and twenty-two hundred and seventy-

six of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 2275. Where settlements with a view to pre-emption or homestead have been, or shall hereafter be made, before the survey of the lands in the field, which are found to have been made on sections sixteen or thirty-six, those sections shall be subject to the claims of such settlers;

"And if such sections, or either of them, have been or shall be granted, reserved or pledged for the use of schools or colleges in the State or Territory in which they lie, other lands of equal acreage are hereby appropriated and granted, and may be selected by said State or Territory, in lieu of such as may be thus taken by pre-emption of homestead settlers.

"And other lands of equal acreage are also hereby appropriated and granted, and may be selected by said State or Territory where sections sixteen or thirty-six are mineral land, or are included within any Indian, military or other reservation, or are otherwise disposed of by the United States."

For information concerning the amount of revenue derived from the land sales, in these different branches, reference is made to the tabulated statements in this report relating to the same.

CONTRACTS WITH B. F. HAMPTON AND JAMES M. GRAHAM RELATIVE TO SCHOOL INDEMNITY LAND.

On February 14th, 1893, the State Board of Education appointed B. F. Hampton, Esq., of Gainesville, Florida, agent to select School Indemnity Lands due the State under act of Congress of February 26, 1859, and afterwards the board entered into contract with Mr. James M. Graham, of Alachua County, Florida, to sell him all lands approved to the State under the selection of B. F. Hampton, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre. The board has not been put to any expense in making these selections, and has not paid any commissions for the work.

The contract made with Messrs. Graham and Hampton is as follows:

STATE OF FLORIDA,

Leon County.

This contract made and entered into this 25th day of April, A. D. 1893, by and between Henry L. Mitchell, Governor; William B. Lamar, Attorney-General; John L. Crawford, Secretary of State; Clarence B. Collins, State Treasurer, and William N. Sheats, Superintendent Public Instruction, as officers and members of the State Board of Education of Florida, parties of the first part, and James M. Graham, by his attorney in fact, Benjamin F. Hampton, party of the second part, witnesseth:

That the said parties of the first part hereby agree to sell to the said party of the second part, his heirs, administrators, executors and assigns, all the school indemnity lands now due and owing to the State of Florida by the United States, under the act of Congress of February 26th, 1859, including all lands now selected under said act, and not yet approved by the Department of the Interior, at one dollar and twenty-five cents (\$1.25) per acre, and to make to him or such persons as he may designate, deeds thereto, upon the payment of such sum of \$1.25 per acre. It is expressly understood that the said James M. Graham hereby agrees and obligates himself to purchase *at the price named, all the lands found to be due* and owing to the State, under the said act of Congress of February 26th, 1859, when the same have been approved, and in order to indemnify the said Board against loss by his failure or refusal to carry out the conditions of this contract, the said Graham has deposited \$1,500 with the State Treasurer, which said amount, in event of his failure, or refusal, as above set forth, he agrees shall be forfeited to the Board, otherwise the same shall be accepted by the said Board in its final settlement with the said James M. Graham as a part of the purchase money mentioned herein.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals in the city of Tallahassee, Florida, this 25th day of April, A. D. 1893.

HENRY L. MITCHELL, Governor.

(Seal JNO. L. CRAWFORD, Secretary of State.
State Board CLARENCE B. COLLINS, State Treasurer.

of W. B. LAMAR, Attorney-General.
Education.) WM. N. SHEATS, State Supt. Pub. In.

JAMES M. GRAHAM, by B. F. Hampton,
Attorney in Fact.

And under agreements made June 7, 1899, and February 28, 1900, the State Board of Education appointed B. F. Hampton as agent for the State to secure indemnity for all 16 sections in the Forbes Purchase agreeing to pay him 20 per cent of all indemnity lands secured by him for the 16 sections covered by said Forbes Purchase, and subsequently agreeing to sell him the remainder of said lands secured by him at the rate of \$1.00 per acre, the said Hampton agreeing to take all.

The contracts made with B. F. Hampton are as follows:

This agreement, made and entered into on this 7th day of June, A. D. 1899, by and between the State Board of Education of Florida, party of the first part, and Benjamin F. Hampton, of Alachua County, Florida, party of the second part, witnesseth: That,

Whereas, The State of Florida is entitled to receive indemnity from the United States Government for the lands in the 16th sections in the sales made by the said Government known as the "Forbes Purchase;" and,

Whereas, The State Board of Education desires to and does engage the services of the party of the second part for the purpose of procuring indemnity from the United States Government by reason of the said "Forbes Purchase," it being deemed necessary to have an agent for this purpose, it is therefore agreed by and between the parties to this instrument that the said party of the second part be, and is hereby employed, constituted and appointed as the agent of the State of Florida, for the purpose of procuring the said indemnity; and the said party of the second part accepts the said employment, and agrees to become the agent of the said State of Florida for the purpose aforesaid, and as compensation for his services, the said party of the first part agrees to transfer and assign to the said party of the second part, twenty (20) per cent of the acreage so procured by the said party of the second part as agent aforesaid, and the party of the second part agrees to accept said twenty (20) per cent of the acreage so procured by him, in full settlement for his services, and for all expenses that he may incur in the procuring of the said indemnity as aforesaid.

It is further stipulated that the said party of the second part shall be the sole and exclusive agent of the State of Florida in the procuring of said indemnity from the United States Government, and he shall have and receive

from the party of the first part one-fifth of all the acreage that may be allowed to the State of Florida by reason of the said "Forbes Purchase," which said acreage shall be certified to him by the said Board when the same shall have been secured from the Government, and he is hereby appointed agent of the State to select therewith such Government lands as he may want, and the said Board shall deliver deeds thereto to such person or persons as he may designate.

In testimony whereof, the said parties and each of them, have hereunto set their hands and seals, the said Board of Education of Florida has caused the great seal of the said State to be attached hereto by the President and Secretary of said body corporate.

THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF FLORIDA.

W. D. BLOXHAM, President.

(Seal) Attest: WM. N. SHEATS, Secretary.
B. F. HAMPTON. (L. S.)

STATE OF FLORIDA,
County of Leon.

This indenture made and entered into on this 28th day of February, A. D. 1900, by and between the State Board of Education, a body corporate under the laws of the State of Florida, party of the first part, and Benjamin F. Hampton, of Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida, party of the second part, witnesseth:

That, Whereas, the said State Board of Education, on the 16th day of January, 1900, passed the following resolution, to-wit: "Resolved, That a contract be, and is hereby made by this Board, with Benjamin F. Hampton, of Gainesville, Florida, to sell and convey to him all of the School Indemnity Lands that he may secure to the State of Florida by reason of the Forbes Purchase (except what will be due to him as commissions). at and for the sum of \$1 per acre—the purchase price to be paid when the lands shall have been approved and deeds are ready to be made by the Board.

The deeds to be made to such person or persons as said Benjamin F. Hampton may direct the Commissioner of Agriculture in writing.

Resolved further, That said B. F. Hampton shall take all of such lands within two years from the time the State is ready to make deeds and to give such guarantee as

the Board may require that he will take the whole of such lands at the expiration of that time.

And, whereas, The said party of the second part has accepted the terms and conditions of said resolution, and has agreed to conform thereto and to purchase the lands recited therein. Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises, and pursuant to the said resolution, the said State Board of Education does herein and hereby obligate and bind itself and its successors in office, to grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said Benjamin F. Hampton and to his heirs and assigns, all of the School Indemnity Lands that the said Benjamin F. Hampton may secure to the State of Florida by reason of the Forbes Purchase (except what will be due to him as commissions), at and for the sum of \$1 per acre, the purchase price to be paid when the lands shall have been approved and deeds are ready to be made by the said Board to the said Hampton upon the payment by the said Benjamin F. Hampton or his heirs or assigns of the said purchase price of \$1 per acre; Provided, however, that the said Benjamin F. Hampton, or his assigns, shall take all of said lands within two years from the time that the State of Florida, by and through said State Board of Education, is ready to make deeds thereto.

And, provided further, That before any part of said lands shall have been deeded to the said Benjamin F. Hampton, his heirs or assigns, other than as his commissions as aforesaid, he, the said Benjamin F. Hampton, shall make and execute to the State of Florida such bond or obligation as the State Board of Education shall require, agreeing and obligating himself to purchase the whole of said lands within the two years from the time that the State Board of Education is ready and able to make deeds thereto.

In witness whereof, the said State Board of Education, by its duly authorized President and attested by its Secretary, hath authorized the execution of this instrument and hath authorized that its corporate seal be attached hereto as provided by law, on the day and year first above written.

THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Per W. D. BLOXHAM, Pres.

Attest: WM. N. SHEATS, Sect'y.

B. F. HAMPTON. [Seal.]

Signed, sealed and delivered in
the presence of us as witnesses—

JAS. H. RANDOLPH,
W. M. M'INTOSH,

Witnesses as to signature of B. F. Hampton—

G. DZIALYNSKI,
[Seal.] W. W. HAMPTON. [Seal.]

Following out the provisions of the foregoing contracts, the State has secured as indemnity 40,111.76 acres of land from the United States Government, after deducting the 20 per cent allowed B. F. Hampton under his contract, to-wit: 8,022.35 acres, there was net to the State 32,089.41 acres, 1,608.17 acres having been conveyed to the State prior to Hampton's contract to purchase; there was left 30,481.24 acres, and in accordance with the above contract the said Hampton has paid or caused to be paid to the State Treasurer the sum of \$30,481.24, being \$1.00 per acre as stipulated in the contract. Certificates and floats have been issued to the said Hampton or his assigns to cover any amounts, for which patents have not yet issued.

From time to time as the patents are issued to the State, deeds are issued and credited on these floats, the money having been paid over to the State Treasurer, at the time the floats or certificates were issued. There only remains 1,733 and 21-100 acres yet to be deeded, to completely close up this important transaction, which has added a neat sum to the State School Fund.

Repeated requests have been made of the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, since my last report, for approved lists embracing these lands, which I have not yet received.

Table No. 1.—Statement of Lands Claimed by, and Conveyed to, Constructed Railroads, Claiming Lands Other Than Alternate Sections, to January 1, 1907.

Name of Railroad.	Miles claimed as constructed.	Acres Claimed.		Acres Deeded.			Acres Claimed.			Total acres claimed and not deeded.
		Acres claimed per mile.	Total acres claimed, in addition to alternate sections in 6 and 30-mile limits.	Acres deeded other than alternate sections.	Acres deeded in alternate sections in 6 and 30-mile limits.	Total acres deeded.	Claimed and not deeded in certificates.	Claimed and not deeded in certificates.	Claimed and not deeded.	
Florida Southern Railway, formerly Gainesville, Ocala and Charlotte Harbor R. R.....	288.22	10,000	2,882,200.00	2,448,498.54	173,863.91	2,622,362.45	131,711.18	301,990.28	433,701.46	
Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Ry., formerly Tampa, Peace Creek and St. Johns River R. R.....	130.3	10,000	1,303,000.00	1,283,308.52	189,008.54	1,472,312.06	None	19,696.62	*19,696.62	
Silver Springs, Ocala and Gulf R. R....	65.15	10,000	651,500.00	338,401.63	1,405.51	339,807.14	155,743.82	157,354.55	313,098.37	
Pensacola and Atlantic R. R.....	161	20,000	3,220,000.00	1,782,605.23	56,267.80	1,838,873.53	420,017.78	1,017,376.99	1,437,394.77	

Palatka and Indian River Ry.....	70	6,000	420,000.00	285,277.45	127,094.39	413,371.84	134,400.00	322.55	134,722.55
Carabelle, Tallahassee and Georgia R. R., formerly Augusta, Tallahassee and Gulf R. R.; formerly Thomasville, Tallahassee and Gulf R. R. (1)	48.82	15,000	732,300.00	183,970.30	None	183,970.30	None	513,005.22	513,005.22
Blue Springs, Orange City and Atlantic R. R.....	28	1-3	5,000	141,665.66	50,890.74	67,608.25	118,498.99	None	90,775.92
South Florida R. R. (from Sanford to Kissimmee.)	40	3,840	153,600.00	60,424.71	4,767.36	65,192.07	None	93,175.29	93,175.29
Florida East Coast R. R., formerly Jacksonville, St. Augustine & Indian River R. R.....	255	8,000	2,040,000.00	None	None	None	None	2,040,000.00	2,040,000.00
Atlantic, Suwannee River & Gulf R.R. (2)	20	10,000	200,000.00	None	None	None	None	200,000.00	200,000.00

The above Table Continued on next Page.

TABLE NO 1—Continued.

Name of Railroad.	Miles Claimed as Constructed.	Acres Claimed.		Acres Deeded.			Acres Claimed.		
		Acres claimed per mile.	Total acres claimed in addition to alternate sec. 6 and 20 mile limits.	Acres deeded other than alternate sections.	Acres deeded in alternate sec. 6 and 20 mile limits.	Total acres deeded	Claimed and not deeded in certificate.	Claimed and not deeded in certificate.	Total acres claimed and not deeded.
St. Cloud and Sugar Belt R. R.	15.4	3,840	59,136.00	None	None	None	None	59,136.00	59,136.00
Tallahassee South Eastern R. R., formerly Georgia, Florida and Western R. R.	20	10,000	200,000.00	None	None	None	None	200,000.00	200,000.00
Total			12,003,402.66	6,433,372.12	620,015.26	7,053,387.38	841,872.78	4,692,833.42	5,534,706.20

Note.—*14-100 acres excess deeded on road from Kissimmee to Tampa, and this acreage is claimed on road from Jacksonville to Palatka.

(1) The balance of 35,324.48 acres which were embraced in certificate to the Augusta, Tallahassee and Gulf Railroad Company, having been relinquished to the trustees by the assignees of said company under a settlement with the trustees of the remaining claim of 72,349.18 acres, which had not heretofore been deeded, is not embraced in the above table.

(2) The act of the Legislature granting lands to the Atlantic, Suwannee River and Gulf Railroad has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of this State.

TABLE NO. 2—SHOWING RAILROADS WHICH RECEIVED NO DEEDS TO SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS, EXCEPT IN ALTERNATE SECTIONS IN 6 AND 20-MILE LIMITS, TO JAN. 1, 1907.

Name of Railroad.	Acres.
Alabama and Florida (from Pensacola to Georgia line).....	27,613.32
East Florida Railway Company (Jacksonville to St. Marys River).....	15,731.29
Fernandina and Jacksonville Ry Co.....	23,649.98
Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central (Jacksonville to Lake City).....	164,568.21
Florida Railroad (Fernandina to Cedar Keys and from Waldo to Tampa).....	505,144.14
Florida Midland Railway Company.....	12,856.79
Green Cove Springs and Melrose Ry Co.....	7,781.48
Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Halifax River Railroad Co.....	56,782.15
Jacksonville and Atlantic R. R. Company....	21,501.62
Jacksonville, Mayport, Pablo Railroad & Navigation Co.....	10,837.88
Live Oak and Rowlands Bluff R. R. Co.....	3,253.21
Orange Belt Railway Company.....	88,687.92
Pensacola and Georgia Railroad (Lake City to Tallahassee).....	65,561.77
St. Johns and Lake Eustis Railroad.....	14,725.90
Sanford and Indian River Railroad Company.	6,192.88
St. Johns and Halifax Railroad, changed to St. Johns and Halifax River Railroad Co..	110,398.58
St. Augustine and Palatka Railway Co.....	41,510.29
St. Johns Railway Company.....	42,315.16
Tavares, Orlando and Atlantic Railroad Co..	4,002.44
Western Railway of Florida (lands not reconveyed)	2,840.00
Total	1,225,955.01

TABLE NO. 3—RECAPITULATION OF ALL SWAMP
AND OVERFLOWED LANDS CONVEYED TO
RAILROADS TO JANUARY 1, 1907.

(Lands included in certificates, which have not been
deeded to railroads, are not embraced in this state-
ment.)

Name of Railroad.	Acres.
Alabama and Florida (from Pensacola to Georgia line).....	27,613.32
East Fla. Railway Company (Jacksonville to St. Marys River).....	15,731.29
Fernandina and Jacksonville Ry. Co.....	23,649.98
Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central (Jacksonville to Lake City).....	164,568.21
Florida Railroad (Fernandina to Cedar Key and from Waldo to Tampa).....	505,144.14
Florida Midland Railway Company.....	12,856.79
Green Cove Springs and Melrose Ry Co.....	7,781.48
Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Halifax River Railroad Company.....	56,782.15
Jacksonville and Atlantic R. R. Company....	21,501.62
Jacksonville, Mayport, Pablo Railway and Navigation Company	10,837.88
Live Oak and Rowlands Bluff R. R. Company.	3,253.21
Orange Belt Railway Company	88,687.92
Pensacola and Georgia Railroad (Lake City to Tallahassee	65,561.77
St. Johns and Lake Eustis Railroad.....	14,725.90
Sanford and Indian River Railroad Co.....	6,192.88
St. Johns and Halifax Railroad, changed to St. Johns and Halifax River Railroad Co.....	110,398.58
St. Augustine and Palatka Railway Co.....	41,510.29
St. Johns Railway Company.....	42,315.16
Tavares, Orlando and Atlantic Railroad Co..	4,002.44
Western Railway of Florida (lands not reconveyed	2,840.00
Florida Southern Railway, formerly Gainesville, Ocala and Charlotte Harbor Railroad.	2,622,362.45
Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railway, formerly Tampa, Peace Creek and St. Johns River Railroad	1,472,312.06
Silver Springs, Ocala and Gulf Railroad....	339,807.14
Pensacola and Atlantic Railroad	1,838,872.53

TABLE NO. 3.—*Continued.*

Palatka and Indian River Railway.....	412,371.84
Carrabelle, Tallahassee and Georgia Railroad, formerly Augusta, Tallahassee and Gulf Railroad; formerly Thomasville, Tallahassee and Gulf Railroad	183,970.30
Blue Springs, Orange City and Atlantic Rail- road	118,498.99
South Florida Railroad (from Sanford to Kis- simmee)	65,192.07
Total	<u>8,279,342.39</u>

**TABLE NO. 4.—STATEMENT OF SWAMP AND OVER-
FLOWED LANDS CONVEYED TO CANAL
AND DRAINAGE COMPANIES,
TO JANUARY 1, 1907.**

Name of Company.	Acres.
H. L. Hart, for removing obstructions from Ocklawaha River	23,356.18
Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeecho- bee Land Company	1,652,711.80
Florida Coast Line Canal and Transportation Company	1,030,559.63
Etoniah Canal and Drainage Company	4,326.47
Total	2,710,954.08

TABLE NO. 5.

STATEMENT OF LANDS IN CERTIFICATES ISSUED TO RA LROAD COMPANIES TO JAN-
UARY 1, 1907.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Total Acres in Certificates.	Acres Deeded to Railroads.	Acres Patented and not Deeded.	Acres Deeded to Private Parties.	Acres not Patented to the State and not Deeded.
Florida Southern	148,614.81	16,903.63	2,956.32	661.20	128,093.66
Pensacola & Atlantic	777,379.64	357,361.86	369,960.89	96,541.84	13,515.05
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf....	155,743.82	.....	82,239.42	15,179.80	58,324.60
Palatka & Indian River.....	134,400.00	.....	134,400.00	.....	.....
Total	1,216,138.27	374,265.49	589,556.63	52,382.84	199,933.31

TABLE NO. 6—NUMBER OF ACRES APPROVED
DIRECT BY THE UNITED STATES TO RAIL-
ROADS IN FLORIDA, UNDER ACT OF
CONGRESS OF MAY 17, 1856, TO
JANUARY 1, 1907.

Name of Railroad.	Acres.
Alabama & Florida (from Pensacola to Ala- bama line)	166,691.08
Pensacola & Georgia (from Lake City to Pensacola)	1,273,145.50
Fla. Atlantic & Gulf Central (from Jack- sonville to Lake City)	29,103.74
Florida Railroad (from Fernandina to Ce- dar Key)	290,183.28
Florida Central & Peninsula (from Waldo to Tampa)	439,596.46
Total approved direct by the United States.	2,198,720.06
Total acres conveyed to railroads by the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund of Florida	8,279,342.39
Grand total to railroads	10,478,062.45
Total acres conveyed to Canal and Drainage Companies by the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund of Florida	2,710,954.08
(Lands not deeded to railroads, although claimed in cer- tificates, are not included in the above estimates.)	

TABLE NO. 7.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE STATUS OF ALL SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS PATENTED TO THE STATE PRIOR TO JAN. 1, 1907, UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS OF SEPT. 28, 1850.

Number of acres patented to the State	20,152,018.44
Number of acres conveyed to railroad companies	8,279,342.39
Number of acres deeded to canal and drainage companies.	2,710,954.08
Number of acres deeded E. N. Dickerson in 1867 for coupons on Florida R. R. bonds, which fell due prior to 1866..	248,602.98
Number of acres deeded Wm. E. Jackson in 1868 for coupons on Florida Atlantic and Gulf Central R. R. bonds	113,064.80
Wells & Randolph, agents of the State to select swamp and overflowed lands, under contract with the Governor of Florida of Nov. 8, 1851, received the proceeds from sale of about	100,000.00
Number of acres deeded on account of L. G. Dennis, agent of the State to procure and receive patents for swamp and overflowed lands at Washington, under contract with the Governor of Florida of Nov. 10, 1875 (see orders of trustees of July 5, 1881, and April 14, 1883)	5,800.27
Number of acres deeded on account of Williams & Swann, agents of the State, to select swamp and overflowed lands under contract with the Trustees of the Int. Imp. Fund of March 5, 1871	39,480.27

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

(Other lands were deeded on account of W. & S. under above contract, belonging to the int. Imp. Fund proper, embracing 4,837.98 acres for \$6,155.73, are not embraced in this statement, as they were not swamp and overflowed lands.)	
Number of acres deeded on account of Williams, Swann and Corley, agents of the State to select swamp and overflowed lands under contract with the Trustees of the Int. Imp. Fund of May 18, 1873.....	13,542.61
(Other lands were deeded on account of W., S. & C., under above contract, belonging to the Int. Imp. Fund proper, amounting to 15,163.56 acres, which are not embraced in this statement, as they were not swamp and overflowed lands.)	
Number of acres deeded on account of Sydney I. Failes, agent of the State to procure patents for swamp and overflowed lands at Washington, under contracts with the Trustees of the Int. Imp. Fund of April 13 and Oct. 19, 1878....	224,562.80
Number of acres deeded on account of John A. Henderson, agent of the State to select swamp and overflowed lands under contract with the Trustees of the Int. Imp. Fund, of March 15, 1884	161,134.68
(Other lands were deeded on account of J. A. Henderson, amounting to 3,685.72 acres,	

TABLE NO. 7.—*Continued.*

which have not been patented and are not embraced in this statement, as they are not pat- ented.)	
Number of acres deeded on ac- count of S. W. Teague, agent of the State to select swamp and overflowed lands under contract with the Trustees of the Int. Imp. Fund of March 22, 1902	5,778.37
Number of acres deeded in Diss- ton sale	4,000,000.00
Number of acres deeded to all other persons	1,611,112.79
Total disposed of.....	17,513,376.04
Leaving balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1907	2,638,642.40

TABLE NO. 8.—SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS

Since the first day of January, 1905, the following Patents for Swamp and Overflowed Lands have been received from the United States, to-wit:

Patent No. 152, Gainesville District.....	179.58
Patent No. 153, Gainesville District.....	13.38
Patent No. 154, Gainesville District.....	79.00
Patent No. 155, Gainesville District.....	676.09
Patent No. 156, Gainesville District.....	195.72
Patent No. 157, Gainesville District.....	160.00
Patent No. 158, Gainesville District.....	5,685.11
Patent No. 159, Gainesville District.....	11,128.89
Total	18,117.77

Quantity previously patented, as as shown by report of Com- missioner of Jan. 1, 1905....	20,133,900.67
Making total patents received.	20,152,018.44

*The quantity disposed of prior to Jan. 1, 1905, as shown by last report of Commissioner, (less 184,669.44 acres, supposed to have been restored to State under orders of the court, from 1867 to 1877, and not credited, which were discovered by making complete lists of all swamp and overflowed lands owned by State on Jan. 1, 1907—for first time. (See explanation in note below.) 16,968,991.77

Amount sold in 1905.....	842.55
Amount sold in 1906.....	71,736.08
Amount conveyed Canal Com- pany in 1906. (See explana- tion in note No. 1, Table No. 10.)	434,780.94

Amount conveyed on account of certificates previously issued to railroads in 1906. (See ex- planation in note No. 2, under Table No. 10.)	37,024.70
Total disposed of, up to Jan- 1, 1907	17,513,376.04
Leaving balance on hand Jan- 1, 1907	2,638,642.40

NOTE.—As before stated in this report, I have just had complete lists prepared of all the Swamp and Overflowed lands owned by the State on January 1st, 1907, which is the first time such lists have ever been made up. Said lists show 2,413,100.35 acres left to the State in Everglades Patent, and 225,542.05 acres left to State not in Everglades Patent, making a total of 2,638,642.40 acres—which is an excess of 184,669.44 acres over amount as shown by last report. Supposed to be lands fraudulently deeded to bogus companies from 1867 to 1877, and subsequently restored to State under orders of the Court, but not properly credited as lands on hand.

TABLE NO. 9.

List of Swamp and Overflowed Lands sold during the years
1905 and 1906.

1905.			1906.		
No. Entry	Acres	Amount	No. Entry	Acres	Amount
15900	40.10	\$ 50.12	15918	2.00	\$ 50.00
15902	19.06	23.83	15930	80.00	100.00
15903	319.38	319.38	15932	39.94	49.93
			15933	59,980.00	25,000.00
15907	384.01	384.01	15938	15.23	19.04
15914	40.00	40.00	15939	80.00	300.00
Total 1905	842.55	\$867.34	15940	40.22	60.33
			15941	28.01	35.01
			15943	39.94	49.92
			15946	483.47	604.34
			15947	1,182.17	1,415.22
			15948	40.00	40.00
			15949	24.61	30.76
			15951	80.15	120.25
			15953	160.00	320.00
			15954	43.50	87.00
			15959	839.16	1,888.11
			15956	198.75	397.50
			15957	40.00	100.00
			15958	39.94	99.85
			15959	839.16	1,888.11
			15961	12.80	25.60
			15962	320.54	641.08
			15963	809.43	1,618.86
			15968	160.11	320.22
			15970	542.74	542.74
			15974	921.77	1,843.54
			15975	159.64	319.28
			15976	40.07	80.14
			15979	240.08	240.08
			15980	1,429.73	2,859.46
			15981	2,828.62	2,828.62
			15982	106.17	212.34
			15983	48.80	97.60
			15984	80.34	160.68
			15986	365.06	730.12
			15987	32.95	79.90
			15988	40.00	80.00
			15989	159.64	159.64
			Total 1906	71,736.08	\$42,694.16

The missing numbers are Internal Improvement, Railroad and Canal and Swamp Indemnity Lands. See Tables 10, 11, 12 and 13.

TABLE NO. 10—RAILROADS AND CANALS.

List of Railroad and Canal Companies which have received Swamp and Overflowed Lands, under their respective claims in 1905-1906.

Date.	No. of Deed.	CORPORATION	Acres.
Dec. 1, 1906	15,971	Fla. Coast Line Canal and Transportation Company	200,483.34
Dec. 1, 1906	15,972	Same	117,157.29
Dec. 1, 1906	15,973	Same	117,140.31
		Total 1906	434,780.94

NOTE No. 1—The above described three Deeds were made in conformity with a contract entered into between the Florida Coast Line Canal & Transportation Company and the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund, on December 1st, 1906. See Minutes of Trustees.

The first entry, No. 15,971, having been delivered to a representative of said Canal Company, at the date of its execution. The last two Deeds, Nos. 15,972 and 15,973, being placed in escrow, subject to the completion of the provisions of said contract.

The lands covered by the said three deeds cover only the lands known as the Canal Reservation lands, which have been continuously reserved for many years since, for the construction of said canal.

Also, there has been conveyed on account of a certificate previously issued by Trustees Internal Improvement Fund, to the Augusta, Tallahassee & Gulf Railroad Company, for lands to which the State has since received Patents, viz:—

Date.	No. of Deed.	TO WHOM CONVEYED.	Acres.
Oct. 15, 1906	13,909c	Geo. W. Saxon.....	15,421.32
Oct. 15, 1906	13,909d	West-Bowen & Kelly....	2,919.19
Oct. 15, 1906	13,909e	Mathilde G. Kittel.....	18,684.19
Total, 1906	.....	.....	37,024.70

NOTE No. 2—Lands embraced in the above three deeds Nos. 13,909c, 13,909d and 13,909e are lands covered by certificate bearing the same number, 13,909, issued to the Augusta, Tallahassee and Gulf Railroad Company, March 16, 1889. The said certificate having been included in a mortgage by said Company to one J. J. Kittel, who some years since, instituted foreclosure proceedings against said Railroad Company in the United States Court.

The Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund were made parties defendant, with others in said foreclosure proceedings. The then acting Trustees, having set out in their answer, that the lands covered by said certificate would be deeded to the said Company, or its assignees, when patented, it was held by the United States District Judge for the Western District of Florida, in a suit brought by J. J. Kittel (the owner of said certificate under decree of the U. S. Court in the above referred to suit), against the present Trustees, that the Trustees were now estopped from setting up further defense, and in effect held, that the Trustees would be bound to deed the lands covered by said certificate to the said Kittel, or his legal representatives and assigns. The Trustees deemed it for the best interest of the fund to enter into a compromise settlement with the parties in interest, and not to carry the case to a higher court. The Trustees agreeing to convey the above-named lands to the assignees of the said Kittel, the widow of the said Kittel and others in interest, acquitted the Trustees, the Trust Fund and the State of Florida from any liability for 4,607.62 acres of lands, included in said certificate, but conveyed by the Trustees to other parties than those holding under said certificate, and for 30,000 acres included in the certificate, that the U. S. Government had not patented to the State, the parties in interest conveying by quit-claim to the Trustees all such lands described in said certificate.

The above is in brief the facts connected with said settlement and deeds referred to. For full information see minutes of Trustees.

TABLE NO. 11—SWAMP LAND INDEMNITY.

The quantity of lands located by the respective owners of Swamp Land Indemnity Certificates, which have been patented to the State, is as follows:

	Acres.
Amount as per last report.....	91,656.94
Supplement "H" to Special Indemnity	
Patent No. 1.....	362.83
Supplement "K" to Special Indemnity	
Patent No. 2.....	788.80
Special Indemnity Patent No. 3.....	82.15
Special Indemnity Patent No. 7.....	201.71
Swamp Indemnity Patent No. 15.....	79.97— 1,515.46
Total	<u>93,172.40</u>

Of which there has been conveyed by the State to the owners of the Certificates, or to such persons as they directed, as shown by last report.	87,490.50
Conveyed during the years of 1905 and 1906..	2,108.36
Total	<u>89,598.86</u>

TABLE NO. 12.

Internal Improvement Lands granted under Act of Congress
September 4, 1841.

Amount on hand January 1, 1905 (actual calculation.)		Acres.
Amount sold during 1905	781.52	15,246.42
Amount sold during 1906	2,443.78	2,225.20
Balance on hand January 1, 1907.....		12,121.12

List of Internal Improvement Lands sold during the years
1905 and 1906.

1905.			1906.		
No. Entry	Acres	Amount	No. Entry	Acres	Amount
15901	40.04	\$ 80.08	15919	40.00	\$ 80.00
15905	239.96	479.92	15920	79.36	158.72
15908	79.84	99.80	15921	40.04	80.08
15910	21.45	21.45	15922	258.00	322.50
			15923	40.45	40.45
15912	40.13	50.16	15924	109.50	219.00
15915	40.00	40.00	15925	40.00	80.00
15916	40.00	80.00	15926	40.10	50.12
15917	120.12	240.24	15927	95.00	190.00
Total 1905	621.54	\$1,091.65	15928	146.24	292.48
			15929	80.00	160.00
			15931	241.95	362.92
			15934	39.72	79.44
			15935	158.12	316.24
			15936	120.46	150.57
			*15937	360.36	720.72
			15942	40.12	50.15
			15944	202.25	404.50
			15945	190.50	190.50
			15950	39.73	79.46
			15952	199.93	99.97
			15960	80.08	160.16
			15969	122.50	245.00
			15985	39.73	79.46
				2,804.14	\$4,612.44
			*15937	360.36	
			Total 1906	2,443.78	\$4,612.44

*Entry No. 15937 was cancelled and purchase money refunded by order of Trustees, and consequently the area of same—360.36 acres—should be deducted from sales of 1906.

The missing numbers are Swamp and Instalment Entries. See Tables 9 and 13.

TABLE NO. 13.

List of Internal Improvement Lands Sold Under the Provisions of Sections 449 to 453, Revised Statutes, During the Years 1905 and 1906.

1905.				1906.			
No. Entry.	Acres.	Amount of Sale.	Cash Paid.	No. Entry.	Acres.	Amount of Sale.	Cash Paid.
15,904	39.90	\$ 79.80	\$ 26.60	No instalment Entries			
15,909	49.08	50.10	18.00				
15,911	80.00	160.00	53.35				
Total, 1905	159.98	\$289.90	\$ 97.95				

TABLE NO. 14.

List of Internal Improvement Lands sold under the provisions of Secs. 449 to 453, Revised Statutes, prior to January 1, 1905, upon which payments were made during the years of 1905 and 1906.

1905.			1906.		
No. of Entry	No. of Inst'lment	Amount Paid	No. of Entry	No. of Inst'lment	Amount Paid
15230	3rd	\$ 18.31	15785	2nd & 3rd	\$ 33.31
15606	2nd	16.75	15798	3rd	16.43
15606	3rd	16.50	15803	3rd	16.67
15660	3rd	16.54	15804	3rd	16.67
15724	2nd & 3rd	33.35	15820	2nd & 3rd	33.75
15733	2nd & 3rd	33.33	15843	2nd & 3rd	33.39
15773	3rd	16.70	15845	2nd & 3rd	33.39
15783	3rd	16.54	15867	3rd	16.71
15796	3rd	16.73	15870	2nd	17.00
15798	2nd	16.43	15911	2nd & 3rd	106.65
15803	2nd	16.68			
15804	2nd	16.68		Total 1906	\$ 323.97
15849	3rd	16.93			
15867	2nd	16.72			
Total 1905		\$268.19			

TABLE NO. 15—SCHOOL LANDS.

Granted Under Acts of Congress of March 3, 1845, February 26,
1859, and February 28, 1891.

	Acres.
Amount on hand January 1, 1905 (approximated.).....	135,377.54
Amount of school indemnity lands approved in 1905....	<u>2,185.60</u>
Total.	137,563.14
Amount sold in 1905.	16,709.00
Amount sold in 1906.	5,793.53
Amount conveyed to B. F. Hampton in 1905, for services under contract with the Board of education of February 8, 1901.....	975.31— 23,477.84
Balance on hand January 1, 1907.	<u>114,085.30</u>

TABLE NO. 16.

List of School Land Sold During the Year 1905.

No. Entry	Acres	Amount	No. Entry	Acres	Amount
3540	160.00	\$ 320.00	3562	3,160.00	\$ 3,950.00
3541	119.85	299.63	3563	120.24	150.30
3542	119.48	298.70	3564	360.72	721.44
3543	120.54	241.08	3565	239.76	479.52
3544	1,081.02	2,162.04	3566	640.00	800.00
3545	560.70	364.45	3567	280.56	561.12
3546	39.94	99.85	3569	280.35	530.44
3547	280.44	350.55	3571	240.63	481.26
3548	80.12	100.15	3572	531.81	664.76
3549	164.45	411.13	3573	522.28	1,044.56
3550	642.44	1,284.88	3574	1,916.04	3,832.08
3551	514.84	643.55	3575	80.10	100.12
3552	51.60	64.50	3577	319.52	639.04
3553	80.45	160.90	3579	640.00	1,280.00
3554	80.20	100.25	3580	640.32	1,280.96
3555	162.10	202.63	3581	638.40	1,276.80
			3582	1,238.96	2,477.92
3557	119.94	239.88	3583	120.43	240.86
3558	40.02	80.04	Total 1905	16,669.31	\$29,505.12
3559	160.00	320.00			
3560	40.32	50.40			
3561	80.74	100.93			

The missing numbers are Seminary and Instalment Entries.
See tables 18 and 20.

TABLE NO. 17.

List of School Land Sold During the Year 1906.

No. Entry	Acres	Amount	No. Entry	Acres	Amount
3584	160.19	\$ 160.19	3597	641.08	\$ 1,923.24
3585	200.39	250.49	3598	511.64	639.55
3586	358.42	448.03	3600	40.12	120.36
3587	120.35	180.53	3601	640.00	1,920.00
3588	120.35	180.52	3602	80.00	240.00
3589	80.00	120.00	3603	645.12	967.68
3590	200.35	601.05	3604	80.00	160.00
3591	40.00	120.00	3605	39.75	119.25
3592	160.50	240.75	3606	634.90	1,269.80
3593	160.22	480.66	3607	79.69	239.07
3594	160.46	320.92			
3596	640.00	1,024.00	Total 1906	5,793.53	\$11,726.09

The missing numbers are Seminary Lands. See Table 20.

TABLE NO. 18.

List of School Lands Sold Under the Provisions of Sections 449 to 453, Revised Statutes, During the Years 1905 and 1906.

1905.				1906.			
No. Entry.	Acrea.	Amount of Sale.	Cash Paid.	No. Entry.	Acrea.	Amount of Sale.	Cash Paid.
35.68	39.69	\$ 49.61	\$ 16.54	No. Instalment Entries			
Total, 1905	39.69	\$ 49.61	\$ 16.54				

Entered by B. F. Hampton by order of the State Board of Education of Feby. 8, 1901, under contract with the State Board of Education as set out in this report on account of services during years of 1905 and 1906. Entry No. 3,556 for 975 31-100 acres.

TABLE NO. 19—LIST OF SCHOOL LANDS.

Sold Under the Provisions of Sections 449 to 453, Revised Statutes, Prior to January 1, 1905, Upon Which Payments Were Made During the Years 1905 and 1906.

1905.			1906.		
No. of Entry	No. of Inst'lment	Amount Paid	No. of Entry	No. of Inst'lment	Amount Paid
2094	2nd & 3rd	\$ 66.60	2809	2nd & 3rd	\$ 33.18
2829	2nd & 3rd	33.46	2814	2nd & 3rd	99.54
2833	2nd & 3rd	33.35	2825	3rd	16.83
3059	2nd & 3rd	66.77	2845	2nd & 3rd	33.35
3238	3rd	16.75	2937	2nd & 3rd	33.51
3248	3rd	16.68	3041	3rd	33.30
3256	2nd & 3rd	33.40			
3259	3rd	16.60	3392	3rd	16.60
3266	3rd	12.80	3407	3rd	16.60
3386	3rd	16.30	3423	3rd	16.30
3386	2nd	16.33	3407	3rd	16.25
3392	2nd	16.65	3424	2nd & 3rd	33.25
3407	2nd	16.65			
3417	2nd	17.00			
3423	2nd	16.31	3476	3rd	16.72
3447	2nd & 3rd	65.72	3509	2nd	33.33
3476	2nd	16.72			
Total, 1905.....		\$478.09	Total, 1906		\$398.76

SEMINARY LANDS.

	Acres.
Amount on hand Jan. 1, 1905	4,385.84
Amount sold during 1905	902.55
Amount sold during 1906	729.29
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1907	2,754.00

TABLE NO. 20.

List of Seminary Lands Sold During the Years 1905 and 1906.

1905.			1906.		
No.Entry.	Acres.	Amount.	No.Entry.	Acres.	Amount.
3570	220.90	\$220.90	3595	39.55	\$ 79.10
3576	641.48	641.48	3599	689.74	689.74
3578	40.17	80.34			
Tot'l 1905	902.55	\$942.72	Tot'l 1906	729.20	\$768.84

The missing numbers are School Lands. See Table Nos. 16, 17 and 18.

List of Seminary Lands sold under the provision of Sections 449 to 453, Revised Statutes, prior to January 1, 1905, upon which payments were made in 1906.

No. Entry.	No of Instalment.	Amount.
3,292	2 and 3	\$ 53.46
3,431	2 and 3	52.70
3,434	2 and 3	52.73
Total, 1906		\$158.89

TABLE NO. 21.

Recapitulation of Sales for Cash in 1905 and 1906.

1905.	Swamp.		
	Acres.	Amount of Sale.	Cash Paid.
Cash Entries.....	842.55	\$ 867.34	\$ 867.34
Total Acres Sold and Cash Received in 1905	842.55	\$ 867.34	\$ 867.34
1906.			
Cash Entries	71,736.08	\$43,694.16	\$43,694.16
Total Acres Sold and Cash Received in 1906.	71,736.08	\$43,694.16	\$43,694.16
Total for 1905 and 1906	72,578.63	\$44,561.50	\$44,561.50

TABLE NO 21.—*Continued.*

1905.	Internal Improvement.		
	Acres.	Amount of Sale.	Cash Paid.
Cash Entries	621.54	\$ 1,091.65	\$ 1,091.65
Instalment Entries Under Secs. 449 to 453 R. S.	159.98	289.90	97.95
Total Sales 1905.....	781.52	\$ 1,381.55	\$ 1,189.60
Amount Collected Under Instalment Entries of Previous Years.....	.....	.....	268.19
Total Acres Sold and Cash Received in 1905	781.52	\$ 1,381.55	\$ 1,457.79
1906.			
Cash Entries	2,443.78	\$ 4,612.44	\$ 4,612.44
Amount Collected Under Instalment Entries of Previous Years .....	.....	.....	323.97
Total Acres Sold and Cash Received in 1906	2,443.78	\$ 4,612.44	\$ 4,936.41
Total for 1905 and 1906	3,225.30	\$ 5,993.99	\$ 6,394.20

TABLE NO 21.—*Continued.*

1905.	School.		
	Acres.	Amount of Sale.	Cash Paid.
Cash Entries	16,669.31	\$29,505.12	\$29,505.12
Instalment Entries Under Secs. 449 to 453 R. S.	39.69	49.61	16.54
Total Sales 1905.....	16,709.00	\$29,554.73	\$29,521.66
Amount Collected Under Instalment Entries of Previous Years.....	.....	.....	478.09
Total Acres Sold and Cash Received in 1905	16,709.00	\$29,554.73	\$29,999.75
1906.			
Cash Entries	5,793.53	\$11,726.09	\$11,726.09
Amount Collected Under Instalment Entries of Previous Years .....	.....	.....	398.76
Total Acres Sold and Cash Received in 1906	5,793.53	\$11,726.09	\$12,124.85
Total for 1905 and 1906	22,502.53	\$41,280.82	\$42,124.60

TABLE NO 21.—*Continued.*

1905.	Seminary.		
	Acres.	Amount of Sale.	Cash Paid.
Cash Entries	902.55	\$ 942.72	\$ 942.72
Total Acres Sold and Cash Received in 1905	902.55	\$ 942.72	\$ 942.72
1906.			
Cash Entries	729.29	\$ 768.84	\$ 768.84
Amount Collected Under Instalment Entries of Previous Years .....	.....	.....	158.89
Total Acres Sold and Cash Received in 1906	729.29	\$ 768.84	\$ 927.73
Total for 1905 and 1906	1,631.84	\$ 1,711.56	\$ 1,870.45

TABLE NO. 22.—VACANT UNITED STATES LANDS.

The following is a copy of the circular letter sent out by the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office at Gainesville, Florida, showing the number of acres of vacant United States Government lands in the different counties of this State on July 1, 1906, as furnished this office.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE.
Gainesville, Fla.

Sir:—In reply to your recent inquiry, you are informed that there are in the State of Florida about 400,000 acres of unappropriated and unreserved public lands, distributed throughout the State, there being only two counties entirely without such lands. A number of counties, however, have very few acres left. It is distributed, according to a statement prepared by this office July 1, 1906, by counties as follows:

Counties.	Acres.
Alachua	10,130
Baker	1,568
Bradford	520
Brevard	19,720
Calhoun	1,200
Citrus	8,259
Clay	17,750
Columbia	1,387
Dade	18,342
DeSoto	61,984
Duval	306
Escambia	3,908
Gadsden	3460
Hamilton	2,542
Hernando	1,162
Hillsboro	1,132
Holmes	1,179
Jackson	118
Jefferson	426
Lafayette	16,944
Lake	41,851
Lee	28,256
Leon	1,415
Levy	12,396
Liberty	3,352
Madison	639
Manatee	8,977

Marion	5,405
Monroe	3,722
Nassau	6,178
Orange	23,400
Osceola	14,890
Pasco	2,152
Polk	20,076
Putnam	13,239
St. Johns	13,000
St. Lucie	7,592
Santa Rosa	7,310
Sumter	968
Suwannee	1,309
Taylor	2,936
Volusia	17,067
Wakulla	960
Walton	9,242
Washington	1,320

We can give no information, generally, as to the character or value of any particular tract. Part of the lands are worthless, or of very little value; so it behooves a prospective settler to exercise care and judgment in selecting a homestead. For the most part the desirable lands are more or less remote from railroads and populous settlements.

The western and northern portions of the State are adapted to general farming, live stock and small fruits more hardy than citrus vareities; the central portion is suited to general farming, trucking where transportation facilities permit, citrus fruits and live stock; the southern portion to trucking, subject to the same limitations as to transportation, citrus and other semi-tropical fruits, and live stock, the Islands and Dade County being, generally, adapted to truck farming and fruits.

The only maps showing the public lands are our official township plats. From them on payment of \$1 each we prepare maps showing vacant lands in any designated townships. If the names of settlers who have made entries are wanted also, the fee is \$2.

For other information concerning the State you should write the Commissioner of Agriculture, Tallahassee.

Very respectfully,

HENRY S. CHUBB, Register.

SHIELDS WARREN, Receiver.

APPENDIX.

**The following tables were taken from State Census of
1905.**

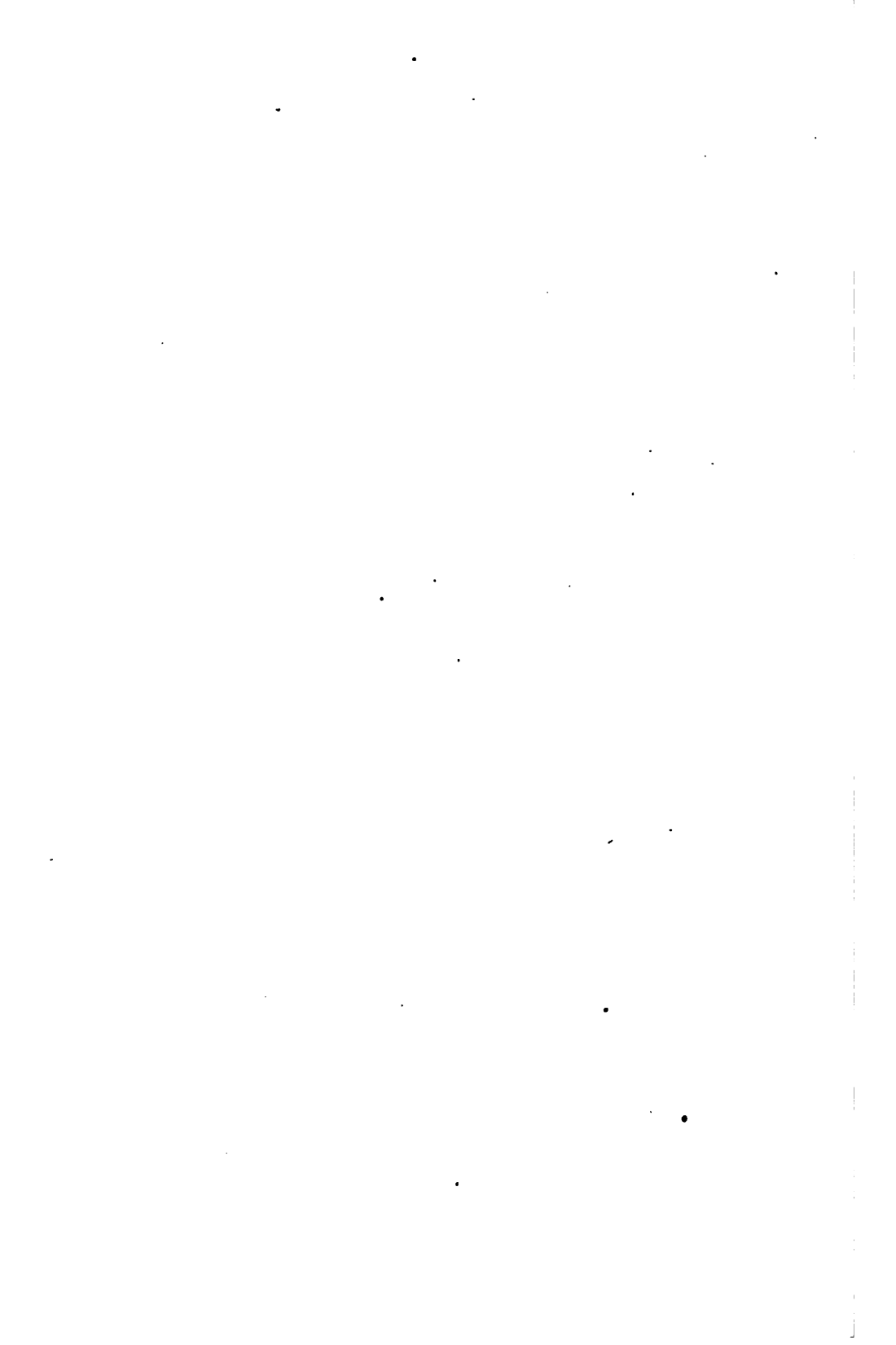


TABLE NO. 3.—POPULATION.

TABLE NO. 3.—Area and Population of Florida by Counties, 1905 and 1900.

COUNTIES.	Land Surf. In sq. Miles	1905	1905	1905.	1900.
		White.	Negro.	Total.	Total.
Alachua	1,283	13,598	20,409	34,007	32,245
Baker	585	3,062	818	3,880	4,516
Bradford	552	9,124	3,819	12,943	10,295
*Brevard	1,156	3,060	1,288	4,348	5,158
Calhoun	1,067	4,238	1,588	5,796	5,182
Citrus	612	3,228	4,315	7,543	5,391
Clay	622	3,244	2,240	5,484	5,635
Columbia	792	8,638	11,275	19,913	17,094
Dade	4,424	7,880	4,181	12,069	4,955
DeSoto	3,755	10,817	1,629	12,446	8,047
Duval	822	20,899	26,987	47,912	39,738
Escambia	668	18,213	14,166	32,383	28,313
Franklin	781	2,492	2,143	4,635	4,890
Gadsden	500	5,661	10,848	16,511	15,294
Hamilton	508	5,702	4,219	9,921	11,881
Hernando	475	1,791	2,249	4,040	3,638
Hillsborough	1,809	40,626	10,757	51,416	36,013
Holmes	435	7,813	1,214	9,027	7,762
Jackson	963	12,564	14,246	26,824	22,377
Jefferson	593	3,095	10,085	13,130	16,195
Lafayette	1,202	4,793	1,130	5,923	4,987
Lake	1,128	4,665	2,850	7,515	7,467
Lee	4,641	3,561	399	3,961	2,925
Leon	730	3,984	14,880	18,863	19,887
Levy	1,133	5,071	4,209	9,280	8,608
Liberty	725	1,508	1,327	2,835	2,956
Madison	693	6,824	9,328	16,152	15,446
Manatee	1,275	6,537	1,993	8,530	4,663
Marion	1,640	9,814	16,905	26,725	24,403
Monroe	1,125	14,273	6,673	20,973	18,006
Nassau	645	5,334	5,678	11,012	9,654
Orange	1,315	8,076	5,501	13,591	11,374
Osceola	1,827	3,130	492	3,622	3,444
Pasco	750	4,012	2,088	6,100	6,054
Polk	1,967	12,856	5,007	17,863	12,472
Putman	772	6,096	5,092	11,192	11,641
St. Johns	960	6,527	4,476	11,003	9,165
*St. Lucie	1,260	2,441	583	3,024	.....
Santa Rosa	1,528	8,502	3,299	11,801	10,298
Sumter	599	3,518	2,031	5,549	6,187
Suwannee	680	9,619	8,392	18,011	14,554
Taylor	1,100	4,171	1,410	5,581	3,999
Volusia	1,281	7,267	4,813	12,083	10,008

TABLE NO. 3.—(Continued.)—Area and Population of Florida,
By Counties, 1905 and 1906.

COUNTIES.	Land Surf. in sq. Miles	1905	1905	1905.	1906.
		White.	Negro.	Total.	Total.
Wakulla	601	2,637	2,570	5,207	5,149
Walton	1,384	9,425	2,844	12,296	9,346
Washington	1,425	8,537	3,371	11,908	10,154
Totals	54,240	348,923	265,767	11 614,845	528,542

1—This total includes 26 persons of other races.

2—This total includes 2 persons of other races.

3—This total includes 33 persons of other races.

4—This total includes 14 persons of other races.

5—This total includes 1 person of other races.

6—This total includes 19 persons of other races.

7—This total includes 6 persons of other races.

8—This total includes 27 persons of other races.

9—This total includes 4 persons of other races.

10—This total includes 3 persons of other races.

11—This total includes 185 persons of other races.

12—This total includes 4 persons of other races.

13—This total includes 28 persons of other races.

14—This total includes 14 persons of other races.

*—Calculated as nearly correct as possible. Brevard County
divided to create St. Lucie in 1905.

AGRICULTURE.

TABLE NO. 25—NUMBER OF FARMS AND NUMBER OF FARMS OPERATED BY PERSONS OF SPECIFIED RACES: 1905.

COUNTIES.	Number of Farms.	No. of Farms Operated by Farmers of Specified Races.		
		White.	Negro.	Others.
Total for State.....	45,984	31,233	14,251	20
Alachua	2,045	1,169	876	.....
Baker	460	412	53	.....
Bradford	1,132	973	159	.....
Brevard	311	285	16	.....
Calhoun	827	647	180	.....
Citrus	208	192	16	.....
Clay	332	262	70	.....
Columbia	1,594	869	724	.....
Dade	973	844	117	12
DeSoto	1,158	1,157	1	.....
Duval	466	347	119	.....
Escambia	470	410	60	.....
Franklin	56	52	4	.....
Gadsden	1,372	663	709	.....
Hamilton	677	530	147	.....
Hernando	222	158	64	.....
Hillsborough	1,157	1,108	49	.....
Holmes	880	852	28	.....
Jackson	3,027	1,714	1,308	5
Jefferson	1,370	382	988	.....
Lafayette	672	665	7	.....
Lake	818	744	74	.....
Lee	453	451	2	.....
Leon	1,840	305	1,535	.....
Levy	676	520	156	.....
Liberty	263	181	82	.....
Madison	2,154	1,147	1,007	.....
Manatee	339	338	1	.....
Marion	1,932	1,065	839	1
Monroe	84	60	24	.....
Nassau	199	184	15	.....
Orange	1,399	1,226	173	.....
Osceola	500	475	25	.....
Pasco	324	321	3	.....
Polk	1,524	977	27	.....

TABLE NO. 25—(Continued.)—NUMBER OF FARMS AND NUMBER OF FARMS OPERATED BY PERSONS OF SPECIFIED RACES: 1905.

COUNTIES.	Number of Farms.	No. of farms Operated by Farmers of Specified Races.		
		White.	Negro.	Others
Putnam	408	357	51	.....
St. Johns	1,440	985	455	.....
St. Lucie	277	262	15	.....
Santa Rosa	648	609	38	1
Sumter	578	485	93	.....
Suwannee	1,958	1,351	607	.....
Taylor	435	414	21	.....
Volusia	491	444	46	1
Wakulla	288	209	79	.....
Walton	630	575	55	.....
Washington	1,020	857	163	.....

TABLE NO. 26—NUMBER OF FARMS OF SPECIFIED TENURE AND ACREAGE RENTED: 1905.

COUNTIES.	Number of Farms.	Number of Farms Operated as Specified by—			Acreage of Farms Rented.
		Owned.	Cash Tenants.	Share Tenants.	
Total for State...	45,484	33,786	8,905	3,180	289,692
Alachua	2,045	1,436	309	197	10,870
Baker	460	403	26	31	2,287
Bradford	1,132	955	216	92	3,641
Brevard	311	307	4	.....	90
Calhoun	827	670	108	49	3,943
Citrus	208	197	4	2	43
Clay	332	280	33	21	882
Columbia	1,594	1,054	317	208	6,806
Dade	973	873	66	34	856
DeSoto	1,158	1,113	33	12	405
Duval	466	426	82	8	192
Escambia	470	419	41	10	833
Franklin	56	55	1	.....	10
Gadsden	1,372	937	379	94	18,258
Hamilton	677	533	96	48	7,032
Hernando	222	209	7	6	102
Hillsborough	1,157	1,062	28	67	352
Holmes	880	773	17	90	814
Jackson	3,027	1,954	887	186	40,923
Jefferson	1,370	409	808	153	36,912
Lafayette	672	556	70	46	2,688
Lake	818	799	55	1	580
Lee	453	432	21	4	174
Leon	1,840	438	1,362	75	56,998
Levy	676	564	70	38	1,751
Liberty	263	239	14	10	385
Madison	2,154	896	1,157	101	47,982
Manatee	339	339	28	17	235
Marion	1,932	1,625	328	99	8,441
Monroe	84	46	10	28	1,777
Nassau	199	86	85	28	8,070
Orange	1,399	1,364	30	5	271
Osceola	500	468	32	.....	18
Pasco	324	301	6	17	920
Polk	1,024	955	5	.....	211
Putnam	408	398	16	3	415
St. Johns	1,440	964	467	9	13
St. Lucie	277	273	.....	.....	.....
Santa Rosa	648	563	34	51	431

TABLE NO. 26—(Continued.)—NUMBER OF FARMS OF SPECIFIED
TENURE AND ACREAGE RENTED: 1905.

COUNTIES	Number of Farms.	Number of Farms Operated as Specified by—			Acreage of Farms Rented.
		Owned.	Tenants. Cash	Tenants. Share	
Sumter	578	445	37	96	1,894
Suwannee	1,958	1,384	426	147	14,230
Taylor	435	707	25	3	1,996
Volusia	491	477	9	5	609
Wakulla	288	222	17	49	2,963
Walton	630	559	20	51	708
Washington	1,020	860	47	113	1,321

1 Includes farms operated by owners, past owners, owners and tenants and managers.

TABLE NO. 27—ACREAGE OF FARMS: 1905.

COUNTIES.	Number of Acres in Farms July 1, 1905.		
	Total.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.
Total for State.....	4,758,874	1,621,362	3,147,432
Alachua	215,104	87,169	127,935
Baker	57,378	13,602	43,776
Bradford	118,436	49,605	68,831
Brevard	20,195	5,995	14,200
Calhoun	144,481	19,157	125,324
Citrus	26,141	11,158	14,983
Clay	45,415	4,675	40,740
Columbia	172,782	75,431	97,351
Dade	38,491	8,808	29,683
DeSoto	467,434	124,944	342,490
Duval	41,037	5,727	35,310
Escambia	55,792	15,488	40,304
Franklin	2,136	177	1,959
Gadsden	170,448	63,859	106,589
Hamilton	158,326	61,842	96,484
Hernando	15,077	4,679	10,398
Hillsborough	88,904	25,840	63,064
Holmes	112,098	28,010	84,088
Jackson	257,111	121,189	135,922
Jefferson	92,673	59,183	43,490
Lafayette	108,726	20,944	87,782
Lake	54,302	15,024	39,278
Lee	42,501	6,115	36,386
Leon	142,629	97,398	45,231
Levy	79,375	26,586	52,789
Liberty	57,309	6,339	50,970
Madison	184,058	69,552	114,506
Manatee	49,864	18,289	31,575
Marion	221,281	62,912	158,369
Monroe	10,588	3,473	7,115
Nassau	62,945	50,371	12,574
Orange	116,230	14,230	102,000
Osceola	91,764	31,574	60,190
Pasco	29,279	11,035	18,244
Polk	315,637	150,067	165,570
Putnam	315,637	150,067	165,570
St. Johns	94,450	6,085	88,365
St. Lucie	14,781	4,190	10,591
Santa Rosa	21,503	11,946	9,557
Sumter	62,191	27,810	34,301

TABLE NO. 27—(Continued.)—ACREAGE OF FARMS: 1905.

COUNTIES.	Number of Acres in Farms July 1, 1905.		
	Total.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.
Suwannee	236,356	96,220	140,136
Taylor	53,833	24,541	29,292
Volusia	126,699	16,371	110,328
Wakulla	58,220	17,233	40,987
Walton	82,380	17,832	64,548
Washington	110,711	20,355	90,356

TABLE NO. 28—VALUE OF FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY ON JULY 1, 1905.

COUNTIES.	Land and Improvements, With Buildings, Farm Implements and Machinery; Value of Buildings Given Separately.			
	Total.	Land and Improvements, including Buildings.	Implem'ts and Machinery	Value of Buildings.
Total for State....	\$51,464,142	\$48,714,684	\$ 1,803,458	\$10,742,556
Alachua	1,848,070	1,777,250	70,820	492,770
Baker	370,913	357,967	12,946	95,190
Bradford	1,095,841	1,037,888	57,953	362,700
Brevard	2,193,217	2,174,175	19,042	581,027
Calhoun	847,283	828,925	18,358	181,282
Citrus	239,220	218,233	20,987	117,507
Clay	207,193	195,164	12,029	19,389
Columbia	906,610	860,946	45,664	222,990
Dade	3,445,625	3,385,006	60,619	12,388
DeSoto	1,525,735	1,441,200	84,535	437,185
Duval	498,912	472,370	26,542	202,180
Escambia	548,956	525,680	23,276	129,978
Franklin	3,968	3,745	223	1,410
Gadsden	1,807,888	1,734,128	73,760	504,022
Hamilton	1,159,276	1,105,605	53,671	20,382
Hernando	191,022	180,461	10,561	56,410
Hillsborough	2,180,538	2,121,072	59,466	429,711
Holmes	716,981	696,019	20,962	157,754
Jackson	2,270,668	2,143,140	127,528	435,761
Jefferson	680,178	650,305	29,873	129,971
Lafayette	264,399	236,220	28,179	153,256
Lake	1,519,019	1,483,655	35,364	307,530
Lee	2,252,384	2,230,474	21,910	317,326
Leon	1,385,100	1,294,056	91,044	294,157
Levy	400,723	379,879	20,844	95,330
Liberty	151,167	145,410	5,757	6,090
Madison	1,289,321	1,139,427	149,894	228,736
Manatee	2,512,324	2,486,512	25,812	226,890
Marion	1,927,609	1,828,608	99,001	436,532
Monroe	276,200	276,100	100	30,020
Nassau	220,090	207,991	12,099	1,980
Orange	2,913,580	2,852,906	60,674	706,704

TABLE NO. 28—(Continued.)—VALUE OF FARMS AND FARM PROPERTY ON JULY 1, 1905.

COUNTIES.	Land and Improvements, With Buildings, Farm Implements and Machinery; Value of Buildings Given Separately.			
	Total.	Land and Improvements, Including Buildings.	Implements and Machinery.	Value of Buildings.
Osceola	770,457	753,730	16,727	83,936
Pasco	191,365	178,570	12,795	125,895
Polk	1,669,077	1,623,072	41,005	357,041
Putnam	450,427	439,880	10,547	167,055
St. Johns	2,996,363	2,950,977	45,386	187,467
St. Lucie	1,858,892	1,797,850	61,042	225,030
Santa Rosa	602,011	575,232	26,779	85,990
Sumter	642,297	597,730	44,567	193,235
Suwannee	1,429,659	1,369,056	60,603	242,418
Taylor	490,648	467,192	23,456	231,839
Volusia	1,195,392	1,165,525	29,867	270,770
Wakulla	225,853	215,545	10,308	59,372
Walton	461,661	445,716	15,945	147,222
Washington	525,030	505,092	19,938	164,224

¹ Figures in this column show only value of buildings on farm and is already included in column giving value of farms.

TABLE NO. 29—FARM EXPENDITURES. COST OF LABOR AND FERTILIZER: 1905.

COUNTIES.	Expenditure for Labor June 30, 1904 to July 1, 1905.		Fertilizer June 30, 1904, to July 1, 1905.
	Total.	Labor.	
Total for State.....	\$ 3,914,296	\$ 2,029,487	\$ 1,883,809
Alachua	151,460	87,965	63,495
Baker	97,318	72,239	24,079
Bradford	143,272	92,471	50,801
Brevard	56,575	16,980	39,595
Calhoun	31,916	8,700	23,216
Citrus	3,992	2,845	1,147
Clay	21,631	7,277	14,354
Columbia	74,411	51,748	22,663
Dade	398,634	199,190	199,444
DeSoto	158,906	56,555	101,351
Duval	35,836	24,195	11,641
Escambia	27,364	8,840	18,524
Franklin	406	173	232
Gadsden	317,277	190,423	126,854
Hamilton	130,782	103,900	21,882
Hernando	8,535	2,711	584
Hillsborough	242,218	74,218	168,000
Holmes	42,034	6,549	35,485
Jackson	139,698	46,696	93,002
Jefferson	53,740	29,731	24,009
Lafayette	17,562	12,761	4,801
Lake	93,869	50,582	43,287
Lee	116,843	76,094	40,749
Leon	62,979	54,057	8,922
Levy	20,257	10,096	10,161
Liberty	8,128	2,038	6,090
Madison	121,496	52,727	68,769
Manatee	100,946	54,206	46,740
Marion	206,113	128,870	77,243
Monroe	4,175	4,020	155
Nassau	2,893	372	2,521
Orange	228,014	114,609	113,405
Osceola	19,157	7,530	11,627
Pasco	24,153	14,409	9,744
Polk	123,523	69,264	54,259
Putnam	9,535	4,845	4,690
St. Johns	107,902	46,610	61,292
St. Lucie	152,273	67,909	84,364

TABLE NO. 29—(Continued.)—FARM EXPENDITURES, COST OF
LABOR AND FERTILIZER: 1905.

COUNTIES.	Expenditure for Labor June 30, 1904 to July 1, 1905.		Fertilizer June 30, 1904, to July 1, 1905.
	Total.	Labor.	
Santa Rosa	29,986	6,476	23,510
Sumter	61,028	21,321	39,707
Suwannee	100,646	65,057	35,589
Taylor	19,625	12,112	7,513
Volusia	78,798	48,755	30,043
Wakulla	4,827	3,762	1,065
Walton	44,736	8,010	36,726
Washington	23,828	8,589	20,239

MANUFACTURES

**For the Year Ending Decem-
ber 31, 1906**

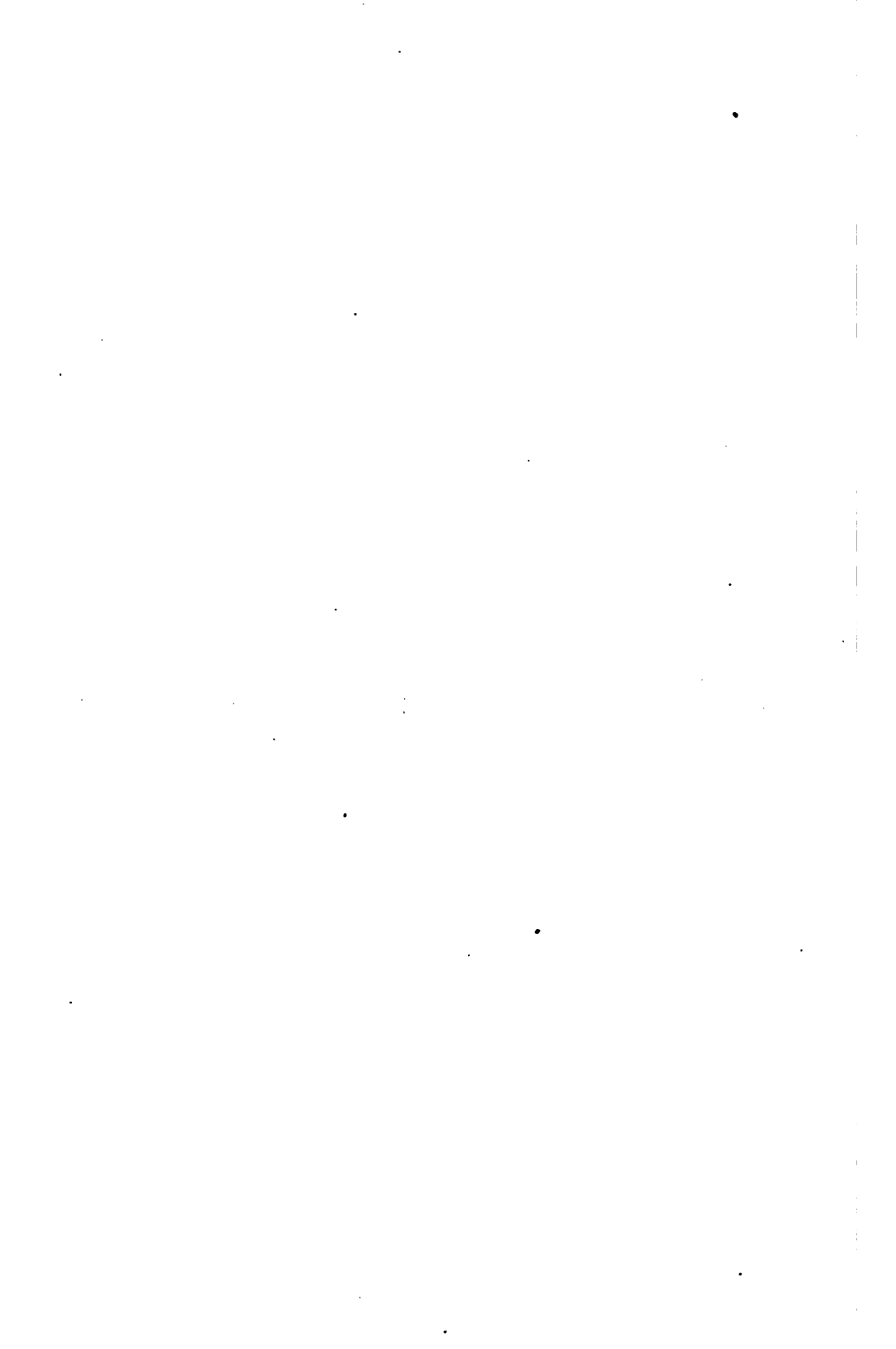


TABLE NO. 1.—MANUFACTURES BY COUNTIES, NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS, CAPITAL INVESTED, AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS AND TOTAL WAGES PAID.

COUNTIES.	Number of Establishments.	Capital, including real and personal	Average number of wage earners	Total wages
Total for State.....	1,906	\$42,157,080	62,345	\$18,048,599
Alachua	181	3,334,835	4,088	1,011,250
Baker	9	215,300	413	101,750
Bradford	43	392,300	788	147,568
Brevard	11	190,800	249	148,180
Calhoun	36	383,275	570	108,385
Citrus	33	2,794,000	2,869	622,400
Clay	14	442,800	601	161,250
Columbia	70	860,480	1,610	484,119
Dade	26	157,525	256	129,000
DeSoto	37	606,300	1,142	294,750
Duval	231	3,369,385	5,521	1,506,430
Escambia	97	1,512,395	1,497	639,171
Franklin	16	448,900	631	308,824
Gadsden	28	92,163	231	33,395
Hamilton	21	732,200	787	290,700
Hernando	19	598,900	786	146,200
Hillsborough	119	3,985,100	4,816	2,468,098
Holmes	20	556,100	839	266,400
Jackson	53	412,500	909	206,820
Jefferson	50	106,365	423	68,413
Lafayette	13	247,500	426	87,540
Lake	41	1,276,600	804	227,396
Lee	9	20,100	29	8,050
Leon	50	456,425	365	176,300
Levy	36	617,725	1,238	281,953
Liberty	7	47,200	115	30,750
Madison	42	295,100	653	131,850
Manatee	11	195,600	231	59,800
Marion	106	1,753,350	2,726	611,226
Monroe	32	2,864,450	2,489	1,272,438
Nassau	21	1,507,000	1,297	532,000
Orange	8	281,600	298	139,950
Osceola	9	93,800	159	40,805
Pasco	27	1,771,250	1,169	333,038
Polk	37	1,965,950	1,105	542,217
Putnam	36	751,535	1,403	641,430
St. Johns	26	911,650	966	262,922
Santa Rosa	31	898,900	1,569	488,850
Sumter	46	917,900	838	257,812
Suwannee	24	309,100	472	95,800
Taylor	21	506,600	778	135,200
Volusia	45	1,072,900	964	218,940
Wakulla	26	221,846	671	180,150
Walton	63	1,504,676	1,585	612,885
Washington	25	471,700	969	185,970

St. Lucie was not a county at the time for which this census was taken—1904—was part of Brevard.

TABLE NO. 2.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS OF SPECIFIED AGES, WAGES PAID AND GREATEST AND SMALLEST NUMBER EMPLOYED.

COUNTIES.	Men 16 years and over.		Women 16 years and over	
	Average Number.	Wages.	Average Number.	Wages.
Total for State.....	49,167	\$15,951,851	2,029	\$610,164
Alachua	4,060	1,000,165	28	5,811
Baker	387	97,679	14	2,184
Bradford	694	132,904	17	1,093
Brevard	249	148,180	.....	.....
Calhoun	538	102,457	10	1,873
Citrus	2,485	549,700	184	41,400
Clay	510	147,600	.....	.....
Columbia	1,589	480,375	15	2,808
Dade	287	125,443	19	3,557
DeSoto	1,112	290,070	.....	.....
Duval	5,347	1,475,261	124	23,213
Escambia	1,140	628,543	56	10,473
Franklin	527	287,416	36	10,800
Gadsden	221	81,773	2	874
Hamilton	787	290,700	.....	.....
Hernando	786	146,200	.....	.....
Hillsborough	4,207	2,226,470	571	240,505
Holmes	839	266,400	.....	.....
Jackson	909	206,820	.....	.....
Jefferson	423	68,413	...	.....
Lafayette	426	87,510	.....	.....
Lake	804	227,396	.....	.....
Lee	29	8,050	.....	.....
Leon	349	173,792	2	480
Levy	1,182	271,364	41	9,184
Liberty	115	30,750	115	30,750
Madison	650	131,382	.....	.....
Manatee	231	59,800	.....	.....
Marion	2,582	579,306	90	23,306
Monroe	2,044	1,133,598	445	138,840
Nassau	1,216	507,664	39	12,168
Orange	298	130,950	.....	.....
Osceola	159	40,805	.....	.....
Pasco	1,169	333,033	.....	.....
Polk	1,105	542,217	.....	.....
Putnam	1,384	640,072	14	1,398
St. Johns	902	249,058	61	13,664
Santa Rosa	1,520	477,874	.....	.....
Sumter	838	257,812	.....	.....
Suwannee	472	95,800	.....	.....
Taylor	778	135,200	.....	.....
Volusia	883	196,507	59	20,249
Wakulla	636	172,740	25	5,850
Walton	1,508	600,717	2	468
Washington	840	165,855	60	9,819

St. Lucie was a part of Brevard County at the time for which the census was taken—1904—was a part of Brevard.

TABLE NO. 2.—(Continued.)—AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS OF SPECIFIED AGES, WAGES PAID AND GREATEST AND SMALLEST NUMBER EMPLOYED.

COUNTIES.	Children under 16 years		Greatest number employed at one time	Least number employed at any one time
	Average Number.	Wages.		
Total for State.....	1,008	\$154,659	66,709	36,816
Alachua	34	5,304	6,097	2,782
Baker	12	1,872	486	238
Bradford	77	12,012	1,070	684
Brevard .....	.....	.....	262	196
Calhoun	26	4,056	763	421
Citrus	196	29,400	3,213	2,098
Clay	91	13,650	725	429
Columbia	6	936	2,262	1,232
Dade .....	.....	.....	356	177
DeSoto	30	4,680	1,308	897
Duval	51	7,956	6,839	4,477
Escambia	1	156	1,433	1,091
Franklin	63	10,608	910	398
Gadsden	8	1,248	281	123
Hamilton .....	.....	.....	925	668
Hernando .....	.....	.....	848	628
Hillsborough	38	1,128	9,112	2,778
Holmes .....	.....	.....	1,011	676
Jackson .....	.....	.....	1,256	648
Jefferson .....	.....	.....	547	307
Lafayette .....	.....	.....	479	340
Lake .....	.....	.....	903	599
Lee .....	.....	.....	36	14
Leon	13	2,028	431	285
Levy	15	1,404	1,544	869
Liberty .....	.....	.....	152	69
Madison	3	468	801	504
Manatee .....	.....	.....	337	126
Marion	54	8,614	3,807	1,796
Monroe .....	.....	.....	3,012	1,585
Nassau	52	12,168	1,800	752
Orange .....	.....	.....	363	228
Osceola .....	.....	.....	218	113
Pasco .....	.....	.....	1,384	955
Polk .....	.....	.....	1,373	840
Putnam	5	60	1,502	953
St. Johns	3	200	1,148	730
Santa Rosa	49	10,976	1,750	1,067
Sumter .....	.....	.....	937	317
Suwannee .....	.....	.....	540	384
Taylor .....	.....	.....	821	519
Volusia	22	2,184	1,166	497
Wakulla	10	1,560	923	464
Walton	75	11,700	1,910	1,094
Washington	69	10,296	1,118	768

St. Lucie was a part of Brevard County at the time for which the census was taken—1904—was a part of Brevard.

TABLE NO. 3.—COST OF MATERIAL USED AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS

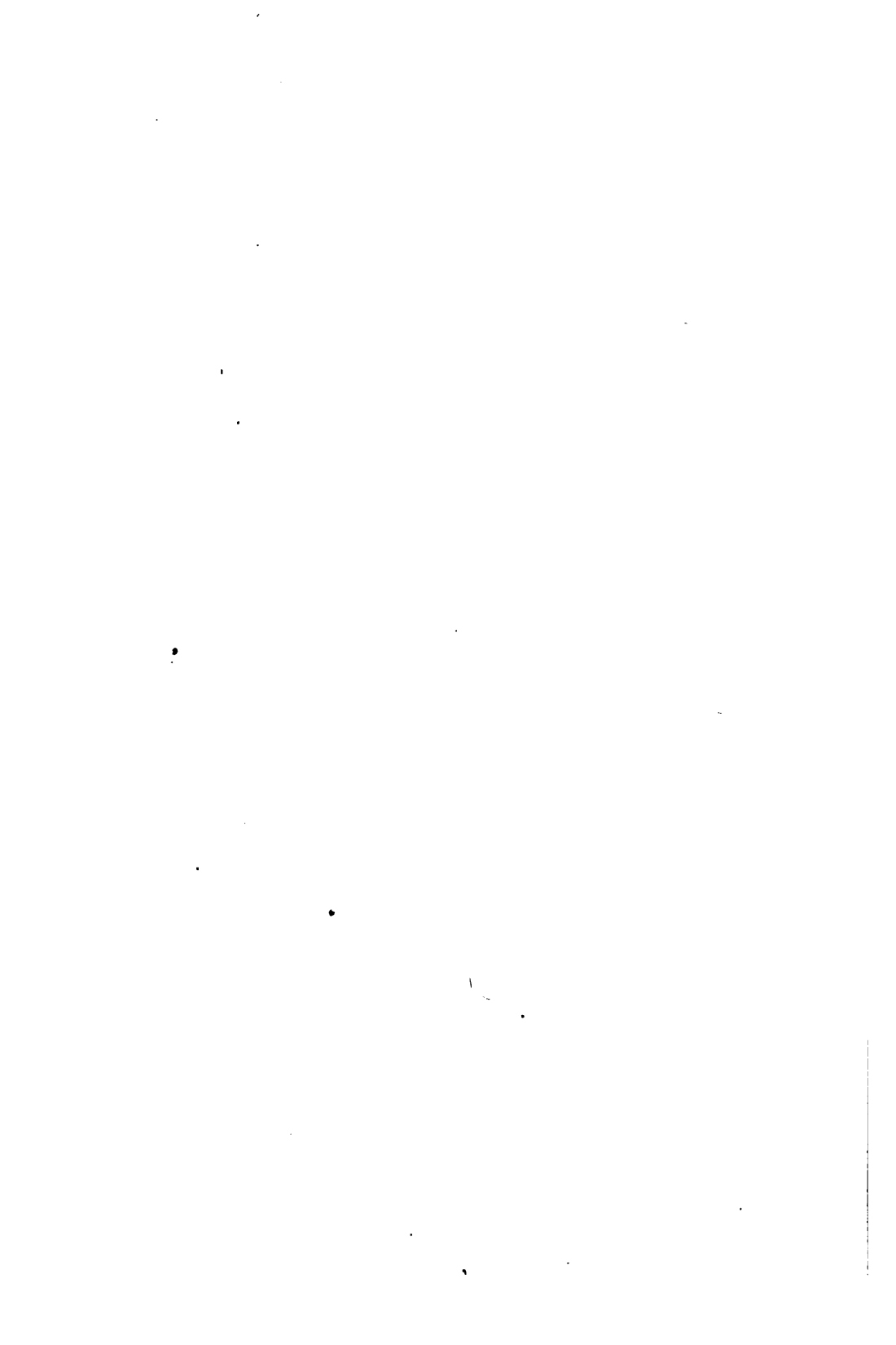
COUNTIES.	Cost of material used, including mill supplies and fuel	Value of prod- ucts, including custom work and repairing
Total for State.....	\$20,776,104	\$53,506,154
Alachua	2,248,525	3,631,800
Baker	53,600	104,400
Bradford	214,160	534,350
Brevard	140	294,600
Calhoun	50,388	253,425
Citrus	699,860	1,826,000
Clay	138,975	399,800
Columbia	459,725	1,177,225
Dade	147,835	296,880
DeSoto	146,700	1,365,750
Duval	1,616,102	3,486,267
Escambia	1,148,972	2,564,580
Franklin	241,655	532,175
Gadsden	23,340	95,313
Hamilton	438,550	834,500
Hernando	115,300	461,000
Hillsborough	3,081,525	6,458,730
Holmes	185,600	585,000
Jackson	189,010	555,225
Jefferson	69,890	367,250
Lafayette	111,000	198,000
Lake	174,200	637,900
Lee	8,875	35,100
Leon	311,550	820,550
Levy	256,019	770,549
Liberty	11,249	55,740
Madison	47,070	258,610
Manatee	123,200	250,450
Marion	472,962	3,094,003
Monroe	1,862,289	3,894,017
Nassau	658,000	2,840,000
Orange	68,200	220,600
Osceola	35,043	88,450
Pasco	307,400	952,200
Polk	585,000	1,967,900
Putnam	1,525,600	4,061,750
St. Johns	197,950	732,060
Santa Rosa	276,200	1,070,000
Sumter	167,985	594,400
Suwannee	273,400	694,920
Taylor	194,910	504,800
Volusia	172,660	603,025
Wakulla	1,214,850	1,445,105
Walton	82,500	1,314,344
Washington	227,800	433,411

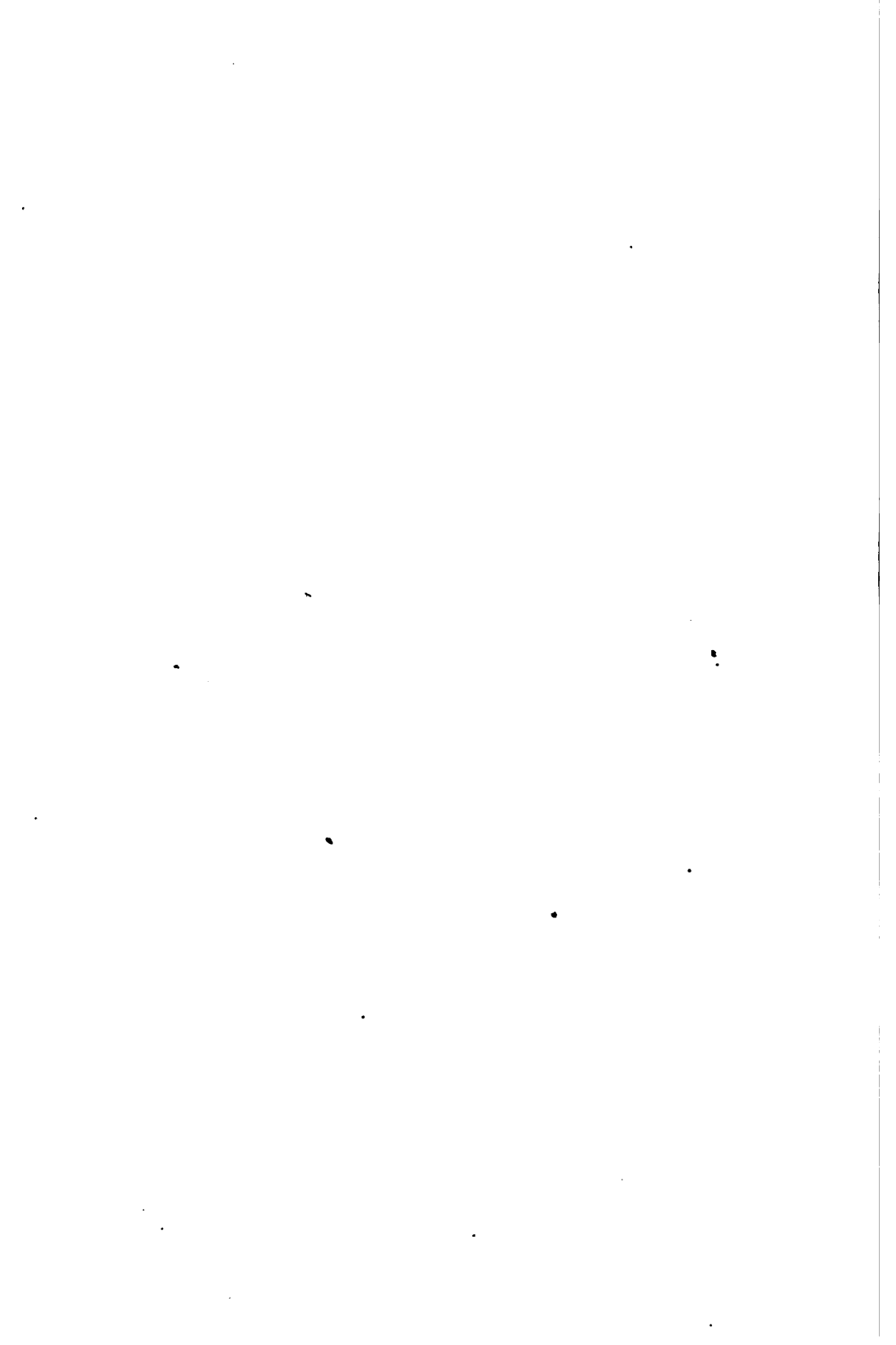
St. Lucie was not a county at the time for which this census was taken—1904—was part of Brevard.

RATE OF WAGES.

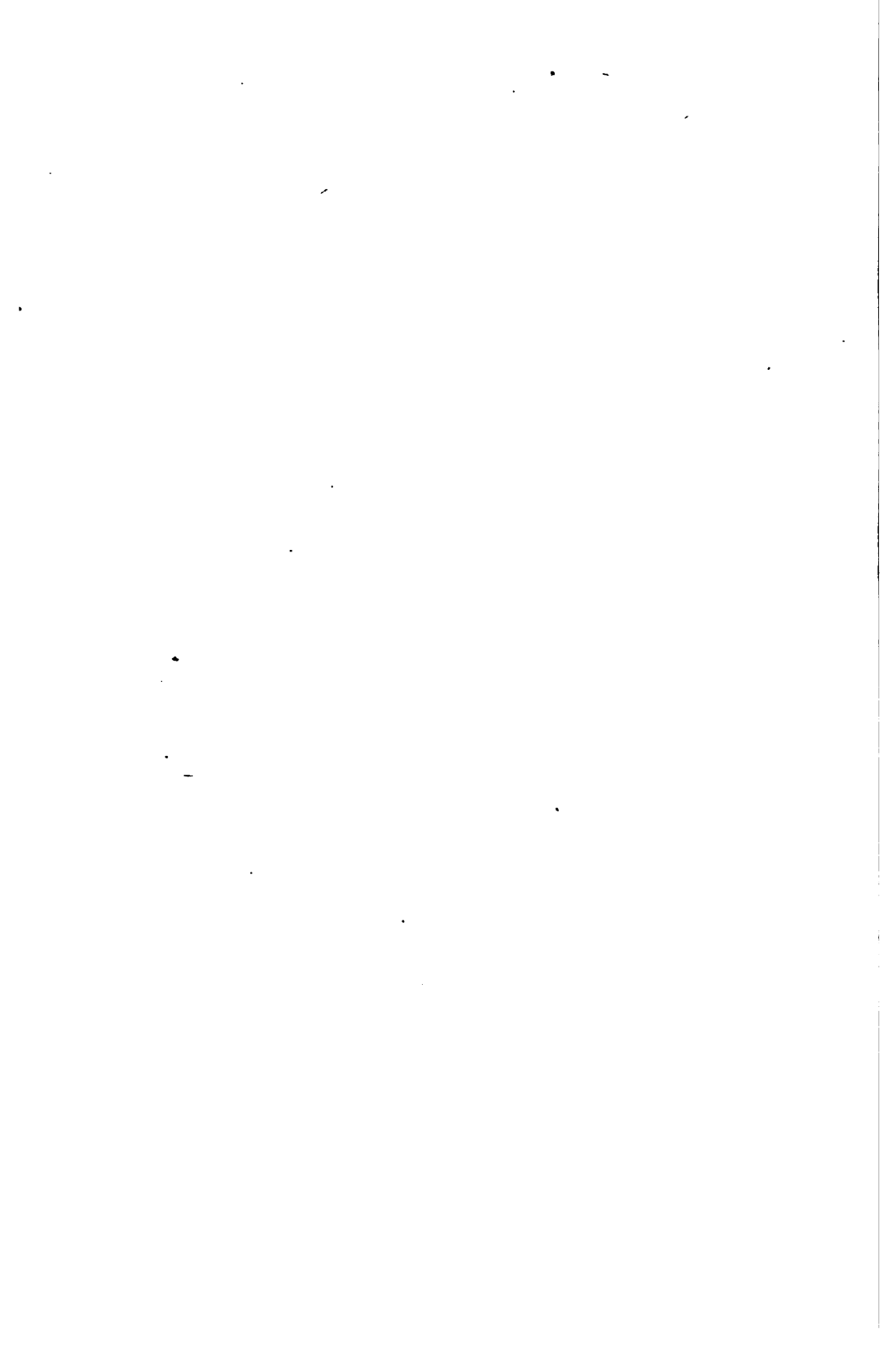
TABLE NO. 5.—AVERAGE DAILY RATE OF WAGES PAID EMPLOYEES OF CERTAIN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES OF THE STATE.

SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES.	Men 16 Years and Over.	Women 16 Yrs and Over.	Children Un- der 16 Years.
Lumber and Timber Manufactures...\$	1.25	\$.67	\$.51
Turpentine and Rosin (Naval Stores)..	1.21	.68	.50
Carpentering	1.37	.....	.50
Ice Manufacturing	1.45	.....	.....
Cotton Ginning.....	.97	.55	.50
Planing Mills Manufacture	1.30	.87	.50
Crate and Basket Material.....	1.15	.75	.60
Bottling Works	1.30	.....	.50
Cooperage	1.12	.....	.....
Tailoring (Men's).....	1.00	.....	.40
Millinery and Custom Work.....	1.00	.87	.47
Foundry and Machinery	1.87	.....	.....
Brick and Tile Manufacture.....	1.15	.....	.50
Confectionery	1.25	.75	.45
Mining	1.25	.73	.50
Furniture Manufacturing and Repair- ing	1.25	.....	.50
Cigar Manufacture	2.75	1.37	.38
Carriage and Wagon Manufacture and Repairing	1.30	.....	.....
Plumbing and Fitting	1.62	.....	.75
Saddlery and Harness Manufacture and Repair	1.25	.....	.....
Photography	1.50	.75	.....
Car and Railway Construction and Re- pair Work	2.00	.....	.60
Grist Mills	.87	.55	.40
Blacksmith and Wheelwright.....	1.16	.....	.....
Bakeries	1.50	.75	.50
Ship and Boat Building	1.75	.....	.65
Brick and Artificial Stone Sand Lime Manufacture	2.00	.....	.50
Boot and Shoe Repair Work.....	1.00	.....	.....
Fruit and Vegetable Canning Factories	.83	.62	.40
Sponge Dressing and Packing.....	1.50	.....	.50
Irrigation Works	1.00	.....	.....
Printing and Publishing.....	1.50	.90	.72
Electric Lighting and Gas Lighting..	1.50	.....	.....
Numerous Minor Industries.....	.97	.53	.40









APPENDIX

EXTRACTS FROM THE THIRD CENSUS OF FLORIDA TAKEN IN 1905



POPULATION OF FLORIDA

Taken in 1905.

Florida was organized as a territory March 30th, 1822, and admitted into the Union as a State March 3rd, 1845.

Table No. 1 gives the population of Florida at each census from 1830 to 1900, as taken by the U. S., and the census for the intervening periods between 1885 and 1905, inclusive, as taken by the State, together with the increase in number and percentage of increase. The population of the State in 1905 was 614,845, as against a population of 528,542, as shown by the census of the United States for 1900, showing an increase in five years of 86,845, or 16.4 per cent.

Table No. 2 shows the population of the State by counties at each census from 1830 to 1900 by the United States and the periods between 1885 and 1905, inclusive, by the State; this table, with its foot notes, is so arranged because of its historical value.

Table No. 3 shows the area in square miles of the land surface of the State and the population by counties for 1905 and 1900, compared. The average number of persons per square mile is 11.3, as compared with 9.7 in 1900.

Table No. 4 shows the increase in number and per cent.; nine counties show a small decrease in population; this decrease with one or two exceptions is confined to the agricultural section of the State and represents almost entirely a shifting of the negro population from the farms to the turpentine camps and mills, and to the truck and fruit growing sections of the State, where better wages are paid for labor than can be afforded by the general farmers.

Table No. 8 shows the population of the State by race and sex for specified ages.

Table No. 9 shows males of voting age, classified by race, for 1905, and total for both races for 1900.

Table No. 12 shows population six years of age and under twenty-one, by race and sex, for 1905.

Table No. 13 shows population under six years of age, by race and sex, 1905.

Table No. 14 shows population, male and female, by race, 1905.

Table No. 15 shows number of native and foreign born population, race, 1905.

Table No. 19 shows the number of persons 100 years old

MORTALITY.

Table No. 20 shows whole number deaths and death rate per thousand, by counties.

INCORPORATED CITIES AND TOWNS.

Table No. 24 shows the population of the incorporated cities and towns in alphabetical order, 1905.

MANUFACTURERS.

TABLE NO. 1—POPULATION OF FLORIDA, 1905 TO 1830.

CENSUS YEARS.	Population.	Increase.	
		Number.	PerCent.
1905	614,845	86,303	16.4
1900	528,542	137,120	35.0
1895	464,399	73,217	15.76
1890	391,422	121,929	45.2
1885	338,406	68,913	20.37
1880	269,493	81,745	43.5
1870	187,748	47,324	33.7
1860	140,424	52,979	60.5
1850	87,445	32,968	60.5
1840	54,477	19,747	56.8
1830	34,730	.....	....

TABLE NO. 2—POPULATION OF FLORIDA BY COUNTIES, 1830 TO 1905.

COUNTIES.	1905.	1900.	1895.	1890.
Totals for the State	614,845	528,542	464,639	391,422
Alachua	34,007	32,245	28,207	22,934
Baker 1	3,880	4,516	3,712	3,333
Bradford 1	12,943	10,295	9,499	7,516
Brevard 2	4,348	5,158	4,558	3,401
Calhoun	5,796	5,132	3,274	1,681
Citrus 3	7,543	5,391	4,261	2,394
Clay	5,484	5,635	5,200	5,154
Columbia	19,913	17,094	12,935	12,877
Dade 4	12,089	4,955	3,322	861
DeSoto 5	12,446	8,047	6,418	4,944
Duval	47,912	39,733	34,766	26,800
Escambia	32,383	28,313	22,503	20,188
Franklin	4,636	4,890	4,475	3,308
Gadsden	16,511	15,294	13,693	11,894
Hamilton	9,921	11,881	9,991	8,507
Hernando 6	4,040	3,638	2,940	2,476
Hillsborough	51,416	36,013	31,362	14,941
Holmes	9,027	7,762	6,232	4,336
Jackson	26,824	23,377	21,930	17,544
Jefferson	13,130	16,195	15,007	15,757
Lafayette	5,923	4,987	3,783	3,686
Lake 8	7,515	7,467	8,349	8,034
Lee 9	3,961	3,071	2,225	1,414
Leon	18,883	19,887	19,567	17,752
Levy	9,280	8,603	7,534	6,586
Liberty	2,835	2,956	2,079	1,452
Madison	16,152	15,446	13,660	14,316
Manatee 5	8,530	4,663	3,830	2,895
Marion	26,725	24,403	21,875	20,796
Monroe 9	20,973	18,006	17,167	18,786
Nassau	11,012	9,634	8,843	8,294
New River 1 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange 10	13,591	11,374	12,459	12,584
Osceola 11	3,622	3,444	3,394	3,133
Pasco 12	6,100	6,054	4,697	4,249
Polk 13	17,863	12,472	10,983	7,905
Putnam	11,192	11,641	11,381	11,186
St. John	11,003	9,165	7,708	8,712
St. Lucie 14	3,024	.....	.....	.....
Santa Rosa	11,801	10,293	8,914	7,961
Sumter 15	5,549	6,187	5,308	5,363
Suwannee	18,011	14,554	12,544	10,524
Taylor	5,581	3,999	3,062	2,122
Volusia 4	12,143	10,003	11,480	8,467
Wakulla	5,207	5,149	3,700	3,117
Walton	12,269	9,346	7,962	4,816
Washington	11,908	10,154	7,820	6,426

TABLE NO. 2—(Continued.)—POPULATION OF FLORIDA BY COUNTIES, 1830 TO 1905.

COUNTIES.	1835.	1880.	1870.	1860.
Totals for the State	338,406	269,493	187,748	140,424
Alachua	25,947	16,462	17,328	8,232
Baker 1	2,889	2,303	1,325	.....
Bradford 1	6,926	6,112	3,671	.....
Brevard 2	2,375	1,478	1,216	246
Calhoun	2,294	1,580	998	1,446
Citrus 3 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay	4,260	2,838	2,098	1,014
Columbia	11,299	9,586	7,335	4,646
Dade 4	333	257	85	83
DeSoto 5 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duval	22,865	19,431	11,921	5,074
Escambia	17,000	12,156	7,817	5,763
Franklin	2,276	1,791	1,256	1,904
Gadsden	11,209	12,169	9,802	9,396
Hamilton	7,201	6,790	5,749	4,154
Hernando	7,178	4,248	2,938	1,200
Hillsborough	7,973	5,814	3,216	2,981
Holmes	3,207	2,170	1,572	1,386
Jackson	14,425	14,372	9,528	10,209
Jefferson	15,573	16,065	13,398	9,876
Lafayette	3,600	2,441	1,783	2,068
Lake 8 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lee 9 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leon	17,444	19,662	15,236	12,343
Levy	6,649	5,767	2,018	1,781
Liberty	1,327	1,362	1,050	1,457
Madison	14,555	14,798	11,121	7,779
Manatee 5	5,671	3,544	1,931	854
Marion	17,424	13,046	10,804	8,609
Monroe 9	15,040	10,940	5,657	2,913
Nassau	8,610	6,635	4,247	3,644
New River 1 .....	.....	.....	.....	3,820
Orange 10	14,400	6,618	2,195	987
Osceola 11 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pasco 12 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polk 13	6,575	3,181	3,169	.....
Putnam	9,560	6,261	3,821	2,712
St. Johns	5,544	4,535	2,618	3,038
St. Lucie 14 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Rosa	7,490	6,645	3,312	5,480
Sumter 15	9,462	4,686	2,952	1,549
Suwannee	8,829	7,161	3,556	2,303
Taylor	2,160	2,279	1,453	1,384
Volusia 4	6,897	3,294	1,723	1,158
Wakulla	2,890	2,723	2,506	2,839
Walton	4,729	4,201	3,041	3,037
Washington	4,320	4,089	2,302	2,154

TABLE NO. 2—(Continued.)—POPULATION OF FLORIDA BY COUNTIES, 1830 TO 1905.

COUNTIES.	1850.	1840.	1830.
Totals of the State	87,445	54,477	34,730
Alachua	2,524	2,282	2,204
Baker 1			
Bradford 1			
Brevard 2			
Calhoun	1,377	1,142	
Citrus 3			
Clay			
Columbia	4,808	2,102	
Dade 4	159	446	
DeSoto 5			
Duval	4,539	4,156	1,970
Escambia	4,351	3,993	2,518
Franklin	1,561	1,030	
Gadsden	8,784	5,992	4,895
Hamilton	2,511	1,464	553
Hernando 6	926		
Hillsborough	2,377	452	
Holmes	1,205		
Jackson	6,639	4,681	3,907
Jefferson	7,718	5,713	3,312
Lafayette			
Lake 8			
Lee 9			
Leon	11,442	10,713	6,494
Levy	465		
Liberty			
Madison	5,490	2,644	525
Manatee 5			
Marion	3,338		
Monroe 9	2,645	688	517
Nassau	2,164	2,892	1,511
New River 1			
Orange 10	466	73	733
Osceola 11			
Pasco 12			
Polk 13			
Putnam	687		
St. Johns	2,525	2,694	2,538
St. Lucie 14	139		
Santa Rosa	2,883		868
Sumter 15			
Suwannee			
Taylor			
Volusia 4			
Wakulla	1,955		
Walton	1,817	1,461	1,207
Washington	1,950	859	978

TABLE NO. 2—(Continued.)—POPULATION OF FLORIDA BY COUNTIES, 1830 TO 1905.

- 1—New River taken to form Baker and Bradford prior to 1870.
- 2—Organized from part of St. Lucie prior to 1860; part taken to form part of Osceola in 1887; divided to form St. Lucie in 1905.
- 3—Organized from part of Hernando in 1887.
- 4—Part of St. Lucie annexed prior to 1860.
- 5—DeSoto organized from part of Manatee in 1887.
- 6—Name changed from Benton prior to 1860; parts taken to form Citrus and Pasco in 1887.
- 7—Estimated.
- 8—Organized from parts of Orange and Sumter in 1887.
- 9—Lee organized from part of Monroe in 1887.
- 10—Name changed from Mosquito prior to 1850; parts taken to form parts of Lake and Osceola in 1887.
- 11—Organized from parts of Brevard and Orange in 1887.
- 12—Organized from part of Hernando in 1887; part annexed to Polk since 1890.
- 13—Part of St. Lucie annexed prior to 1860; part of Pasco annexed since 1890.
- 14—Part taken to form Brevard, and parts annexed to Dade, Polk and Volusia prior to 1860; recreated from part of Brevard in 1905.
- 15—Part taken to form part of Lake in 1887.

TABLE NO. 3.—AREA AND POPULATION OF FLORIDA BY COUNTIES,
1905 AND 1900.

COUNTIES.	Land Surf. in sq. Miles	1905.	1905.	1905.	1900.
		White.	Negro.	Total.	Total.
Alachua	1,283	13,598	20,409	34,007	32,245
Baker	585	3,062	818	3,880	4,516
Bradford	552	9,124	3,819	12,943	10,295
*Brevard	1,156	3,060	1,288	4,348	5,158
Calhoun	1,067	4,238	1,558	5,796	5,132
Citrus	612	3,228	4,315	7,543	5,391
Clay	622	3,244	2,240	5,484	5,635
Columbia	792	8,638	11,275	19,913	17,094
Dade	4,424	7,880	4,181 13	12,089	4,955
DeSoto	3,755	10,817	1,629	12,446	8,047
Duval	822	20,899	26,987 1	47,912	39,733
Escambia	668	18,213	14,166 12	32,383	28,313
Franklin	731	2,492	2,143	4,635	4,890
Gadsden	500	5,661	10,848 2	16,511	15,294
Hamilton	508	5,702	4,219	9,921	11,881
Hernando	475	1,791	2,249	4,040	3,638
Hillsborough	1,309	40,626	10,757 3	51,416	36,013
Holmes	435	7,813	1,214	9,027	7,762
Jackson	963	12,564	14,246 4	26,824	23,377
Jefferson	593	3,095	10,035	13,130	16,195
Lafayette	1,202	4,793	1,130	5,923	4,987
Lake	1,128	4,665	2,850	7,515	7,467
Lee	4,641	3,561	399 5	3,961	2,925
Leon	730	3,984	14,880 6	18,883	19,887
Levy	1,133	5,071	4,209	9,280	8,603
Liberty	725	1,508	1,327	2,835	2,956
Madison	693	6,824	9,328	16,152	15,446
Manatee	1,275	6,537	1,993	8,530	4,663
Marion	1,640	9,814	16,905 7	26,725	24,403
Monroe	1,125	14,273	6,673 8	20,973	18,006
Nassau	645	5,334	5,678	11,012	9,654
Orange	1,315	8,076	5,501 14	13,581	11,374
Osceola	1,827	3,130	492	3,622	3,444
Pasco	750	4,012	2,088	6,100	6,054
Polk	1,967	12,856	5,007	17,863	12,472
Putnam	772	6,096	5,092 9	11,192	11,641
St. Johns	960	6,527	4,476	11,003	9,165
*St. Lucie	1,260	2,441	583	3,024	.....
Santa Rosa	1,528	8,502	3,299	11,801	10,293
Sumter	599	3,518	2,031	5,549	6,187
Suwannee	680	9,619	8,392	18,011	14,554
Taylor	1,100	4,171	1,410	5,581	3,999
Volusia	1,281	7,267	4,813 10	12,083	10,906

TABLE NO. 3—(Continued.)—AREA AND POPULATION OF FLORIDA
BY COUNTIES, 1905 AND 1900.

COUNTIES.	Land Surf. in sq. Miles	1905.	1905.	1905.	1900.
		White.	Negro.	Total.	Total.
Wakulla	601	2,637	2,570	5,207	5,149
Walton	1,384	9,425	2,844	12,296	9,346
Washington	1,425	8,537	3,371	11,908	10,154
Totals	54,240	348,923	265,737	614,845	528,542

- 1—This total includes 26 persons of other races.
 - 2—This total includes 2 persons of other races.
 - 3—This total includes 33 persons of other races.
 - 4—This total includes 14 persons of other races.
 - 5—This total includes 1 person of other races.
 - 6—This total includes 19 persons of other races.
 - 7—This total includes 6 persons of other races.
 - 8—This total includes 27 persons of other races.
 - 9—This total includes 4 persons of other races.
 - 10—This total includes 3 persons of other races.
 - 11—This total includes 185 persons of other races.
 - 12—This total includes 4 persons of other races.
 - 13—This total includes 28 persons of other races.
 - 14—This total includes 14 persons of other races.
- *—Calculated as nearly correct as possible. Brevard County divided to create St. Lucie in 1905.

TABLE NO. 4—INCREASE IN POPULATION OF FLORIDA BY COUNTIES:
1900 TO 1905.

COUNTIES.	Increase.	
	No.	PerCt.
Totals of State	86,845	16.4
Alachua	7,762	5.5
Baker	1 636	1 16.4
Bradford	2,648	25.7
Brevard a	1 810	1 18.7
Calhoun	664	13.0
Citrus	2,162	40.0
Clay	1 151	1 2.7
Columbia	2,819	16.5
Dade	7,134	144.0
DeSoto	4,399	54.7
Duval	8,179	20.6
Escambia	4,074	14.4
Franklin	1 254	1 5.5
Gadsden	1,217	8.0
Hamilton	1 1,960	1 19.8
Hernando	402	11.1
Hillsborough	15,403	42.8
Holmes	1,265	16.3
Jackson	3,447	14.7
Jefferson	1 3,065	1 23.3
Lafayette	936	18.8
Lake	48	.6
Lee	1,035	35.4
Leon	1 1,004	1 5.3
Levy	677	7.9
Liberty	1 121	1 4.3
Madison	706	4.6
Manatee	3,867	83.0
Marion	2,322	9.8
Monroe	2,971	16.5
Nassau	1,358	14.0
Orange	2,217	19.5
Osceola	178	5.2
Pasco	46	.8
Polk	5,391	43.2
Putnam	1 449	1 4.0
St. Johns	1,838	20.0

1—Decrease.

a—Brevard was divided in 1905 to create St. Lucie County; had it remained intact the increase would have been 2,214, or 43 per cent.

TABLE NO. 4—(Continued.)—INCREASE IN POPULATION OF FLORIDA
BY COUNTIES: 1900 TO 1905.

COUNTIES.	Increase.	
	No.	PerCt.
St. Lucie b.....	.....	.....
Santa Rosa	1,508	14.6
Sumter	1 638 1	11.5
Suwannee	3,457	23.8
Taylor	1,582	39.6
Volusia	2,140	21.4
Wakulla	58	1.1
Walton	2,923	31.3
Washington	1,754	17.8

1—Decrease.

b—St. Lucie created in 1905 from Brevard County.

TABLE NO. 8—POPULATION BY RACE AND SEX.

COUNTIES.	Total Population.	Males Over 21 Years White.	Males Under 21 years. White.	Females Over 21 years. White.	Females Under 21 years. White.
Totals	614,845	88,039	90,266	81,443	88,214
Alachua	34,007	3,782	3,674	3,350	3,635
Baker	3,880	553	913	577	913
Bradford	12,943	2,135	2,563	1,980	2,490
Brevard	4,348	788	841	665	781
Calhoun	5,796	868	1,170	774	1,173
Citrus	7,543	1,073	803	630	774
Clay	5,484	760	909	751	886
Columbia	19,913	1,860	2,489	1,692	2,297
Dade	12,089	2,770	1,594	2,081	1,575
DeSoto	12,446	2,770	1,594	2,081	1,575
Duval	47,912	6,338	4,571	5,801	4,054
Escambia	32,383	4,487	4,376	4,489	4,230
Franklin	4,635	623	637	603	609
Gadsden	16,511	1,214	1,404	1,225	1,415
Hamilton	9,921	1,273	1,542	1,268	1,558
Hernando	4,040	493	460	384	457
Hillsborough	51,416	11,761	9,770	9,443	9,529
Holmes	9,027	1,639	2,222	1,589	2,186
Jackson	26,824	2,896	3,780	2,745	3,734
Jefferson	13,130	777	790	753	773
LaFayette	5,923	1,086	1,392	936	1,396
Lake	7,515	1,297	1,076	1,194	1,075
Lee	3,961	1,025	843	775	867
Leon	18,883	1,017	966	1,054	881
Levy	9,280	1,137	1,423	1,084	1,417
Liberty	2,835	329	439	330	440
Madison	16,152	1,641	1,797	1,538	1,909
Manatee	8,530	1,505	1,851	1,469	1,785
Marion	26,725	2,764	2,382	2,312	2,225
Monroe	29,973	2,602	4,147	3,437	4,124
Orange	13,591	2,408	1,801	2,110	1,866
Osceola	3,622	682	846	666	917
Pasco	6,100	1,028	1,076	877	997
Polk	17,863	2,938	3,403	3,157	3,358
Putnam	11,192	1,609	1,510	1,474	1,503
St. John	11,003	1,607	1,614	1,641	1,664

1 Includes 720 inmates of the asylum for the insane.

TABLE NO. 8—(Continued.)—POPULATION BY RACE AND SEX.

COUNTIES.	Total Population.	Males Over 21 Years White.	Males Under 21 years. White.	Females Over 21 years. White.	Females Under 21 years. White.
St. Lucie.....	3,024	742	591	545	563
Santa Rosa.....	11,081	1,982	2,383	1,876	2,261
Sumter	5,549	912	934	766	906
Suwannee	18,011	2,293	2,586	2,147	2,593
Taylor	5,581	927	1,121	1,037	1,086
Valusia	12,083	2,065	1,539	2,051	1,612
Wakulla	5,207	617	688	640	692
Walton	12,269	2,039	2,504	2,434	2,448
Washington	11,908	1,929	2,396	1,914	2,298

TABLE NO. 8—(Continued.)—POPULATION BY RACE AND SEX.

COUNTIES.	Males Over 21 Years Negro.	Males Under 21 years. Negro.	Females Over 21 years. Negro.	Females Under 21 years. Negro.
Totals	69,385	66,501	60,828	68,463
Alachua	5,010	5,210	4,117	5,120
Baker	347	197	143	176
Bradford	988	1,065	714	1,008
Brevard	331	364	212	365
Calhoun	508	440	398	468
Citrus	1,895	851	720	797
Clay	652	524	451	551
Columbia	2,334	3,476	2,393	3,372
Dade	1,519	711	1,094	823
DeSoto	628	334	361	374
Duval	7,989	5,725	7,547	5,884
Escambia	3,573	3,464	4,127	3,637
Franklin	702	473	555	433
Gadsden	1,941	3,017	2,375	3,199
Hamilton	998	1,158	898	1,226
Hernando	711	572	445	519
Hillsborough	3,122	2,247	2,867	2,372
Holmes	356	385	248	382
Jackson	2,731	4,015	2,988	4,035
Jefferson	1,920	2,887	2,230	3,031
LaFayette	461	260	193	259
Lake	951	685	592	664
Lee	179	91	97	84
Leon	3,084	3,949	3,871	4,096
Levy	1,267	1,059	814	1,079
Liberty	337	332	254	376
Madison	1,858	2,726	1,872	2,797
Manatee	605	458	406	455
Marion	4,506	4,293	3,461	4,505
Monroe	819	1,836	1,990	2,029
Nassau	1,583	1,514	1,135	1,523
Orange	1,585	1,193	1,188	1,370
Osceola	140	111	114	111
Pasco	861	471	365	455
Polk	1,871	1,151	1,148	1,037
Putnam	1,612	1,148	1,194	1,148
St. Johns	1,585	963	1,032	926
St. Lucie	228	108	135	117

TABLE NO. 8—(Continued.)—POPULATION BY RACE AND SEX.

COUNTIES.	Males Over 21 Years Negro.	Males Under 21 years. Negro.	Females Over 21 years. Negro.	Females Under 21 years. Negro.
Santa Rosa.....	1,026	732	755	786
Sumter	454	547	455	575
Suwannee	1,774	2,319	1,790	2,509
Taylor	537	333	230	310
Valusia	1,354	1,169	1,155	1,135
Wakulla	707	624	548	691
Walton	840	744	494	766
Washington	906	905	657	883

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TABLE NO. 9—MALES OF VOTING AGE CLASSIFIED BY RACES—BY
COUNTIES—1905 AND TOTALS OF BOTH RACES FOR 1900.

COUNTIES.	Total.	White.	Negro.	Total 1900.
Total of State	156,746	87,846	68,960	125,754
Alachua	8,792	3,782	5,010	8,245
Baker	900	553	347	1,125
Bradford	3,123	2,135	988	2,108
Brevard	1,119	788	331	*
Calhoun	1,376	868	508	1,424
Citrus	2,968	1,073	1,895	2,079
Clay	1,394	750	644	1,968
Columbia	4,194	1,860	2,334	3,868
Dade	4,206	2,687	1,519	1,495
DeSoto	3,274	2,671	603	1,992
Duval	14,327	6,338	7,989	10,638
Escambia	7,595	4,387	3,208	6,921
Franklin	1,325	623	702	1,343
Gadsden	3,155	1,214	1,941	3,312
Hamilton	2,261	1,273	988	3,034
Hernando	1,204	493	711	1,132
Hillsborough	14,883	11,761	3,122	7,284
Holmes	1,995	1,639	356	1,839
Jackson	5,627	2,896	2,731	4,922
Jefferson	2,697	777	1,920	3,213
Lafayette	1,547	1,086	461	1,260
Lake	2,248	1,297	951	2,052
Lee	1,187	1,025	162	786
Leon	4,101	1,017	3,084	4,236
Levy	2,404	1,137	1,267	2,279
Liberty	606	329	337	779
Madison	3,499	1,641	1,858	3,253
Manatee	2,110	1,505	605	1,361
Marion	7,270	2,764	4,506	6,557
Monroe	3,421	2,602	819	1,762
Nassau	2,680	1,097	1,583	2,559
Orange	3,993	2,408	1,585	2,873
Osceola	822	682	140	783
Pasco	1,889	1,028	861	1,711
Polk	4,809	2,938	1,871	3,571
Putnam	3,221	1,609	1,612	3,083
St. John	3,192	1,607	1,585	2,431
St. Lucie *	970	742	228	.....
Santa Rosa	3,008	1,982	1,026	2,328
Sumter	1,366	912	454	1,798

*—Cannot be compared with 1900; county not created till 1905.

TABLE NO. 9—(Continued.)—MALES OF VOTING AGE CLASSIFIED
BY COUNTIES—1905 AND TOTALS OF BOTH RACES FOR 1900.

COUNTIES.	Total.	White.	Negro.	Total 1900.
Suwannee	4,067	2,293	1,774	3,275
Taylor	1,464	927	537	890
Volusia	3,419	2,065	1,354	2,594
Wakulla	1,324	617	707	1,327
Walton	2,879	2,039	840	2,305
Washington	2,835	1,929	906	2,446

TABLE NO. 12—POPULATION 6 YEARS OF AGE AND UNDER 21, BY
SEX AND RACE., 1905.

COUNTIES.	White.			Negro.	
	Total. State.	6 to 21. Males.	6 to 21. F'm'l's	6 to 21. Males.	6 to 21. F'm'l's
Total for State.....	217,691	62,021	61,198	46,691	47,793
Alachua	12,362	2,519	2,389	3,772	3,682
Baker	1,493	614	629	128	122
Bradford	4,879	1,757	1,697	730	695
Brevard	1,420	547	466	233	174
Calhoun	1,966	761	750	216	239
Citrus	2,240	558	511	626	545
Clay	1,930	624	615	326	364
Columbia	7,891	1,744	1,611	2,311	2,225
Dade	3,102	1,048	1,016	464	574
DeSoto	4,484	2,109	1,912	214	249
Duval	14,907	3,257	3,047	4,227	4,376
Escambia	10,887	2,981	2,982	2,418	2,506
Franklin	1,539	459	420	339	321
Gadsden	6,187	964	1,007	2,037	2,179
Hamilton	3,807	1,088	1,078	787	854
Hernando	1,388	332	322	411	323
Hillsborough	16,489	6,633	6,541	1,587	1,728
Holmes	3,431	1,461	1,453	257	260
Jackson	10,877	2,583	2,574	2,807	2,913
Jefferson	5,133	553	531	1,917	2,132
Lafayette	2,167	929	873	185	180
Lake	2,490	765	782	469	474
Lee	1,245	562	589	51	43
Leon	7,017	677	639	2,767	2,934
Levy	3,429	991	973	731	734
Liberty	1,082	276	290	267	249
Madison	6,113	1,214	1,284	1,747	1,863
Manatee	3,204	1,301	1,277	309	317
Marion	9,638	1,704	1,596	3,101	3,237
Monroe	8,486	2,865	2,897	1,274	1,450
Nassau	4,160	1,004	1,051	1,154	951
Orange	4,459	1,319	1,361	808	971
Osceola	1,359	595	626	65	73
Pasco	2,046	778	680	291	297
Polk	6,532	2,336	2,305	993	898
Putnam	3,768	1,077	1,121	782	788
St. Johns	3,724	1,164	1,221	686	653
St. Lucie	855	360	363	66	66
Santa Rosa	4,167	1,587	1,550	509	531

TABLE NO. 12—(Continued.)—POPULATION 6 YEARS OF AGE AND
UNDER 21, BY SEX AND RACE: 1905.

COUNTIES.	White.			Negro.	
	Total. State.	6 to 21. Males.	6 to 21. F'm'l's	6 to 21. Males.	6 to 21. F'm'l's
Sumter	2,072	654	637	368	413
Suwannee	6,933	1,745	1,980	1,541	1,667
Taylor	1,902	763	731	208	200
Volusia	4,031	1,110	1,178	922	821
Wakulla	1,826	442	465	458	461
Walton	4,308	1,638	1,639	540	491
Washington	4,266	1,573	1,539	592	565

TABLE NO. 13—POPULATION UNDER 6 YEARS OF AGE, BY RACE AND SEX: 1905.

COUNTIES.	Totals.	Males under 6 years, White.	Females under 6 years, White.	Males under 6 years, Negro.	Females under 6 years, Negro.
Total for State.....	96,627	28,023	26,868	20,773	20,875
Alachua	5,886	1,163	1,147	1,745	1,831
Baker	767	305	319	79	64
Bradford	2,481	884	871	374	352
Brevard	875	294	315	132	134
Calhoun	1,144	409	422	154	159
Citrus	984	245	263	224	252
Clay	941	285	271	198	187
Columbia	4,643	745	686	1,165	1,047
Dade	1,356	463	476	203	214
DeSoto	2,196	996	970	105	125
Duval	5,327	1,314	1,007	1,498	1,508
Escambia	4,640	1,275	1,248	1,046	1,071
Franklin	626	178	189	127	132
Gadsden	2,848	440	408	980	1,020
Hamilton	1,672	454	480	366	372
Hernando	620	128	135	161	196
Hillsborough	7,429	3,137	2,988	660	644
Holmes	1,734	761	733	128	112
Jackson	4,687	1,197	1,160	1,208	1,122
Jefferson	2,348	237	242	970	899
Lafayette	1,070	463	453	75	79
Lake	1,010	311	293	216	190
Lee	620	281	278	30	31
Leon	2,880	289	242	1,187	1,162
Levy	1,535	432	444	314	345
Liberty	554	164	150	125	125
Madison	3,116	583	625	979	929
Manatee	1,345	550	508	149	138
Marion	3,813	700	654	1,192	1,267
Monroe	3,749	1,382	1,227	562	578
Nassau	1,749	427	417	446	459
Orange	1,771	482	505	385	399
Osceola	629	254	291	46	38
Pasco	954	298	317	180	159
Polk	2,417	862	848	363	344
Putnam	1,539	433	381	364	301
St. Johns.....	1,432	450	444	265	273
St. Lucie.....	519	231	200	37	51
Santa Rosa.....	2,085	796	711	223	255

TABLE NO. 13—(Continued.)—POPULATION UNDER 6 YEARS OF AGE BY RACE AND SEX: 1906.

COUNTIES.	Totals.	Males under 6 years, White.	Females under 6 years, White.	Males under 6 years, Negro.	Females under 6 years, Negro.
Sumter	890	280	269	179	162
Suwannee	3,274	841	813	778	842
Taylor	948	358	355	125	110
Volusia	1,524	429	434	347	314
Wakulla	869	246	227	166	230
Walton	1,898	748	691	204	255
Washington	2,233	823	759	313	338

TABLE NO. 14—POPULATION, MALE AND FEMALE, BY RACES: 1905.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.		
	Total.	Male.	Female
Total for State.....	348,268	178,172	169,904
Alachua	14,441	7,456	6,985
Baker	2,956	1,466	1,490
Bradford	9,168	4,698	4,470
Brevard	3,068	1,622	1,446
Calhoun	3,822	1,876	1,946
Citrus	3,280	1,876	1,404
Clay	3,406	1,669	1,637
Columbia	8,338	4,349	3,989
Dade	7,880	4,304	3,616
DeSoto	10,749	5,776	4,973
Duval	20,764	10,909	9,855
Escambia	17,582	8,863	8,719
Franklin	2,472	1,260	1,212
Gadsden	5,258	2,618	2,640
Hamilton	5,641	2,815	2,826
Hernando	1,794	953	841
Hillsborough	40,503	21,531	18,972
Holmes	7,636	3,861	3,775
Jackson	13,155	6,676	6,479
Jefferson	3,093	1,567	1,526
Lafayette	4,810	2,478	2,332
Lake	4,637	2,373	2,264
Lee	3,510	1,868	1,642
Leon	4,000	2,024	1,976
Levy	5,061	2,560	2,501
Liberty	1,538	768	770
Madison	6,824	3,408	3,416
Manatee	6,610	3,356	3,254
Marion	9,814	5,146	4,537
Monroe	14,310	6,749	7,561
Nassau	5,334	2,654	2,680
Orange	8,076	4,154	3,922
Osceola	3,130	1,538	1,592
Pasco	4,012	2,121	1,890
Polk	12,866	6,341	6,515
Putnam	6,096	3,019	3,077
St. Johns.....	6,527	3,222	3,306
St. Lucie.....	2,441	1,333	1,108
Santa Rosa.....	8,502	4,365	4,137
Sumter	3,518	1,846	1,672
Suwannee	3,619	4,879	4,740
Taylor	4,171	2,048	2,123

1 This total includes 131 white inmates of penitentiary.

TABLE NO. 14—(Continued.)—POPULATION, MALE AND FEMALE:
1906.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.		
	Total.	Male.	Female
Volusia	7,267	3,604	3,663
Wakulla	2,637	1,305	1,332
Walton	9,425	4,543	4,882
Washington	8,537	4,325	4,212

TABLE NO. 14—POPULATION, MALE AND FEMALE, BY RACES: 1905.

COUNTIES.	NEGRO.		
	Total.	Male.	Female
Total for State.....	265,373	136,225	129,228
Alachua	19,566	10,275	9,271
Baker	863	544	319
Bradford	3,775	2,053	1,722
Brevard	1,272	695	577
Calhoun	1,814	948	866
Citrus	4,263	2,746	1,517
Clay	2,178	1,176	1,002
Columbia	11,575	5,810	5,765
Dade	4,181	2,214	1,907
DeSoto	1,697	962	735
Duval	27,148	13,712	13,431
Escambia	14,801	7,037	7,764
Franklin	2,163	1,175	988
Gadsden	10,532	4,958	5,574
Hamilton	4,280	2,156	2,124
Hernando	2,247	1,283	964
Hillsborough	10,608	5,369	5,239
Holmes	1,371	741	650
Jackson	13,769	6,746	7,023
Jefferson	10,068	4,807	5,261
Lafayette	1,173	721	452
Lake	2,892	1,636	1,256
Lee	404	270	181
Leon	14,880	6,973	7,907
Levy	4,219	2,326	1,893
Liberty	1,299	669	630
Madison	9,328	4,584	4,661
Manatee	1,924	1,063	861
Marion	2 16765	8,799	7,966
Monroe	6,674	2,655	4,019
Nassau	5,678	3,087	2,591
Orange	5,501	2,861	2,640
Osceola	492	259	233
Pasco	2,090	1,290	800
Polk	5,007	2,022	2,185
Putnam	5,092	2,753	2,339
St. Johns.....	4,476	2,518	1,958
St. Lucie	583	331	252
Santa Rosa.....	3,299	1,758	1,541
Sumter	2,031	1,001	1,030
Suwannee	8,392	4,093	4,299

2 This total includes 140 negro inmates of penitentiary.

TABLE NO. 14—(Continued.)—POPULATION, MALE AND FEMALE:
1905.

COUNTIES.	NEGRO.		
	Total.	Male.	Female
Taylor	1,410	870	540
Volusia	4,813	2,533	2,290
Wakulla	2,570	1,331	1,239
Walton	2,844	1,594	1,250
Washington	3,371	1,821	1,550

TABLE NO. 15—NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN WHITE AND NEGRO
POPULATION, BY COUNTIES: 1905.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.		
	Total.	Total. Native.	Total. For'gn.
Total for State.....	348,976	326,587	22,409
Alachua	13,598	13,354	244
Baker	3,062	3,056	6
Bradford	9,124	9,080	44
Brevard (1 county divided, etc.).....	3,060	2,893	167
Calhoun	4,238	4,222	16
Citrus	3,228	3,019	209
Clay	3,224	3,171	73
Columbia	8,638	8,595	43
Dade	7,880	6,619	1,261
DeSoto	10,817	10,696	121
Duval	20,899	19,445	1,454
Escambia	18,213	16,913	1,300
Franklin	2,492	2,337	155
Gadsden	5,661	5,612	49
Hamilton	5,702	5,698	4
Hernando	1,791	1,773	18
Hillsborough	40,626	29,988	10,638
Holmes	7,813	7,806	7
Jackson	12,564	12,550	14
Jefferson	3,095	3,074	21
Lafayette	4,793	4,788	5
Lake	4,665	4,506	159
Lee	3,561	3,393	168
Leon	3,984	3,895	89
Levy	5,071	5,009	62
Liberty	1,508	1,507	1
Madison	6,824	6,820	4
Manatee	6,610	6,450	160
Marion	9,814	9,493	321
Monroe	14,273	11,051	3,222
Nassau	5,334	5,242	92
Orange	8,076	7,648	428
Osceola	3,130	3,091	39
Pasco	4,012	3,876	136
Polk	12,856	12,716	140
Putnam	6,096	5,762	334
St. Johns	6,527	6,240	387
St. Lucie.....	2,441	2,228	213
Santa Rosa.....	8,502	8,436	66
Sumter	3,518	3,499	19

TABLE NO. 15—(Continued.)—1 NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN
WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION, BY COUNTIES: 1905.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.		
	Total.	Total. Native.	Total. For'gn
Suwannee	9,619	9,581	38
Taylor	4,171	4,165	6
Volusia	7,267	6,802	465
Wakulla	2,637	2,627	10
Walton	9,425	9,381	44
Washington	8,537	8,480	57

1 Those designated as negroes in the table include all of African blood or descent; all other races are for convenience classed as white; in table 17 all races are designated by the country of their nativity.

TABLE NO. 15—(Continued.)—1 NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN
WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION, BY COUNTIES: 1905.

COUNTIES.	NEGRO.		
	Total.	Total. Native.	Total. Foreign.
Total for State.....	265,530	260,812	4,718
Alachua	20,409	20,400	9
Baker	818	818	.....
Bradford	3,819	3,817	2
Brevard	1,288	1,278	10
Calhoun	1,558	1,558	.....
Citrus	4,315	4,310	5
Clay	2,240	2,240	.....
Columbia	11,275	11,274	1
Dade	4,181	4,108	73
DeSoto	1,629	1,619	10
Duval	26,987	26,918	69
Escambia	14,166	14,136	30
Franklin	2,143	2,138	5
Gadsden	10,848	10,847	1
Hamilton	4,219	4,219	.....
Hernando	2,249	2,248	1
Hillsborough	10,757	10,473	284
Holmes	1,214	1,213	1
Jackson	14,246	14,245	1
Jefferson	10,035	10,035	.....
Lafayette	1,130	1,130	.....
Lake	2,850	2,850	.....
Lee	399	370	29
Leon	14,880	14,880	.....
Levy	4,209	4,203	6
Liberty	1,327	1,327	.....
Madison	9,328	9,324	4
Manatee	1,924	1,896	28
Marion	16,765	16,733	32
Monroe	6,673	2,580	4,093
Nassau	5,678	5,672	6
Orange	5,501	5,499	2
Osceola	492	492	.....
Pasco	2,090	2,090	.....
Polk	5,007	5,000	7
Putnam	5,092	5,087	5
St. Johns.....	4,476	4,475	1
St. Lucie.....	583	582	1

TABLE NO. 15—(Continued.)—1 NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN
WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION, BY COUNTIES: 1905.

COUNTIES.	NEGRO.		
	Total.	Total. Native.	Total. For'gn
Santa Rosa.....	3,299	3,299	.....
Sumter	2,031	2,031	.....
Suwannee	8,392	8,392	.....
Taylor	1,410	1,410	.....
Volusia	4,813	4,811	2
Wakulla	2,570	2,570	.....
Walton	2,344	2,344	.....
Washington	3,371	3,371	.....

1 Those designated as negroes in the table include all of African blood or descent; all other races are for convenience classed as white; in table 17 all races are designated by the country of their nativity.

TABLE NO. 19—PERSONS 100 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY RACE AND SEX—AND THE COUNTIES IN WHICH THEY RESIDE.

COUNTIES.	Totals.	White.		Negro.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female
Total for State ...	71	5	4	22	40
Alachua 1.....	3	.....	1	.....	1
Citrus .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Clay	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Columbia	3	.....	.....	1	2
Duval	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Escambia	7	2	.....	2	3
Gadsden	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Hamilton	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Hillsborough	3	.....	.....	1	2
Holmes	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	3	.....	.....	2	1
Jefferson	6	.....	.....	1	5
Lafayette	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Leon	8	.....	.....	3	5
Liberty	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Madison	4	.....	.....	1	3
Marion	6	1	1	2	2
Monroe	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Nassau	3	.....	.....	1	2
Polk	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Putnam	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Santa Rosa	3	1	.....	1	1
Suwannee	4	.....	.....	2	2
Wakulla	2	.....	.....	1	1

1 There is also one Indian female 121 years old not included in this total.

MORTALITY.

(Death Rate.)

TABLE NO. 20—WHOLE NUMBER OF DEATHS AND DEATH RATES—
BY COUNTIES: 1905.

COUNTIES.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate Per 1,000.
Total for State.....	4,072	6.6
Alachua	329	9.7
Baker	14	5.
Bradford	22	1.7
Brevard	17	4.3
Calhoun	31	6.4
Citrus	42	6.5
Clay	31	6.3
Columbia	118	6.
Dade	65	5.4
DeSoto	31	2.5
Duval	799	16.1
Escambia	330	10.4
Franklin	78	17.
Gadsden	85	5.3
Hamilton	42	4.3
Hernando	43	10.3
Hillsborough	165	3.3
Holmes	36	4.
Jackson	90	3.7
Jefferson	122	9.5
Lafayette	34	5.9
Lake	44	5.9
Lee	34	3.3
Leon	86	4.6
Levy	33	3.5
Liberty	7	2.7
Madison	97	6.
Manatee	31	3.7
Marion	175	7.
Monroe	444	21.2
Nassau	14	1.3
Orange	112	3.2
Osceola	15	4.3
Pasco	20	3.3
Polk	43	2.5
Putnam	32	2.9
St. Johns	10	1.
St. Lucie	6	2.
Santa Rosa	31	2.6
Sumter	20	3.7
Suwannee	43	2.7
Taylor	40	7.2
Volusia	84	7.
Wakulla	18	3.5
Walton	56	4.6
Washington	48	4.1

TABLE NO. 23—DEATHS BY AGE PERIOD.

COUNTIES.	AGE PERIOD—WHITES.			
	Under 1.	1 and Under 5.	5 and Under 15.	15 and Under 25.
Total for State.....	408	250	137	215
Alachua	35	16	9	12
Baker	3	1	.....	1
Bradford	1	2	3	1
Brevard	1	.....	1	.....
Calhoun	8	5	.....	1
Citrus	5	.....	5	2
Clay	3	3	.....	4
Columbia	12	3	1	5
Dade	12	4	2	1
DeSoto	3	2	1	3
Duval	35	19	14	41
Escambia	36	7	7	18
Franklin	4	4	3	2
Gadsden	5	6	5	1
Hamilton	7	7	4	3
Hernando	3	2	.....	2
Hillsborough	30	22	11	12
Holmes	5	6	2	3
Jackson	14	5	6	4
Jefferson	2	1	1	4
Lafayette	5	1	1	3
Lake	3	7	1	.....
Lee	6	8	6	2
Leon	1	3	1	2
Levy	3	2	.....	.....
Liberty	1	1	1	.....
Madison	11	9	4	6
Manatee	11	8	3	1
Marion	7	10	3	7
Monroe	69	23	12	19
Nassau	2	.....	2	2
Orange	6	4	4	10
Osceola	4	2	2	2
Pasco	1	5	.....	2
Polk	4	8	5	4
Putnam	1	1	3	2
St. Johns	1	.....	1	2
St. Lucie	1	1	.....	2
Santa Rosa .....	.....	1	2	3

TABLE NO. 23—(Continued.)—DEATHS BY AGE PERIODS.

COUNTIES.	AGE PERIOD—WHITES.			
	Under 1.	1 and Under 5.	5 and Under 15.	15 and Under 25.
Sumter	2	1	2	1
Suwannee	7	10	2	3
Taylor	4	10	2	6
Volusia	12	7	2	4
Wakulla	2	2	1	2
Walton	3	5	2	4
Washington	7	6	1	6
	25 and Under 35.	35 and Under 45.	45 and Under 65.	65 and Over.
Total for State	206	193	423	296
Alachua	10	8	22	20
Baker			2	7
Bradford	4	3	3	3
Brevard	3	1	1	4
Calhoun	4	3	3	1
Citrus	3	5	2	5
Clay	3	2	3	4
Columbia	8	5	11	11
Dade	2	7	9	1
DeSoto	9	4	2	1
Duval	33	29	87	31
Escambia	16	15	30	29
Franklin	12	3	6	6
Gadsden	3	2	5	7
Hamilton	1		5	5
Hernando	4		5	4
Hillsborough	9	20	20	11
Holmes	4		6	2
Jackson	3	7	9	4
Jefferson	1	7	3	3
Lafayette	3	6	7	6
Lake	2	2	8	10
Lee	1	1	2	3
Leon	1	3	3	1
Levy		1	5	5
Liberty				

TABLE NO. 23—(Continued.)—DEATHS BY AGE PERIODS.

COUNTIES.	AGE PERIOD—WHITES.			
	25 and Under 35.	35 and Under 45.	45 and Under 65.	65 and Over.
Madison	6	4	6	7
Manatee	1	.....	5	.....
Marion	7	5	12	11
Monroe	19	23	45	42
Nassau	1	.....	2	1
Orange	5	8	19	10
Osceola	1	.....	1	1
Pasco	3	2	5	.....
Polk .....	.....	4	6	3
Putnam	2	.....	3	6
St. Johns .....	.....	.....	1	1
St. Lucie	1	.....	.....	1
Santa Rosa	1	2	8	4
Sumter	2	.....	3	1
Suwannee	2	.....	6	4
Taylor	4	3	6	.....
Volusia	2	5	17	11
Wakulla .....	.....	1	.....	1
Walton	8	1	5	6
Washington	2	1	7	2

TABLE NO. 23—(Continued.)—DEATHS BY AGE PERIODS.

COUNTIES.	AGE PERIOD—NEGROES.			
	Under 1.	1 and Under 5.	5 and Under 15.	15 and Under 25.
Total for State	358	216	121	282
Alachua	35	20	15	34
Baker				
Bradford		1		1
Brevard		1	1	
Calhoun	2	1		
Citrus	5	3		1
Clay	1	1		2
Columbia	17	9	2	9
Dade	9	3	5	4
DeSoto				1
Duval	47	40	19	91
Escambia	48	17	3	16
Franklin	6	1		5
Gadsden	7	10	3	8
Hamilton	2	2		2
Hernando	1	2	1	2
Hillsborough	4	2		4
Holmes	1	3		
Jackson	4	3	4	3
Jefferson	16	22	7	10
Lafayette				
Lake	1	1		2
Lee	1			
Leon	17	8	5	5
Levy	1	1	1	5
Liberty		1		
Madison	9	6	5	4
Manatee	1	2		
Marion	30	13	7	15
Monroe	62	20	8	15
Nassau				
Orange	2	2	1	17
Osceola	1			
Pasco				1
Polk		1	1	3
Putnam	2	1	2	2
St. Johns				
St. Lucie				

TABLE NO. 23—(Continued.)—DEATHS BY AGE PERIODS.

COUNTIES.	AGE PERIOD—NEGROES.			
	Under 1.	1 and Under 5.	5 and Under 15.	15 and Under 25.
Santa Rosa		1	1	3
Sumter	2	3	1	
Suwannee	4	3	1	2
Taylor		3		1
Volusia	4	2	4	4
Wakulla	3	3		
Walton	7	3	2	4
Washington	6	1	2	4
	25 and Under 35.	35 and Under 45.	45 and Under 65.	65 and Over.
Total for State	296	244	283	129
Alachua	28	18	21	27
Baker				
Bradford				
Brevard	1	2		
Calhoun	1		2	2
Citrus	4	1		1
Clay	3	2		1
Columbia	7	4	7	5
Dade		4	4	
DeSoto	4	1		
Duval	124	84	91	36
Escambia	21	14	28	24
Franklin	11	6	8	1
Gadsden	5	7	6	5
Hamilton			1	1
Hernando	5	4	3	5
Hillsborough	3	8	2	4
Holmes		3		
Jackson	11	5	4	1
Jefferson	8	6	15	14
Lafayette			1	1
Lake	3		2	2
Lee	1		2	
Leon	7	9	6	5

TABLE NO. 23—(Continued.)—DEATHS BY AGE PERIODS.

COUNTIES.	AGE PERIOD—NEGROES.			
	25 and Under 35.	35 and Under 45.	45 and Under 65.	65 and Over.
Levy	3	2	2	2
Liberty			2	1
Madison	6	4	4	6
Manatee				
Marion	10	8	13	14
Monroe	12	14	32	21
Nassau	2	1	1	
Orange	6	8	4	
Osceola			1	
Pasco		1		
Polk	2	2		2
Putnam			3	4
St. Johns		1	1	2
St. Lucie				
Santa Rosa	1	1	2	1
Sumter		1		1
Suwannee	1	1	1	1
Taylor	1			
Volusia	2	5	2	
Wakulla	1			2
Walton	2	2	1	
Washington		1	1	



POPULATION
OF INCORPORATED
CITIES AND TOWNS

TABLE NO. 24—POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS: 1905 AND 1900.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	1905.	1900.
Alachua	526	*
Anthony	361	198
Apalachicola	3,244	3,077
Apopka	440	218
Arcadia	1,557	799
Bartow	1,950	1,983
Belview	140	137
Blountstown	295	*
Bowling Green	300	*
Bradentown	1,494	900
Brooksville	709	641
Callahan	890	*
Citra	324	322
Chipley	751	652
Cedar Keys	932	960
Chester	280	*
Carrabelle	1,028	923
Clear Water Harbor	610	343
Cocoa	500	382
Crescent City	475	352
Crystal River	500	*
Cypress	172	*
Dade City	794	509
DeLand	1,496	1,449
Daytona Beach	233	*
Daytona	2,199	1,690
DeFuniak Springs	1,230	*
Dunnedin	187	113
Dunnellon	1,155	700
Eau Gallie	310	172
Eatonville	150	125
Eustis	529	411
Estero	154	*
Fernandina	4,959	3,245
Floral City	1,080	*
Fort Brook	1,392	1,135
Fort Myers	1,425	943
Fort Ogden	380	*
Fort Meade	322	261
Fort Pierce	800	*
Fort White	459	600
Gainesville	5,413	3,633
Goldsboro	100	71
Graceville	613	*

*—Not incorporated in 1900.

TABLE NO. 24—(Continued.)—POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS:
1905 AND 1900.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	1905.	1900.
Green Cove Springs	1,077	929
Hamilton Square	200	*
Hampton	300	198
Hawthorn	374	296
High Springs	1,459	1,562
Hilliards	200	*
Jacksonville	35,301	28,429
Jasper	941	993
Jennings	388	*
Key West	20,498	17,114
Kissimmee	1,630	1,132
Lakeland	3,299	1,180
Lake Butler	627	431
Lake City	6,509	4,013
Largo	245	*
Lawtey	300	*
Leesburg	844	765
Live Oak	2,200	1,659
Macclenny	370	350
Madison	1,217	849
Maitland	150	136
Manatee	857	254
Marianna	1,411	900
Mayo	494	*
Midville	560	*
Melbourne	260	131
Micanopy	690	645
Milton	1,432	1,204
Miami	4,733	1,681
Montbrooke	284	*
Monticello	1,000	1,076
Morrison	324	*
Morse	272	*
Moss Bluff	255	*
Mulberry	850	*
New Smyrna	750	543
Ocala	4,493	3,380
Orange City	350	365
Orlando	3,511	2,481
Ormond	689	505
Orange Park	279	245
Palatka	3,950	3,301
Pensacola	21,505	17,747
Palmetto	733	569

*—Not incorporated in 1900.

TABLE NO. 24—(Continued.)—POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS:
1905 AND 1900.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	1905.	1900.
Perry	2,628	*
Plant City	1,544	720
Port Tampa City	1,049	1,367
Punta Gorda	1,177	860
Quincy	1,075	847
Reddick	246	*
Sanford	2,822	1,450
Sarasota	788	*
Sea Breeze	203	*
Sneads	484	368
St. Augustine	5,121	4,272
St. Petersburg	2,316	1,575
Starke	1,103	972
Tallahassee	3,311	2,981
Tampa	22,823	15,839
Tarpon Springs	740	541
Tavares	218	113
Titusville	948	756
Umatilla	300	*
U. S. Reservation in Hillsborough County	207	.....
Wauchula	800	*
West Tampa	3,661	2,355
White Springs	1,282	690
Williston	268	184
Wildwood	655	244
Winter Park	461	366
Winter Haven	375	*
West Palm Beach	1,280	564

*—Not incorporated in 1900.

BULLETIN
FLORIDA AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT
VOLUME 17 JANUARY, 1907 NUMBER 1

REPORT
- OF THE -
STATE CHEMIST
OF FLORIDA
1905 AND 1906



AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT
DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY

R. E. ROSE
STATE CHEMIST

Entered January 31, 1903, at Tallahassee, Florida, as second class
matter, under act of Congress of June, 1900.

Capital Publishing Co., Tallahassee, Fla.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE STATE CHEMIST FOR 1905.

Agricultural Department, State of Florida.

Division of Chemistry,

Tallahassee, Jan. 1, 1906.

To His Excellency, N. B. Broward, Governor of Florida,
Tallahassee, Fla.:

SIR—I have the honor to submit the following report of the receipts and expenditures of this Division of the State Agricultural Department for the year ending December 31, 1905:

Total amount received by State Treasurer for inspection fees, fertilizer stamps on cotton seed meal, commercial fertilizers and manurial chemicals as shown by the records of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Fertilizer, cotton seed meal and manurial chemi-

cals inspection stamps	\$26,687.89
Feed stuff inspection stamps	4,846.97

Total receipts by Treasurer	\$31,534.86
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EXPENDITURES.

Salary State Chemist.....	\$ 2,000.00
Salary Assistant State Chemist (Fertilizers)...	1,800.00
Salary Assistant State Chemist (Feed Stuff)...	541.67
Salary Inspector	322.50
Traveling expenses State Chemists	940.84
Traveling expenses Inspector	201.35
Laboratory supplies and chemicals	1,132.41

	\$ 6,938.77
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Balance to credit General Revenue.....	24,956.09
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	\$31,534.86
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Respectfully submitted,

R. E. ROSE, State Chemist.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE STATE CHEMIST FOR 1906.

Agricultural Department, State of Florida.

Division of Chemistry

Tallahassee, Jan. 1, 1907.

To His Excellency, N. B. Broward, Governor of Florida,
Tallahassee, Fla.:

SIR—I have the honor to submit the following report
of the receipts and expenditures of the State Agricultural
Department for the year ending December 31, 1906:

Total amount received by the State Treas-
urer as shown by the records of the Com-
missioner of Agriculture, for inspection fees
on cotton seed meal, commercial fertilizers
and manurial chemicals inspection stamps....\$ 29,495.66
Commercial feed stuff stamps..... 13,294.53

Total receipts by Treasurer.....\$ 42,790.19

EXPENDITURES.

Salary State Chemist.....\$ 2,000.00
Salary Assistant State Chemist (Fertilizers). 1,800.00
Salary Assistant State Chemist (Feed Stuffs) 1,500.00
Salary Inspector 900.00
Traveling expenses, State Chemist..... 936.02
Traveling expenses Inspector 523.75
Laboratory supplies and chemicals..... 897.84

\$ 8,557.61

Balance to Credit of General Revenue.....\$ 34,232.58

\$ 42,790.19

Respectfully Submitted,
E. E. ROSE, State Chemist.

STATE CHEMIST'S REPORT, 1906.

Tallahassee, Fla., January 1, 1907.

To His Excellency, N. B. Broward, Governor of Florida:

SIR—I have the honor to submit the following report of the Division of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture of the State of Florida for the year ending December 31, 1906:

Respectively,

R. E. ROSE, State Chemist.

INSPECTION OF FERTILIZERS AND FEEDSTUFFS.

The four usual inspections of the fertilizers and feeds sold throughout the entire State have been made by the State Chemist; numerous special investigations have also been made by him during the year. The Assistant State Chemists have also made a number of inspections of various factories and warehouses; while the inspector has been constantly employed in different localities throughout the State; visiting the various local dealers, examining stocks of fertilizers and feedstuffs, drawing samples and explaining to dealers and consumers the requirements of the law and regulations of the Department.

The inspection for the year has been more general, and the enforcement of the law and regulations more rigid than in former years, as the working force of the Division has been greater and the appropriations for the work more liberal than in former years.

The wisdom and economy of the larger appropriations and greater force employed, in this necessary work, is well illustrated by the much larger number of analyses and the greatly increased revenue, and particularly by the enhanced value of the goods sold to the citizens of the State; the improvement in the quality of the fertilizers and feedstuffs throughout the State; the practical elimination of worthless or fraudulent feedstuff and fertilizers has justified the enactment and enforcement of the laws, and has saved to the Florida consumer many times the cost of its execution.

Your especial attention is called to the report of the "Analytical Work of the Department," showing the uniform increase in the value of goods sold to our citizens,

and the disappearance of a number of low-grade, adulterated and high-priced materials—particularly feedstuff—formerly sold in this market.

While the quality of the fertilizers and feedstuffs sold to Florida citizens has been materially improved, the price has not increased. The law protecting the manufacturer of honest goods from the unfair competition of the dishonest mixer or manufacturers of adulterated goods, has enabled him to sell his goods on their merits at a fair price to the consumer.

The cost of the inspection being much less than the cost of unfair competition by inferior or adulterated goods, has been cheerfully met by the manufacturers and dealers in honest materials. No complaint has been made of the workings of the law by legitimate manufacturers, while numerous adulterators, using inferior materials as “fillers,” rice hulls, peanut hulls, corncobs and similar waste products, have criticised the law and attempted to evade its provisions. Numbers of seizures of inferior goods were made during the early part of the year, the result has been, to a large extent, the elimination from our market of a number of such brands.

We find the legitimate manufacturers and dealers in standard feeds particularly—as has been the case with standard fertilizers for years—are the most earnest advocates and hearty supporters of the “Pure Commercial Feedstuff Law.”

While the revenue of our department has been very materially increased—as shown by the financial reports attached—the cost has not been added to the consumer (as has been held to be the case by opponents of the law), the increase in the value of the goods sold, at practically the same market price has been more than 10 per cent, which at the average price of \$25.00 per ton, represents not less than \$132,500.00 saved to our citizens on the 53,000 tons of feedstuff consumed, showing a direct saving of \$118,250.00 in increased value of materials purchased.

ANALYTICAL WORK.

During the year there has been made the following analysis:

Official samples of fertilizers	239
Special samples of fertilizers	231
Official samples of feedstuff	160

Special samples of feedstuff	37
Miscellaneous analysis, waters, minerals, soils, etc. . .	135
Total complete analyses	802

FERTILIZERS.

We find that 239 official samples, drawn by the State Chemist, or assistants throughout the State, have averaged as follows:

	Available		
	Ammonia.	Phos. Acid.	Potash.
Official analysis	3.89 p. c.	6.47 p. c.	7.85 p. c.
Guaranteed analysis	3.78 p. c.	6.23 p. c.	7.56 p. c.

Average excess above guar- antee	0.24 p. c.	0.11 p. c.	0.29 p. c.
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We find the official samples exceeded the guarantee 0.20 per cent or twenty points), as follows:

In ammonia	101 samples, or 43 per cent
In available Pros. acid	104 samples, or 44 per cent
In potash	109 samples, or 45 per cent

There was a deficiency greater than 0.20 per cent (or twenty points), as follows:

In ammonia	40 samples, or 16.7 per cent
In available Phos. acid	36 samples, or 15.0 per cent
In potash	42 samples, or 17.5 per cent

The average "State value" of the 239 official samples was \$28.67.

The average composition of 146 brands made by six of the leading manufacturers is practically the same as the average composition of the "official samples. The average price paid for the goods was \$31.00 per ton; an excess of \$2.33 per ton over State values. We find the price of these goods varied from \$40.00 per ton with a State value of \$36.90; an excess of \$3.10 above State values. With a plant food content of 18 per cent, or 360 pounds high-grade plant food per ton—an average value of 11.1 cents per pound for the actual plant food, to \$20.00 per ton, with a State value of \$13.90, an excess of \$6.80 above State values; with a plant food content of 12.40 per cent, or 240 pounds of low-grade plant food per ton, with an average value of 5.7 cents per pound. The economy of the high-grade goods being apparent. I again earnestly recom-

mend the use of the high-grade mixed goods as the most economical, and again quote statements made in former reports as follows:

"The brands may be classified as to valuation as follows:

Low grade, valuing at \$17 or less	\$14.43
Medium grade, valuing at \$17.01 to \$23.	18.84
High grade, valuing at \$23.01 and upwards	26.36

The composition, selling price and valuation of the average brand of each group appears below:

	Available		Total	Average	Average
	Nitrogen	phos	plant food	selling	State
	acid	Potash	pounds	price	valuation
Low grade ...	1.13	8.28	2.50	11.9	\$25.84
Med'm grade..	2.32	8.72	3.66	14.4	29.07
High grade ..	3.23	8.05	8.42	19.7	35.62
					26.36

A survey of this table indicates that:

1. The proportion of nitrogen increases in regular graduations from group to group; that of phosphoric acid is fairly uniform in the lower and upper grades, and increases a half per cent in the medium grade, while the potash increases one per cent in the medium and six per cent in the high grade brands, as compared with the lower ones.

2. The low grade goods carry over seven times as much phosphoric acid as they do nitrogen, and over three times as much phosphoric acid as they do potash. These proportions become, roughly, four and two and one-half in the medium grades. In the high-grade fertilizers there are but two and one-half times as much phosphoric acid as nitrogen, and rather more potash than phosphoric acid. The latter grade more closely resembles the proportions commonly present in plants than do either of the other grades.

3. The medium grade goods, for an eighth advance in price over the cost of the low grade brands, offer a fifth more plant food and nearly a third more commercial value.

"The high-grade fertilizers for but little more than a third advance in price over the cost of the low-class goods, furnish two-thirds more plant food and five-sixth more commercial value."

Those consumers requiring the low grade goods, the "8—2—2" of the cotton and corn planter, I would say purchase your acid phosphate as such; also your kainits, cotton seed meal, blood bone or tankage, make your own mixtures, using the proper amount of each to give you the desired percentage. The excess in cost of mixed low grade goods is excessive. Their purchase is not economical, in view of the fact that the materials could be purchased of and mixed by the manufacturer for much less than the selling price of certain brands of ready mixed goods. The materials necessary to make a ton of "8—2—2" goods can be purchased, mixed and bagged for \$18.30 at any reliable Florida factory for cash at the factory. The same goods sold under some fancy brand, would be \$22.00 per ton. If purchased at interior points, freights must be added in either case.

FLORIDA FERTILIZERS AND FERTILIZER FACTORIES.

Not only does Florida furnish the larger portion of the World's phosphate, exporting nearly 1,000,000 tons per annum of the highest grade material known, but recently there has been established in the State several of the largest, up-to-date fertilizer factories in the United States.

Our State no longer has to send away her phosphate rock for treatment to be returned as finished goods, but has begun to manufacture her raw materials into fertilizers ready for application to the soil. Large quantities of high grade superphosphates are now exported, as well as raw rock, while cargoes of potash and ammoniates are now directly imported into Florida sea ports.

No State in the Union is better equipped to furnish the consumer, direct from the factory, the necessary fertilizers required at prices that can, and do, compete with the older manufacturers of the world.

There are now in Jacksonville and Pensacola five large acid chambers and complete fertilizers factories, capable of turning out each from 200 to 300 tons per day of fertilizers, while at Marianna, Gainesville, Orlando and other interior points are reliable manufacturers fully equipped to handle large quantities of fertilizers.

SPECIAL MIXTURES—PRIVATE FORMULAS.

Probably no class of agriculturists demand a higher grade of fertilizers than do the fruit and vegetable growers of Florida.

Florida growers as a class are probably the most exacting consumers of fertilizers; no more capable and intelligent agriculturists and horticulturists are to be found any where. Many of them devise their own special formulas. The special mixture is largely in evidence in the State. This is noticeable in the analysis of special samples as sent in by the consumer, or purchaser; who devises his own formula, and sends a sample to the State Laboratory for confirmation of the correctness of the mixing by the manufacturer.

The analysis of special samples should be carefully noted by the consumer, and is commended to all who desire information on this important subject.

While Florida is rich in phosphate, that most essential ingredient in a complete fertilizer, comprising the greater part of all fertilizers, and which prior to the discovery of the Florida deposits, was more costly than the potashes, ranking next to the ammonates in commercial value. The State has no adequate supply of potash. She is now, however, importing potash direct from Germany, thus very greatly economizing on the cost of this ingredient.

Cotton seed or cotton seed meal, largely produced in Florida and adjoining States, Georgia and Alabama, is one of our most valuable local sources of ammonia, or nitrogen, that most valuable and expensive element of complete fertilizers or stock food.

One neglected source of nitrogen is our fisheries. No State has a longer sea coast, nor more valuable fishing grounds, no only the bays, harbors and estuaries, but the deep sea fishing grounds should be utilized for fertilizer and oils.

The menhadden and other fish unfit for food are found in vast quantity off the Florida coasts, near good harbors and ports. A profitable field for the employment of capital and labor is offered to the manufacturers of fertilizers and oils from our Florida fish.

With the proper and economical exploiting of her natural resources, Florida's fertilizers should be furnished to her citizens at a cost much less than to those States in

the interior not having the enormous amounts of raw materials within their borders or at their doors.

COMMERCIAL FEEDSTUFFS.

There were consumed in the State during the year 53,000 tons of mixed feed, not including hay, corn, oats and other grain, all of which was imported from other States. The average composition of this mixed feed was: Protein, 14.77 per cent; carbohydrates (sugar and starch), 56.42 per cent; fats, 3.72 per cent, largely composed of bran, shorts, hominy feeds, gluten feed, cotton seed meal and such feeds as are represented by Purina, Diamond C., Red Cross, etc., and other by-products of cereline and other factories; while this condition of affairs is to a certain extent excusable on account of her undeveloped agricultural condition, Florida should not import any of her feedstuff; no State in the Union can, under a proper system of agriculture, produce stock feeds for less cost than Florida, not only the carbohydrates and fats—heat and force producers—but the proteins—flesh formers—can be produced at far less cost than they can be imported.

The production of stock feed in Florida on a commercial basis, "before the freeze of 1895," was considered impossible, or at least unprofitable. Florida hay or other stock feed was practically unknown; at present a very considerable amount of hay is produced, several localities not only producing their local supply, but sell to their less enterprising neighbors considerable quantities.

The cow pea, velvet bean and beggar weed are beginning to attract the attention they deserve as high class protein feeds, while Para and Bermuda grass, together with various *parpalums*, are now being largely used for pasture, these with Japanese sugar cane, cassava, rice and sweet potatoes, offer the Florida farmer a variety of crops that will furnish all the stock feed required for successful stock growing, an industry that is rapidly advancing in the State, and promises to be the leading agricultural pursuit in the near future. No State offers greater inducements to the stock grower than does Florida with her mild climate, freedom from droughts and cold, where pastures can be maintained throughout the year, where grasses of all kinds suitable to a sub-tropical climate can be grown with little labor or care, where crops of legumes can be cheaply and regularly produced. It is

unnecessary to say that stock growing is a factor in fertilizing; that live stock properly cared for not only are profitable in themselves, but that they constantly enrich the farm, reduce the fertilizer bill and make the farm more productive each year. Our cotton seed meal, now largely used as a fertilizer, directly applied to the soil, if fed to live stock, would return a profit equal to its value as a fertilizer, in the shape of beef or milk products; at the same time would be of equal value as a fertilizer, yielding two profits, where but one is now obtained.

Velvet beans—first introduced in the State as an ornamental vine—are now largely produced for stock feed, and for enriching the soil. No cheaper source of ammonia for the soil or protiens for flesh-formers are known. The analysis of velvet bean hay shows it is equal to bran as a feed, while the bean has no superior for making flesh. Beggar weed and cow peas return their full value or cost in the shape of stock feed, and equally as great a sum as fertilizers, constantly enriching the soil while maintaining the live stock at a profit.

No more fattening material, nor better milk-producer can be found than the Japanese sugar cane, introduced into the State by the United States Agricultural Department at the Sugar Experiment Station at Runymede, Fla. in 1890-95, and exploited by Mr. N. H. Fogg, of Altamonte Springs, Fla., who, soon after the freeze of 1895, recognized its value as a profitable crop, to replace the frozen orange groves. It will grow luxuriantly on the poorest land with but little attention or fertilizer. On good land it makes a wonderful growth of valuable forage. It will grow for years from one planting; in fact, it becomes practically a perennial in this climate, reproducing itself from the stubble or rattoons year after year. As a pasture or for soiling it has few equals and no superiors.

Para grass, introduced by Captain F. A. Hendry at Fort Thompson, in the early 80's, frequently called Fort Thompson grass, is probably one of the most valuable acquisitions to the Florida stock grower. It thrives in all classes of soil, but is best adapted to well drained "flat woods," and grows with wonderful luxuriance on the drained muck lands of the Kissimmee and Caloosahatchee Valleys and near Lakes Flirt and Hickpochee, on the partly drained saw grass lands. It is readily established by layers or cuttings; spreads and increases rapidly. It, however, can be readily controlled, and if desired, destroyed

by cultivation. Thousands of acres now cover the partly drained lands near Fort Thompson, while it is gradually being introduced into other parts of the State, particularly the flat woods of south Florida.

Sugar Cane—Both the ordinary ribbon cane and the Japanese variety, are superior stock feed, in addition to their value for syrup and sugar making.

Considerable progress has been made in the commercial manufactures of pure cane syrups. A number of modern factories have been erected in the State, where choice syrups, free of impurity and adulteration, are now made and packed in neat sealed packages. The demand for these syrups at highly remunerative prices exceeds the supply.

Much has been done by the Inter-State Cane Growers' Association, organized by and made successful by its president, Captain D. G. Purse, of Savannah, to introduce into the markets of the country the pure "cane syrups" of the Southern States. This organization has been aided and materially assisted by the United States Agricultural Department. A practical demonstration of the manufacture on a commercial scale has been carried on at Waycross, Ga., under the direction of Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chief Chemist of the Department of Agriculture. All persons interested should write to the United States Agricultural Department for the various bulletins published of the methods and machinery employed and the results obtained. In this connection, I quote from a paper read before the Southern States Association of Agricultural Commissioners at Baton Rouge, La., in October, 1904:

THE CANE SYRUP INDUSTRY OF THE SOUTH.

BY R. E. ROSE, STATE CHEMIST OF FLORIDA.

Gentlemen:

This subject, so ably presented by Professor Ross, in his admirable paper, is so thoroughly presented, that little remains to be said upon the subject. The facts as presented are well known to all present, and have been lucidly placed before you. When such men as Dr. Stubbs, Dr. Wiley, Professor Blouin, and other eminent scientists, certify the fact as to the sugar content of Southern cane; when practical farmers and agriculturists, such as Mr. Roddenbury, John Thomas Porter and C. T. McQuarrie,

and others state the average yield as being 20 tons or more cane per acre, little remains to be said on the subject, of the economic value of the crop, and its profitable cultivation.

I am satisfied that the problem is purely an educational one, and that it will be solved only by the central factory, economically conducted.

Syrup and sugar making in the Gulf States—except in Louisiana—is in a transition period; the day of the “horse mill,” and crude domestic factory, with its wasteful methods and enormous labor items has passed; sugar or syrup making, must adopt modern, scientific methods with improved apparatus under scientific control, to be profitable. No other agricultural and manufacturing process has failed to adopt modern methods.

The present crude methods pursued by the cane grower, and syrup manufacturer, are comparable only to the “spinning-wheel and hand loom,” the old-fashioned grist mill, or the ox-cart, as compared to the modern cotton factory, or flouring mill, or express, railroad train.

Should either of these ancient methods of manufacture or transportation attempt to compete with modern apparatus, disaster would surely result.

Our Louisiana friends, for years struggled with the three-roller mill, and open kettle, or Jamaica train. As scientific knowledge increased, when the chemist and trained mechanic, the scientist and the technist evolved the modern factory, she was ready to adopt it, until now pure sugar is grown and manufactured at a profit, when selling in the market at less than half the price formerly paid for crude raw sugar.

The problem presented to the Southern farmer, and manufacturer of syrup, is to establish central factories, where the grower can dispose of his crop of cane at fair prices; where the crude or raw material can be economically manufactured into a uniform, and marketable product.

A cotton planter would not attempt to manufacture calico, and sheetings, in competition with a modern textile factory; a corn grower would not try to make starch, or glucose; both sell their crude or raw agricultural product to the manufacturer.

A cane grower under present conditions, cannot be a manufacturer—I do not allude to the large sugar estates of Louisiana, involving large areas of cane, and modern

factories, each department, agricultural, mechanical and chemical, under the direction of a trained head, but to the farmer, the bulk of our Southern rural population.

A central factory can afford to pay the grower of cane as much for his cane delivered at the factory, as he could possibly expect to obtain for his crude syrup, manufactured on a domestic apparatus, made in the crude, wasteful manner now generally prevailing, where at least one-half of his syrup or sugar goes into the bagasse pile, and where other large losses are necessarily sustained.

There is no greater drawback to the syrup industry in the South than the lack of uniformity in the product in color, density and purity; seldom are two lots made by the same farmer, of the same quality; while no two farmers make the same quality of goods. This lack of uniformity, in my opinion, is the greatest source of loss and annoyance.

Central factories only can eliminate this fault, where the manufacturer devotes his skill and capital to producing the best article from the cane, under economical methods, and where the farmer devotes his skill and labor to the production of the best quality and largest yield of cane, each receiving the greatest possible return for his skill in his particular line.

This is the system employed by our friends, the beet growers and sugar manufacturers, and is the universally adopted method in all cases where a crude agricultural product is made into a finished article.

When the cane grower and syrup manufacturer co-operate in the production of a uniform article—only possible in a modern factory, scientifically and economically managed—by the erection at central, convenient points, of factories to work up the cane produced by the growers, the syrup and sugar industry of the South will become a leading agricultural and manufacturing industry of the Gulf States.

I would like to say to the young men here today, that the field in the South for trained agriculturists, and especially in the manufacture of sugar, is very broad and offers great opportunities. The young men from the colleges, properly trained, will find in these fields of work opportunities for great advancement and wealth."

The Inter-State Cane Growers Association meets in

Tampa, Fla., during the spring of 1907. It is to be hoped a large number of Florida farmers will attend its sessions.

The recently enacted pure food law by the general Government will tend largely to protect the Florida syrup makers from the unfair competition of the mixer or adulterator of syrups. And make a broader market for the pure cane syrups of the State. While the general law will protect the State from the introduction of mixed or adulterated syrups from other States, the State should pass laws supplemental to the general laws to protect herself from domestic adulterators of syrups, foods, etc.

PURE FOOD LAWS.

At the convention of the Southern States Association of Agricultural Commissioners, held in Jacksonville in November last, the necessity of uniform State laws, supplemental to the pure food law of the general Government, was recognized. A committee composed of the State Chemists of Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Virginia and North Carolina, was appointed to draft such uniform law to be presented to the Legislatures of the various States for adoption. The propriety and advisability of such a law is obvious, and greatly to be desired. It is hoped the Florida Legislature, soon to convene, will enact a law adequate for the protection of our people from the many poisonous, adulterated and misbranded foods now frequently found on our market. Such a law will, doubtless, do as much for the purity and high standard of the foods used by the people of the State as has the fertilizer and stock feed laws done for food of our plants and animals.

SHEDED SUMATRA AND SUN GROWN HAVANA TOBACCO.

The rapid development of the tobacco industry of the State in the counties of Gadsden, Leon and Pasco has become generally known very recently. Few of our own people were aware of the large investments and extensive business of growing the finer grades of cigar tobacco, both wrappers and fillers in Florida.

For years the business has been the principal one of Gadsden county, where some four thousand acres of shred-

ded Sumatra leaf are grown, and also a large acreage of Havana seed leaf grown in the open air.

The quality of this tobacco, both filler and wrapper, is equal to the best imported, and commands as high a price as the best Cuban tobacco.

There are three to five millions of dollars invested in tobacco growing in the counties of Gadsden, Leon and Pasco, probably no agricultural pursuit has paid larger dividends on the amount of capital and labor invested than has the cigar tobacco industry of Florida. The business is expanding rapidly, while at present confined to a few localities, there is no reason, climatic or otherwise, why the same success should not be had in every county in the State.

There are equally as well adapted soils in all the counties of the State, where the same careful and intelligent culture and fertilization will produce tobacco of equal value. The advance in scientific knowledge of the selection of seed—correct methods of culture and fertilizing—has been great during the past few years. The demand for competent trained men for all agricultural pursuits, and particularly for the growing of fine grades of tobacco, is large, while the supply is limited. It is now recognized that more depends on the proper selection of seed, methods of fertilizing and culture, to grow a desirable cigar tobacco, having the proper texture, size and shape of leaf, combined with the proper aroma, or flavor, with desirable burning qualities, than on climate or soil. There is every reason to believe that continuing the study, selection and experiments now being so carefully made by the United States Agricultural Department, in harmony with and assisted by the tobacco growers of the State, that the supply of choice cigar tobacco of the country will be produced in Florida; that it will rival the famous Cuban cigar tobacco in quality is now fully established; the quantity will be limited to only the number of properly trained men to produce it.

STATE LABORATORY.

While the State has now a well equipped fertilizer laboratory and a fairly well equipped feedstuff laboratory in which the necessary analysis of fertilizers and feeds can be conveniently and rapidly made; we have have not

such apparatus as should be furnished for the rapid and accurate analysis of food, the detection of adulterations, dyes and poisonous preservatives.

The addition of the feedstuff laboratory has largely encroached on the limited room provided; that more room should be provided for this important division of the Agricultural Department of the State is evident. It is hoped that in view of the large amount of work accomplished, the rapid increase and value of the same, that greater facilities in the way of rooms and appliances will be provided. Plans and estimates of cost of this necessary addition to the laboratory and required apparatus are being prepared, and will be submitted for consideration.

AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Great interest is now evinced by most of our sister States in this important branch of education. While the agricultural colleges and experiment stations are doing much work along these lines in the higher branches of agriculture and technical science, there is a very decided general demand for the teaching of rudimentary agriculture and physics in the common schools. The college course is open to but a small percentage of our youth, while the necessity for some scientific knowledge among the many who can only expect to receive the benefit of a common school or high school course is apparent. The teaching of the rudiments of agriculture and physics is as much a necessity in education as the rudiments of mathematics, grammar, history and geography as now taught in the common schools.

While the colleges are giving us a limited number of finished agriculturists and scientists, the supply is far less than the demand. A practical course in agriculture and physics—nature studies so called—would be of inestimable value to the youth of the State—equally, if not more valuable, than the rudimentary knowledge of mathematics, history and grammar now imparted. That the foundations should be laid for a knowledge of agriculture and mechanics in our common schools is self-evident, as by far the largest number of our youth (98 per cent) will have no opportunity to attend a college and earn a degree. The future farmers, mechanics, railroad men, operative

manufacturers and tradesmen will be largely drawn from the 98 per cent of our youth, who will not, or rather cannot attend a college.

That the rudiments of arts and sciences should be taught in the common schools is evidenced by the fact that on the application of these rudimentary principles depend the future success of by far the greater number of the children of the State—the future citizens of the commonwealth.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Florida has never given this important branch of education the attention it deserves, a means by which to reach the adult farmer, stock grower, orchardist and dairy man should be provided for by a liberal appropriation for the purpose.

A small appropriation of \$1,500 per annum for two years was made some years ago. The result was numerous successful institutes in various parts of the State. The interest shown was great, while the benefits and advantages were apparent, particularly in the increased demand for agricultural bulletins and numerous letters of inquiry by practical men and women for more economic methods.

All other States and the general Government are making liberal appropriations for this necessary work. The most advanced agriculture is found where the farmers' institute is given its proper and dignified position as one of the State's recognized educational institutions.

Florida's agriculture is yet in its infancy—her possibilities are great; equal to those of any State in the Union, and superior to many. The rapidity of its development will largely depend on the education of her adult agriculturist, which can be best and most economically accomplished by a liberal appropriation for the purpose, together with a well devised plan of operation.

Our horticultural, agricultural, cattle growers' cane and cotton growers' associations, are but farmers' institutes. Their published proceedings are the most valuable contributions to agricultural science, being eminently practical, hence scientifically correct. They are limited, however, to annual meetings, and reach comparatively few of our farmers. The Farmers' Institute goes to the farm-

ers' neighborhood. The instructors along various lines—generally a specialist, who has made a practical success of some branch of farming—visits the immediate locality, examines the farmers' methods, answers his questions at home among his neighbors, awakens an interest in better and more economic practices, quickens his pride in his professions; the oldest, most dignified, and most necessary on which the entire social structure depends for existence.

With rudimentary agriculture and physics given their proper attention in the common schools; with agricultural colleges to train men in exact science for directors, teachers, lecturers and leaders; with farmers' institutes to reach the adult farmer, who cannot attend school or college, in a few years Florida would occupy a position among the agricultural and stock growing States second to none in the Union.

To the Assistant Chemists, Mr. L. Heinburger and Mr. B. H. Bridges, I desire to extend my thanks on their promptness, skill and accurate scientific work, to a large extent depends the very creditable reputation of the State Laboratory for promptness and accuracy of work done; also to Mr. J. H. Jones, the Inspector, for constant care, skill, tact and businesslike methods in performing the duties of his office.

To Hon. B. E. McLin, Commissioner of Agriculture, I am indebted for his uniform courtesy, patience, firmness and co-operation in the performance of the duties assigned me by the State.

Very respectfully,

R. E. ROSE, State Chemist.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE TAKING AND
FORWARDING OF FERTILIZER OR COMMER-
CIAL FEEDING STUFF SAMPLES TO THE
COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

—SECTION 15 OF THE LAWS.

Special samples of fertilizers or commercial feeding stuff sent in by purchasers, under Sec. 9 of the laws, shall be drawn in the presence of two disinterested witnesses, from one or more packages, thoroughly mixed and *a fair sample of the same of not less than eight ounces (one half pound), shall be placed in a can or bottle, sealed and sent by a disinterested party to the Commissioner of Agriculture at Tallahassee. Not less than eight ounces in a tin can or bottle, will be accepted for analysis.* This rule is adopted to secure fair samples of sufficient size to make the necessary determinations, and to allow the preservation of a duplicate samples in case of protest or appeal. These duplicate sample will be preserved for two months from date of certificate of analysis.

The State Chemist is not the proper officer to receive special samples from the purchaser. The propriety of the method of drawing and sending the samples as fixed by the law is obvious.

The drawing and sending of special samples in rare cases is in compliance with law. Samples are frequently sent in paper packages or paper boxes, badly packed, and frequently in very small quantity (less than ounce) frequently there are no marks, numbers or other means of identification. The postmark in some instances being absent.

I would call the attention of those who desire to avail themselves of this privilege to Sections 9 and 10 of the law, which are clear and explicit.

Hereafter strict compliance with above regulations will be required. *The sample must be not less than one half pound, in a can or bottle, sealed and addressed to the Commissioner of Agriculture, the sender's name and address must also be on the package. This rule applying to special samples of fertilizers or commercial feeding stuff.*

INSTRUCTIONS TO MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.

Each package of Commercial Fertilizer, and each package of Commercial Feeding Stuff must have, securely attached thereto, a tag with the guaranteed analysis required by law, and the stamp showing the payment of the inspector's fee. This provision of the law—Section 3 of both laws—will be rigidly enforced.

Manufacturers and dealers will be required to properly tag and stamp each package of Commercial Fertilizer or Commercial Feeding Stuff under penalty as fixed in Section 6, of both laws, tags shall be attached to the top end of each bag, or head of each barrel.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PURCHASERS.

Purchasers are cautioned to purchase no Commercial Fertilizers or Commercial Feeding Stuff that does not bear on *each package* an analysis tag with the guarantee required by law, and the stamp showing the payment of the inspector's fee. Goods not having the guarantee tag and stamp, are irregular, and fraudulent; the absence of the guarantee tag and stamp being evidence that the manufacturer or dealer has not complied with the law. Without the guarantee tag and stamp showing what the goods are guaranteed to contain, the purchaser has no recourse against the manufacturer or dealer, such goods are sold illegally and fraudulently, and are generally of little value. All reputable manufacturers and dealers now comply strictly with the law and regulations, by placing the guarantee tag and stamp on each package.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SHERIFFS.

The attention of sheriffs of the various counties is called to Section 3 of both laws, defining their duties. This department expects each Sheriff to assist in maintaining the law and protecting the citizens of the State from the imposition of fraudulent, inferior, or deficient Commercial Fertilizers or Commercial Feeding Stuff.

B. E. McLIN,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

The following tables of average composition of Commercial Feed Stuff is compiled from the report of the Connecticut Experiment Station. They cover a large number of analysis and are fully representative of the standard composition of the various feeds in the tables. They are given for reference, should a feed stuff vary materially from these averages, its purity may be questioned. If the "ash" content exceed to any great extent, sweepings may be suspected. If the crude fiber be excessive, oat hulls, corn lobs, rice chaff or other ligneous or fibrous materials may be suspected. While the valuable constituents, "protein" "sugar and starch," and "fat," should not materially vary from these tables of averages, that are practically standards of comparison, for the feeds mentioned in the tables.

COPIES OF THE FERTILIZER LAW.

Citizens interested in the fertilizer and stock feed laws of the State, and desiring to avail themselves of their protection, can obtain copies free of charge by sending for same to the Commissioner of Agriculture.

**AVERAGE COMPOSITION OF COMMERCIAL
FEED STUFF.**

NAME OF FEED.	Crude Fiber	Pro- tein	Starch and Sugar	Fat	Ash
Cotton Seed Meal	7.05	43.16	24.59	9.22	6.60
Linseed Meal	8.76	34.70	35.91	5.34	6.12
Wheat Bran	8.39	15.93	54.62	4.70	5.33
Middlings.	6.36	17.14	50.60	4.26	4.30
Mixed Feed, (wheat) ..	7.80	16.86	54.44	4.79	5.30
Corn Meal	1.64	8.73	71.32	3.14	1.20
Corn (Grain)	2.10	10.50	69.60	5.40	1.50
Corn Cobs.	30.10	2.40	54.90	0.50	1.40
Corn and Cob Meal.	6.60	8.50	64.80	3.50	1.50
Corn & Oats, equal pts	5.80	9.60	66.10	4.40	2.20
Wheat	1.80	11.90	71.99	2.10	1.80
Oats.	9.50	11.80	59.70	5.00	3.09
Soja Beans.	4.80	34.00	28.00	16.50	5.40
Velvet Beans & Hulls.	9.20	19.70	51.30	4.50	3.30
Rice Hulls.	35.70	3.60	38.60	0.70	13.20
Gluter Meal	1.25	37.06	46.52	3.27	0.68
Gluter Feed.	7.31	24.17	54.30	3.44	1.80
Hominy Feed	4.05	10.49	65.27	7.85	2.54

**AVERAGE COMPOSITION OF COMMERCIAL FEED
STUFF—Continued.**

NAME OF FEED.	Crude Fiber	Pro- tein	Starch and Sugar	Fat	Ash
Rye Products (bran) ..	4.53	15.57	61.28	3.02	3.80
Barley Sprouts	10.94	27.20	42.66	1.56	6.34
Distillers Grains.	12.90	32.23	33.34	12.09	1.86
Oat Feed	20.57	7.91	54.58	3.26	5.34
Provinder	3.91	10.62	67.34	4.03	1.83
Victor Feed.	10.63	8.83	62.46	4.02	3.64
XXX Corn & Oat Feeds	9.94	9.66	64.66	5.09	3.24
Corn & Oat Feeds....	12.09	8.73	61.73	3.73	3.22
Proprietary Horse Feeds	9.57	12.48	60.54	4.27	2.83
Molasses Feeds.	8.49	16.34	51.72	1.79	6.18
Poultry Feeds.	4.62	15.89	60.27	5.32	27.63
Beef Scrap . . . . .	.....	44.70	3.28	14.75	29.20
Quaker Dairy Feed	15.53	14.42	52.12	4.05	5.31
Creamery Feed.	10.07	20.06	51.00	5.38	3.57
Purina Feed.	12.60	10.16	57.03	5.75	4.65

Composition of Fertilizer Materials.

NITROGENOUS MATERIALS.

	Pounds per Hundred.		
	Ammonia	Phosphoric Acid	Potash
Nitrate of Soda.....	17 to 19	.....	.....
Sulphate of Ammonia.....	21 to 24	.....	.....
Dried Blood.....	12 to 17	.....	.....
Concentrated Tankage.....	12 to 15	1 to 2	.....
Bone Tankage.....	6 to 9	10 to 15	.....
Dried Fish Scrap.....	8 to 11	6 to 8	.....
Cotton Seed Meal.....	7 to 10	2 to 3	1½ to 2
Hoof Meal.....	13 to 17	1½ to 2	.....

PHOSPHATE MATERIALS.

	Pounds per Hundred.		
	Ammonia	Available Phosphoric Acid	Insoluble Phosphoric Acid
Florida Pebble Phosphate.....	.....	.....	26 to 32
Florida Rock Phosphate.....	.....	.....	33 to 35
Florida Super Phosphate.....	.....	14 to 19	1 to 6
Ground Bone.....	8 to 6	5 to 8	15 to 17
Steamed Bone.....	2 to 4	6 to 9	10 to 20
Dissolved Bone.....	2 to 4	13 to 15	2 to 3

POTASH MATERIALS AND FARM MANURES

	Pounds per Hundred			
	Actual Potash	Ammonia	Phosphoric Acid	Lime
Muriate of Potash.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Sulphate of Potash.....	48 to 52	.....	.....	.....
Double Sul. of Pot. & Mag.	26 to 30	.....	.....	.....
Kainit.....	12 to 12½	.....	.....	.....
Sylvinit.....	16 to 20	.....	.....	.....
Cotton Seed Hull Ashes.....	15 to 30	.....	7 to 9	10
Wood Ashes, uneached.....	2 to 8	.....	1 to 2	30 to 25
Wood Ashes leached.....	1 to 2	.....	1 to 1½	35 to 40
Tobacco Stems.....	5 to 8	2 to 4	.....	8½
Cow Manure (fresh).....	0.40	0 to 41	0.16	0.31
Horse Manure (fresh).....	0.58	0 to 60	0.28	0.21
Sheep Manure (fresh).....	0.67	1.00	0.23	0.33
Hog Manure (fresh).....	0.60	0.55	0.19	0.08
Hen Dung (fresh).....	0.85	2.07	1.54	0.24
Mixed Stable Manure.....	0.63	0.76	0.26	0.70

**MARKET PRICES OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZING MATERIALS AT FLORIDA SEA PORTS,
JANUARY, 1906.**

Ammoniates.	Less than 5 tons	5 to 10 tons.	10 tons & over.
Nitrate of Soda, 17 per cent.			
Ammonia.	\$60.00	\$59.50	\$59.00
Sulphate of Ammonia 25 per cent. Ammonia.	74.00	73.50	73.00
Dried Blood 17 per cent. Ammonia.	60.00	59.50	59.00
Dried Blood 15 per cent Ammonia	54.00	53.50	53.00

POTASH.

High Grade Sulphate Potash 48 per cent. Potash (K20) .	50.00	49.50	49.00
Low Grade Sulphate Potash 26 per cent Potash (K20) ..	30.00	29.50	29.00
Muriate of Potash 50 per cent. Potash (K20)	46.00	45.50	44.00
Nitrate Potash, 13 Am., 42 Potash (K20)	84.00	83.50	83.00
Kainit 12 per cent. Potash..	13.00	12.50	12.00
Canada Hardwood Ashes 4 per cent. (K20) Potash....	17.00	16.50	16.00

AMMONIA AND PHOSPHORIC ACID.

High Grade Blood and Bone, 10 per cent Ammonia	40.00	39.50	39.00
Low Grade Blood and Bone, 6½ per cent. Ammonia, 8 per cent. Phosphoric Acid.	31.00	29.50	29.00
Raw bone 4 per cent. Ammonia 22 per cent. Phosphoric acid	32.00	31.50	31.00.
Ground Castor Pomace 6 cent. Ammonia, 2 per cent. Phosphoric Acid	25.00	24.50	24.00
Bright Cotton Seed Meal 8 per cent. Ammonia, market quotations.	31.00	29.50	29.00

Dark Cotton Seed Meal, 6 per cent. Ammonia, market quotations.....	24.00	23.50	23.00
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PHOSPHORIC ACID.

High Grade Acid Phosphate, 16 per cent. Available Phos- phoric Acid	15.00	14.50	14.50
Acid Phosphate 14 per cent. Available Phosphoric Acid.	14.00	13.50	13.00
Boneblack 17 per cent Available Phosphoric Acid.	24.00	23.50	23.00
Odorless Phosphate.	25.00	24.50	24.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. G. Ground Tobacco Stems, 3 per cent. Ammonia, 9 per cent Potash	25.00	24.50	24.00
Pulverized Ground Tobacco Stems.	16.00	15.50	15.00
Tobacco Dust, No. 1, 3 per cent. Ammonia, K20 Pot- ash	23.00	22.50	22.00
Tobacco Dust, No. 2, 1½ per cent. Ammonia, 1½ per cent. Potash.	19.00	18.50	18.00
Dark Tobacco Stems, baled.	15.00	14.50	14.00
Land plaster in sacks.....	10.50	10.25	10.00

The charges by reputable manufacturers for mixing and bagging, any special or regular formula, is \$1.50 per ton in excess of above prices.

**NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT, JAN-
UARY 1, 1907—FERTILIZER MATERIALS.**

AMMONIATES.

Ammonia sulphate foreign spot per			
100 lbs.	\$ 3.10	@	\$ 3.12½
Futures.	3.10	@	3.12½
Ammonia, sulphate domestic spot...	3.10	@	3.12½
Futures	3.10	@	3.12½
Fish scrap, dried, 10 p. c. ammonia and 14 p. c. bone phosphate, f. o. b. fish works, per 100 lbs.	2.65	&	10
wet, acidurated, 6 p. c. ammonia, 3 p. c. phosphoric acid, f. o. b. fish works	2.40	&	35
Ground fish gnano, imported, 10 and 11 p. c. ammonia and 15-17 p. c. bone phosphate, c. i. f. N. Y., Balt., or Phila.	3.15	@	10
Tankage, concentrated, f. o. b., Chi- cago.	2.45	@	2.47½
Tankage, 11 p. c. and 15 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.	2.57½	@	10
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chi- cago.	2.45	@	10
Tankage 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b., Chi- cago.	19.00	@	19.50
Garbage, tankage.	10.00	@	11.00
Sheep manure, concentrated, f. o. b., Chicago, per ton	7.50	@	7.25
Hoofmeal, f. o. b., Chicago, per unit..	2.37½	@	2.40
Dried blood, 12-13 p. c., ammonia, f. o. b. New York	2.75	@	2.85
Dried blood, high grade, f. o. b., Chi- cago	2.70	@	2.75
Nitrate of soda, 96 per cent. spot, per 100 lbs.	2.55	@	2.62½
futures, 95 p. c.	2.50	@	2.42½
Nitrate of soda, 95 p. c., spot	2.50	@	2.52½
futures, 95 p. c.	2.50	@	2.42½

PHOSPHATES.

Acid phosphate, per unit.	60	@	67½
Bones raw, per ton	14.50	@	16.50
ground, steamed, 3 p. c. ammonia and 50 p. c. bone phosphate.....	22.50	@	23.50
ground steamed, 1½ p. c. ammonia and 50 p. c. bone phosphate.....	18.50	@	19.00
unground steamed	17.50	@	18.00
Bone black oil discard	12.00	@	16.00
sugar discard	16.00	@	20.00
Phosphate rock, ground, f. o. b. Charleston, 2,000 lbs.	6.75	@	7.00
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, per 2,400 lbs., f. o. b. Ashley River.	5.25	@	5.50
So Carolina phosphate rock, hot air dried, f. o. b. Ashley River.....	6.00	@	6.50
Florida land pebble phosphate rock, f. o. b. Port Tampa, Fla.....	5.75	@	6.00
Florida high grade phosphate hard rock, f. o. b. Florida or Georgia ports.	10.25	@	10.50
Tennessee phosphate rock, f. o. b. Mt. Pleasant, domestic, per ton, 78@80			
p. c.	6.00	@	6.25
75 p. c. guaranteed	4.50	@	4.75
68@72 p. c.	3.50	@	3.75

POTASHES.

Muriate potash, basis 80 p. c. spot, per 100 lbs.	1.95	@	1.98
Muriate potash, basis 80 p. c., future.	1.90	@	1.93
Manure salt, 20 p. c., actu'l p'ash....	14.75	@	15.40
double manure salt, 48 p. c.....	1.16½	@	1.19½
Sulphate potash (basis 90 p. c.)	2.18½	@	2.21½
Kainit, in bags, 2,240 lbs.	9.50	@	—
Kainit, in bulk, do	8.50	@	—

JACKSONVILLE PRICES CURRENT.

FEED STUFFS.

Pure wheat bran, per ton, \$27.00
 Pure Middlings, per ton, \$29.00.
 Purina feed, per ton, \$27.00.
 Victor meal, per ton, \$24.00.
 Cotton hulls, per ton, \$10.00.
 Other quotations are:
 Gluten food, for cows, per ton, \$30.00.
 Jersey cow feed, per ton, \$22.00.
 Purina stock food, 100 sacks, 175 lbs., \$26.50.
 Purina stock food, less quantity, 100 lbs., \$27.00.
 Atlas stock feed, per ton, \$28.00.
 Atlas sugar feed, per ton, \$25.00.
 Southern seed rye, per bushel, \$1.25.
 Texas rust-proof seed oats, per bushel, 65c.
 May or Burt seed oats, 32 pounds to bushel, per bushel,
 80 cents.
 Cotton seed meal, bright, 100 sacks, per ton, \$31.00.
 Cotton seed meal, bright, less quantity, per ton, \$31.50.
 Cotton seed meal, dark, car load, per ton, \$24.00.
 Cotton seed meal, dark, 100 sacks, per ton, \$24.50.
 Salt, 200-lb sacks, per sack, \$1.
 Rock salt, for stock, per pound, 1½c.
 White corn, car load, per sack, of 100 pounds, \$1.25.
 White corn, 100 sacks, per sack of 100 pounds, \$1.30.
 White corn, less quantity, per sack of 100 pounds, \$1.35.
 Mixed corn, 100 sacks, per sack of 100 pounds, \$1.20.
 Mixed corn, less quantity, per sack of 100 pounds, \$1.25.
 White oats, car load, per sack of 100 pounds, \$1.50.
 White oats, 100 sacks, per sack of 100 pounds, \$1.60.
 White oats, less quantity, per sack of 100 pounds, \$1.65.
 Fancy White clipped oats, 100 pounds, 5c per sack
 higher.

Note—Consumers are urged to compare the current prices with the "Feeding Value" as shown in the tables of analysis of feed stuff. It will be noted that Middlings and Bran at the prices quoted are more economical than other feeds, which sell for more per ton and are far below the standard in value. Low grade feeds, mill offal,

and similar feed, are largely advertised and sell for higher prices than standards, though of much less value.

A comparison of these prices and the tables will show that prices does not govern value or quality; that some of the highest priced feeds have less value than others that can be purchased for less money. The effect of the "Stock Feed Law" has already been of marked benefit to the State. A number of low grade feeds, with fancy brands, and largely advertised, have been to large extent withdrawn from the State. If consumers will carefully study the tables of analysis of various brands, and compare them with the market prices, and purchase only those that compare favorably in quality and price, inferior feeds will soon disappear from the State.

FACTORS FOR CONVERSION.

To convert—

Ammonia into nitrogen, multiply by.....	0.824
Ammonia into Protein by.....	5.15
Nitrogen into ammonia, multiply by.....	1.214
Nitrate of soda into nitrogen, multiply by.....	16.47
Nitrogen into Protein by	6.25
Bone Phosphate into phosphoric acid multiplied by	0.458
Phosphoric Acid into Bone Phosphate, multiply by	2.184
Muriate of Potash into actual potash, multiply by	0.632
Actual potash into Muriate potash, multiply by..	1.583
Sulphate of potash into actual potash, multiply by	0.541
Actual potash into sulphate of potash, multiply by	1.85
Nitrate of potash into nitrogen, multiply by.....	0.139
Carbonate of potash into actual potash, multiply by	0.681
Actual potash into carbonate of potash, multiply by	1.466

For instance you buy 95 per cent. of nitrate of soda and want to know how much nitrogen is in it, multiply 95 per cent. by 16.47 you will get 15.65 per cent. nitrogen; you want to know how much ammonia this nitrogen is equivalent to, then multiply 15.65 per cent. by 1.214 and you get 18.99 per cent., the equivalent in ammonia.

STATE VALUES.

It is not intended by the "State valuation" to fix the price or commercial value of a given brand. The "State

values" are the market prices for the various approved chemicals and materials used in mixing or manufacturing commercial fertilizers, at the date of issuing a bulletin, or the opening of the "*season*." They may, but seldom do, vary from the market prices, and are made liberal to meet any slight advance or decline.

They are compiled from price lists and commercial reports by reputable dealers and journals.

The question is frequently asked: "What is 'Smith's Fruit and Vine' worth per ton?" Such a question cannot be answered categorically. By analysis, the ammonia, available phosphoric acid, and potash may be determined, and the inquirer informed what the cost of the necessary material to compound a ton of goods similar to "Smith's Fruit and Vine" would be, using none but accepted and well known materials of the best quality.

State values do not consider "trade secrets," loss on bad bills, cost of advertisements, and expenses of collections. The "State value" is simply that price at which the various ingredients necessary to use in compounding a fertilizer can be *purchased for cash in ton lots at Florida sea ports*.

These price lists in one, five and ten lots, are published in this report, with the "State values" for 1907 deducted therefrom.

STATE VALUATIONS.

For Available and Insoluble Phosphoric Acid, Ammonia and Potash for the Season of 1907.

Available Phosphoric Acid.....	5 cents a pound
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid.....	1 cent a pound
Ammonia (or its equivalent in nitrogen).....	16½ cents a pound
Potash (as actual potash, K2O).....	5½ cents a pound

If calculated by units—

Available Phosphoric Acid	\$1.00 per unit
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid.....	20 cents per unit
Ammonia (or its equivalent in nitrogen) ..	\$3.30 per unit
Potash	\$1.10 per unit

With a uniform allowance of \$1.50 per ton for mixing and bagging.

3—Bul

A unit is twenty pounds, or 1 per cent in a ton. We find this to be the easiest and quickest method for calculating the value of fertilizer. To illustrate this take for example a fertilizer which analyzes as follows:

Available Phosphoric Acid...	6.22 per cent.	x \$1.00—	6.22
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid...	1.50 per cent.	x .20—	.30
Ammonia	3.42 per cent.	x 3.30—	11.28
Potash.....	7.23 per cent.	x 1.10—	7.95
Mixing and bagging.			1.50
Commercial value at sea ports.....			27.25

Or a fertilizer analyzing as follows:

Available Phosphoric Acid.....	8 per cent.	x \$1.00—	\$8.00
Ammonia	2 per cent.	x 3.30—	6.60
Potash.....	2 per cent.	x 1.10—	2.20
Mixing and bagging.			1.50
Commercial value at sea ports			\$18.30

The above valuations are for cash for materials delivered at Florida seaports, and they can be bought in one ton lots at these prices at the date of issuing this Bulletin. Where fertilizers are bought at interior points, the additional freight to that point must be added.

If purchased in car load lots for cash, a reduction of ten per cent. can be made in above valuations, *i. e.*

Available Phosphoric Acid.....	90 cents per unit
Potash (K20).....	99 cents per unit
Ammonia (or equivalent in nitrogen)	\$2.97 per unit

The valuations and market prices in succeeding illustrations, are based on market prices for one ton lots.

SPECIAL SAMPLES.

It is shown by the number of "Special Samples" (those sent in direct by the purchaser of fertilizers) that the law is becoming more generally understood by the farmer, fruit and vegetable grower. Purchasers who have any reason to doubt the correctness of the guarantee on the

goods furnished them, do not hesitate to send in samples for analysis.

This right to have a sample of the goods purchased analyzed by the State Chemist, under Section 9 of the law—without charge—the inspection fees covering the cost of analysis, as well as inspection—has doubtless had a direct influence upon the increased quality of the goods sold in the State. When properly drawn, sealed, witnessed and transmitted, the "Special Sample" has proved a safeguard to the consumer, legitimate dealer, and manufacturer, and a check upon the careless, ignorant, or fraudulent vendor or manufacturer.

It furnishes the consumer with the same protection demanded by the manufacturer, who buys his materials only upon the guarantee, and pays for them according to analysis.

By far the largest amount of commercial fertilizers used in Florida, are manufactured or mixed by factories in the State. Large amounts of fertilizing materials are imported direct by factories, and dealers located at our seaport cities; cargoes of potash salts direct from Germany are now frequently received by Florida importers, while large amounts of acid phosphate are manufactured at and exported from the various Gulf and Atlantic ports.

Florida consumers may now purchase their fertilizers and chemicals at Florida sea ports as cheaply as at any of the sea ports of the country.

On a preceding page a table of the "Average Composition of Commercial Feed Stuffs" will be found. Consumers should study this table, select the food best suited to his demands—price of course considered—see that the "Guarantee" on the package he purchases compares favorably with the average in the table, and if doubtful of the truth of the statement on the "Guarantee" send at once a sample of the suspected material to the Commissioner of Agriculture at Tallahassee. Send one-half pound in a "tin can sealed," as provided by law.

LIGHT WEIGHT—FALSE STATEMENTS.

Some complaint has been made recently as to failure to furnish full weight as guaranteed.

In one case of light weight cotton seed meal, discovered

by the Inspector, the goods were sold by the sheriff, as provided by law.

Other cases have been reported, particularly "Kainits."

The public, dealers, and consumers, are cautioned to examine their purchases, and in case of doubt, have the casks weighed at the railroad station, or at the warehouse—reporting deficiencies in weight if found to exist, with names of sellers, manufacturers and witnesses to the weighing and other facts, and circumstances. This applies to fertilizers and feeding stuff—(also to grain and other articles.)

The department is desirous of maintaining the standard of both quality and quantity as expressed in the guarantee, and to this end requests the active co-operation of all citizens.

A false statement of weight on grain or feed, is a misdemeanor, and subjects the seller to fine or imprisonment, or both, under Chapter 4976 (No. 92) Acts of 1901. Also the sale of light weight fertilizer and feed stuff subjects the seller to a fine and forfeiture of the goods, under the Fertilizer and Feed Stuff Laws.

ASHES, HARD WOOD, PALMETTO, CANADA

ASHES.

The attention of purchasers, dealers and consumers is called to the analysis of various ashes, hard wood and otherwise, in this and other reports. Seldom do these ashes contain more than 3 per cent. of potash—frequently less than 1 per cent.; as the potash content is the only fertilizing ingredient (excepting a very small amount of phosphoric acid) it becomes a very expensive source of potash. Most of the ashes examined by the department have evidently been leached. Ashes should be purchased strictly upon guarantee (as should all other fertilizers and feeds) and the seller held strictly to his guarantee.

There are many tons of ashes used as a fertilizer in this State. When they can be purchased at a price comparable with their actual value they are doubtless a most valuable source of potash. The average price of these goods is, however, far in excess of their value. Potash obtained from this source generally costs much more than from other reliable sources—Sulphate, or Muriate of Potash, Kainit or Sylvillite. Samples of Hickory, Maple, Palmetto

and other so-called Hardwood Ashes, examined this season, show from 0.57 to 4.24 per cent. of Potash, worth from \$0.62 to \$4.66 per ton at seaports. The average of four samples shows 2.56 per cent. of Potash. Guarantees are generally 2 to 8 per cent. Potash. The minimum is the actual guarantee. The best unleached ashes contain but 8 per cent.; ordinarily less than 5 per cent.

FORMULAS FOR VEGETABLES.

As vegetables growing for the early markets is one of the most important industries of the State, a few accepted formulas have been selected from those recommended by various Experiment Stations, and from the experience of practical growers and manufacturers of standard commercial fertilizers. It is conceded that ammonia (or nitrogen) is required in relatively large quantities for succulent crops, such as cabbage, celery, lettuce, cucumbers, string beans, and for young fruit trees to induce growth.

That phosphoric acid is required for fiber production, and to mature the woody parts of plants.

That potash is demanded by starch and sugar producing plants, potatoes, beets, sugar cane, peaches, oranges, pineapples, etc., to mature their sugars and starches. The predominant element required for different classes of vegetables or plants, is, other things being equal:

For foliage crops, cabbage, lettuce, spinach, etc., ammonia. For woody plants and for fiber, phosphoric acid. For fruits, sugar and starch productions, potash.

For celery—7 per cent. Ammonia, 5 per cent. Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 per cent. Potash.

1	300 lbs Nitrate of Soda.....		
	800 lbs Fish Scrap		
	600 lbs Acid Phos., 13 pr. ct.	yields	6.9 pr. ct. Ammonia
	300 lbs Muriate Potash.....		5.5 pr. ct. Avail phos. acid
			7.8 pr. ct. Potash
	2,000 lbs.		
2	250 lbs Nitrate of Soda....		
	600 lbs. Dried Blood.....		
	850 lbs Acid phos., 13 pr. ct.	yields	7.2 pr. ct. Ammonia
	300 lbs Muriate potash.....		5.5 pr. ct. Avail phos. acid
			7.8 pr. ct. Potash
	2,000 lbs.		

For Irish Potatoes—6 per cent. Ammonia, 7 per cent. Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 per cent. Potash.

1	300 lbs Nitrate of Soda.....		
	600 lbs Cotton Seed Meal..		
	800 lbs Acid Phos.....	yields	5.4 pr. ct. Ammonia
	300 lbs Muriate potash.....		7.2 pr. ct. Avail. Phos Acid
			8.1 pr. ct. Potash
	2,000 lbs.		

2	300 lbs Nitrate Soda.....		
	600 lbs Fish Scrap.....		
	800 lbs Acid Phos., 14 pr. ct.	yields	5.8 pr. ct. Ammonia
	300 lbs Muriate potash.....		6.8 pr. ct. Avail Phos Acid
			7.8 pr. ct. Potash
	2,000 lbs.		

3	200 lbs Nitrate of Soda.....		
	900 lbs Fish Scrap.....		
	600 lbs Dissolved bone black.	yields	6.4 pr. ct. Ammonia
	300 lbs Muriate potash.....		6.6 pr. ct. Avail Phos Acid
			7.8 pr. ct. Potash
	2,000 lbs.		

4	220 lbs Nitrate Soda.....		
	500 lbs Dried Blood.....		
	970 lbs Acid Phos., 13 pr. ct.	yields	6.1 pr. ct. Ammonia
	310 lbs Muriate Potash.....		6.8 pr. ct. Avail Phos Acid
			8.0 pr. ct. Potash
	2,000 lbs.		

5	300 lbs Nitrate Soda.....		
	600 lbs Cotton Seed Meal....		
	800 lbs Acid Phos., 13 pr. ct.	yields	5.4 pr. ct. Ammonia
	300 lbs Muriate potash.....		6.0 pr. ct. Avail Phos Acid
			8.3 pr. ct Potash
	2,000 lbs.		

For Radishes and Turnips—5 per cent. Ammonia, 7 per cent. Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 per cent Potash.

1	250 lbs Nitrate Soda.....		
	550 lbs Cotton Seed Meal....		
	900 lbs Acid Phos., 13 pr. ct.	yields	4.6 pr. ct Ammonia
	300 lbs Muriate potash.....		6.5 pr. ct. Avail Phos Acid
			8.3 pr. ct. Potash
	2,000 lbs.		

For Asparagus—5 per cent. Ammonia, 7 per cent. Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 per cent. Potash.

1 200 lbs Nitrate Soda.....		
700 lbs Cotton Seed Meal....		
800 lbs Acid Phos., 13 pr. ct.	yields	4.9 pr. ct. Ammonia
300 lbs Muriate potash.....		6.1 pr. ct. Avail Phos Acid
		8.4 pr. ct. Potash
2,000 lbs.		

2 300 lbs Nitrate Soda.....		
600 lbs Tankage.....		
800 lbs Acid Phos., 13 pr. ct.	yields	5.5 pr. ct. Ammonia
300 lbs Sulph. Potash, H. G..		6.4 pr. ct. Avail Phos Acid
		7.8 pr. ct. Potash
2,000 lbs.		

For Beets and Lettuce—6 per cent. Ammonia, 5 per cent. Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 per cent. Potash.

1 300 lbs Nitrate Soda.....		
800 lbs Cotton Seed Meal....		
600 lbs Acid Phos., 13 pr. ct.	yields	6.2 pr. ct. Ammonia
300 lbs Muriate potash.....		4.9 pr. ct. Avail Phos Acid
		8.5 pr. ct. Potash
2,000 lbs.		

2 200 lbs Nitrate Soda.....		
800 lbs Fish Scrap.....		
700 lbs Acid Phos., 11 pr. ct.	yields	5.9 pr. ct. Ammonia
300 lbs Muriate potash.....		5.4 pr. ct. Avail Phos Acid
		7.8 pr. ct. Potash
2,000 lbs.		

For Cabbage, Cauliflower, Cucumbers and Melons—6 per cent. Ammonia, 5 per cent. Available Phosphoric Acid, 7 per cent. Potash.

1 300 lbs Nitrate Soda.....		
750 lbs Cotton Seed Meal..		
700 lbs Acid Phos., 11 pr. ct.	yields	6.0 pr. ct. Ammonia
250 lbs Muriate Potash.....		4.8 pr. ct. Avail Phos Acid
		7.1 pr. ct. Potash
2,000 lbs.		

For Spinach—5 per cent. Ammonia, 8 per cent. Available Phosphoric Acid, 6 per cent. Potash.

1 200 lbs Nitrate Soda.....		
650 lbs Fish Scrap.....		
950 lbs Acid Phos., 14 pr. ct.	yields	5.2 pr. ct. Ammonia
200 lbs Muriate Potash.....		7.7 pr. ct. Avail Phos Acid
		6.0 pr. ct. Potash
2,000 lbs.		

2 300 lbs Nitrate of Soda.....		
500 lbs Cotton Seed Meal....		
1000 lbs Acid Phos., 14 pr. ct.	yields	5.0 pr. ct. Ammonia
200 lbs Muriate Potash.....		7.6 pr. ct. Avail Phos Acid
		5.6 pr. ct. Potash
2,000 lbs.		

For Egg Plant and Tomatoes—5 per cent. Ammonia, 6 per cent. Phosphoric Acid, 7 per cent. Potash.

1 200 lbs Nitrate Soda.....		
700 lbs Cotton Seed Meal....		
840 lbs Acid Phos., 13 pr. ct.	yields	4.9 pr. ct Ammonia
360 lbs Muriate Potash.....		6.3 pr. ct. Avail Phos Acid
		7.4 pr. ct Potash
2,000 lbs.		

For Onions—5 per cent. Ammonia, 5 per cent. Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 per cent. Potash.

1 200 lbs Nitrate Soda.....		
750 lbs Cotton Seed Meal....		
750 lbs Acid Phos., 11 pr. ct.	yields	5.1 pr. ct Ammonia
300 lbs Muriate potash.....		5.1 pr. ct. Avail Phos Acid
		8.5 pr. ct. Potash
2,000 lbs.		

For Sweet Potatoes—3 per cent Ammonia, 7 per cent. Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 per cent. Potash.

1 100 lbs Nitrate Soda.....		
400 lbs Fish Scrap.....		
1180 lbs Acid Phos., 11 pr. ct.	yields	3.5 pr. ct. Ammonia
320 lbs Muriate Potash.....		7.8 pr. ct. Avail Phos Acid
		8.3 pr. ct. Potash
2,000 lbs.		

2 100 lbs Nitrate Soda.....		
500 lbs Cotton Seed Meal....		
1100 lbs Acid Phos., 13 pr. ct.	yields	3.5 pr. ct. Ammonia
300 lbs Muriate potash.....		7.8 pr. ct. Avail Phos Acid
		8.3 pr. ct. Potash
2,000 lbs.		

For Beans and Peas—3 per cent. Ammonia, 7 per cent. Available Phosphoric Acid, 7 per cent. Potash.

1 100 lbs Nitrate Soda.....	yields	|	2.9 pr. ct. Ammonia
450 lbs Cotton Seed Meal....			
1200 lbs Acid Phos., 11 pr. ct.			
250 lbs Muriate Potash.....			
2,000 lbs.			7.0 pr. ct. Avail Phos Acid
			6.9 pr. ct. Potash

Note.—In the preceding formulas, H. G. Sulphate may be substituted for Muriate of Potash wherever it occurs.

Muriate is ordinarily used by vegetable growers, though the sulphate is preferred by many. H. G. Sulphate, 48 per cent. potash, is now quoted at \$52.00 per ton or \$1.09 per unit of potash. Muriate, 50 per cent. potash, is quoted at \$46.00 per ton or 92 cents per unit.

FORMULAS FOR COTTON.

The following formulas for cotton are the result of careful experiments by trained investigators on worn soil. It was found that cotton required a combination of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. Phosphoric acid is the dominant element, however, with nitrogen standing next in importance. The relative proportion of the three important elements of plant food is one part nitrogen, two and a half of phosphoric acid, and three-fourths of potash. The quantities required by a crop of 300 pounds of lint cotton per acre are nitrogen, 20 pounds, phosphoric acid, 50 pounds, and potash, 15 pounds. The different formulas given below are so calculated as to contain very nearly these quantities of the three important elements, and are so varied as to meet the requirements and conveniences of almost every farmer. No one formula can be said to have any special advantage over the other; just use the one you can get together with the greatest convenience and least cost to yourself. Each one will analyze about 20 pounds of nitrogen, 50 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 15 pounds of potash in the whole formula. Fertilizers may be applied either in drill or broadcast where used liberally, but if used sparingly, drilling is considered preferable. least cost to yourself. Each one will analaye about 20 acre to get the best results.

Muriate of Potash.....	30 lbs.
Acid Phosphate.....	334 lbs.
Nitrate of Soda.....	125 lbs.
Muriate of Potash.....	20 lbs.
Acid Phosphate.....	281 lbs.
Cotton Seed Meal.....	285 lbs.
Cotton Seed Hull Ashes.....	45 lbs.
Acid Phosphate.....	261 lbs.
Cotton Seed Meal.....	286 lbs.
Wood Ashes (unleached).....	164 lbs.
Acid Phosphate.....	261 lbs.
Cotton Seed Meal.....	286 lbs.
Muriate of Potash.....	30 lbs.
Acid Phosphate.....	334 lbs.
Dried Blood.....	167 lbs.
Muriate of Potash.....	10 lbs.
Acid Phosphate, with Pot. (2 P. C., K 2 O)....	312 lbs.
Cotton Seed Meal.....	286 lbs.
Kainit.....	58 lbs.
Acid Phosphate.....	300 lbs.
Nitrate of Soda.....	70 lbs.
Stable Manure.....	2000 lbs.
Muriate of Potash.....	20 lbs.
Acid Phosphate.....	300 lbs.
Nitrate of Soda.....	64 lbs.
Cotton Seed.....	132 bus.

If you want to buy the goods already made, write to the manager of fertilizer factory nearest you and ask for a goods to analyze as follows:

	Per Cent.
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	7.00
Ammonia.....	3.00
Potash.....	2.50

Use 400 pounds per acre.

If you prefer to make the goods yourself, buy 14 per cent. acid phosphate, kainit and cotton seed meal, and make up this mixture for each acre you intend to plant:

	Pounds.
Acid Phosphate	200
Cotton Seed Meal	145
Kainit	80

If you want to plant ten acres then buy ten times those quantities, and mix together. The mixture will analyze about as above, 7 per cent. available, 3 per cent. ammonia and 2½ per cent potash.

INSECTICIDES—FUNGICIDES.

Many inquiries for approved formulas for insecticides and fungicides are received by this division. A full list of such was published in the June Bulletin, No. 83, of 1903.

Florida growers interested in spraying and other means of checking insect pests, should write the director of the Florida Experiment Station, at Lake City for "Farmers' Institute Bulletin" No 1; also for Bulletins Nos. 29, 34, 40, 42, and 46. The following "Farmers' Bulletins" issued by the U. S. Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C., are also valuable for those interested in Insecticides and Fungicides—Nos. 38, 47, 70, 80, 91, 127, 130, 145, 146, and 115. They are sent free on application to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

As the number of formulas published is very great, frequently practical duplicates of each other, a few approved receipts are appended sufficient to meet all practical needs and not confuse by a number of similar formulas.

For fungus diseases, etc., the use of "Bordeaux Mixture" is now practically universal. For insects, mites, scales, etc., Paris Green (wet and dry), kerosene emulsion, resin mixtures, and sulphur are now the most commonly used; probably more depends on the *method*, time and thoroughness of the application, than on the efficacy of the material used. If the application is not prompt and thorough, it will certainly be of little, if any, value.

A few receipts are appended of simple mixtures easily prepared, and of acknowledged worth. *As a general in-*

secticide probably nothing is more universally satisfactory than a solution of soap—soap suds—particularly if made of the common yellow rosin soaps. "Resin Wash," "Resin, Lime Mixture," etc., are simply soaps.

A soap solution, one pound of soap to three gallons of water, will be found a generally satisfactory insecticide, if thoroughly applied, at proper intervals. The addition of a small quantity of Paris Green, or a mixture of soap solution and sulphur wash, is excellent for scales, mites, and white fly.

The various "Whale Oil" and other "Fish Oil" soaps, potash soaps, etc., have no intrinsic value over other soaps. Equally as good results may be had with any common laundry soap, if properly and persistently applied.

FUNGICIDES.

1

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

4 pounds copper sulphate (blue vitriol.)

4 pounds lime (unslaked.)

25-50 gallons water.

Dissolve the copper in hot or cold water, using a wooden or earthen vessel. Slake the lime in a tub, adding the water cautiously and only in sufficient amount to insure thorough slaking. After thorough slaking, more water can be added and stirred in until it has the consistency of thick cream. When both are cold, pour the lime into the diluted copper solution of required strength, straining it through a fine mesh sieve or a gunny cloth and thoroughly mix. The standard mixtures are:

(a.) 25 gallons (full strength solution, or 4-4-25 formula.)

(b.) 50 gallons (half strength mixture, or 4-4-50 formula.)

It is then ready for use. Considerable trouble has frequently been experienced in preparing the Bordeaux Mix-

ture. Care should be taken that the lime is of good quality and well burned and has not been air slaked. Where small amounts of lime are slaked it is advisable to use hot water. The lime should not be allowed to become dry in slaking, neither should it become entirely submerged in water. Lime slakes best when supplied with just enough water to develop a large amount of heat which renders the process active. If the amount of lime is insufficient, there is danger of burning tender foliage. In order to obviate this, the mixture can be tested with a knife blade or with ferro-cyanide of potassium (1 oz. to 5 or 6 oz. of water.) If the amount of lime is insufficient, copper will be deposited on the knife blade, while a deep brownish red color will be imparted to the mixture when ferro-cyanide of potassium is added. Lime should be added until neither reaction occurs. A slight excess of lime, however, is desirable.

The Bordeaux Mixture is best when first prepared. Stock solutions of lime and copper can be made, and mixed when required.

2. The following, known as the 6-4-50 formula, is in very general use:

6 pounds copper sulphate.
4 pounds lime.
50 gallons water.

3 BORDEAUX MIXTURE FOR PEACH FOLIAGE.

The Bordeaux Mixture as ordinarily applied frequently injures to some extent the foliage of the peach, etc., causing a shot hole effect on the leaves. This injurious effect has been shown to be largely obviated by the use of the following:

3 pounds copper sulphate.
6 pounds lime.
50 gallons water.

This is known as the 3-6-50 formula. Some experimenters have also recommended the following for peach foliage:

- (a.) 2-2-50 formula (Cornell Ag. Exp. Sta. Bul. 180.)
- (b.) 3-9-50 formula.

The latter contains three times as much lime as copper sulphate.

4. BORDEAUX RESIN MIXTURE.

5 pounds resin.
1 pound caustic potash, or soda.
1 pint fish oil.
5 gallons water.

To make resin solution, place resin and oil in a kettle and heat until resin is dissolved. Cool slightly and then add lye slowly and stir. Again place the kettle over the fire, add the required amount of water and allow the whole to boil until it will mix with cold water, forming an amber-colored solution. Take 2 gallons of the resin solution and add to it 10 gallons of water. Mix this with 40 gallons of Bordeaux Mixture.

5 IRON SULPHATE AND SULPHURIC ACID.

Water (hot) 100 parts.
Iron sulphate, as much as will dissolve.
Sulphuric acid, 1 part.

Prepare solution before using. Add the acid to the crystals and then pour on the water. Valuable for treatment of dormant grape vines affected with Anthracnose, application being made with sponge or brush.

INSECTICIDES.

6 PARIS GREEN--DRY.

1 pound Paris Green.
20-50 pounds flour.

Mix thoroughly and apply evenly; preferably when dew is on the plants.

7 PARIS GREEN—WET.

1 pound Paris Green.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ pound quick lime.
 200 gallons water.

Slake the lime in part of the water, sprinkling in the Paris Green gradually, then all the rest of the water. For the peach and other tender leaved plants, use 300 gallons of water. Keep well stirred while spraying.

8 KEROSENE EMULSION.

$\frac{1}{2}$ pound hard soap, shaved fine.
 1 gallon water.
 2 gallons kerosene.

Dissolve the soap in the water, which should be boiling; remove from the fire and pour it into the kerosene while hot. Churn this with a spray pump till it changes to a creamy, then to a soft butter-like mass. Keep this as a stock, using one part in nine of water for soft bodied insects such as plant lice, or stronger in certain cases.

9 MECHANICAL EMULSION.

A substitute for the last. Made entirely by the pump, which draws water and kerosene from separate tanks and mixes them in the desired proportion by a mechanical device. Several pumps for this purpose are now on the market.

10 RESIN-LYE MIXTURE (SOAP.)

5 pounds pulverized resin.
 1 pound concentrated lye (caustic soda.)
 1 pint fish or other animal oil.
 5 gallons water.

Place the oil, resin and 1 gallon of hot water, in an iron kettle and heat till the resin softens, then add the lye and stir thoroughly; now add 4 gallons of hot water and boil till a little will mix with cold water and give a clear, amber-colored liquid; add water to make up five gallons.

Keep this as a stock solution. For use, take 1 gallon stock solution, 16 gallons water, 3 gallons milk of lime, 1-4 pound Paris Green.

The object of this preparation is to obtain an adhesive material which will cause the poison to adhere to smooth leaves. It has been highly recommended by the New York State (Geneva) Experiment Station.

11 LIME, SALT AND SULPHUR.

(Oregon Formula.)

50 pounds unslaked lime.
50 pounds of flowers of sulphur.
50 pounds of common salt.

Slake the lime in enough water to do it thoroughly; add the sulphur and boil for an hour at least, adding water if necessary. Then add the salt and boil 15 minutes more. Add water to make 150 gallons and spray hot through a coarse nozzle.

12 LIME, SALT AND SULPHUR.

Marlatt's Formula (from Smith.)

30 pounds unslaked lime.
30 pounds sulphur.
15 pounds salt.
60 gallons water.

Boil with steam for four hours and apply hot.

13 ARSENITE OF LIME.

1 pound white arsenic.
2 pounds of fresh burned lime.
1 gallon water.

Boil together for 45 minutes and keep in a tight vessel. Add one quart of this to a barrel (50 gallons) of water for use.

This insecticide has been recommended by a number of

Experiment Stations, but has not yet been sufficiently tested to receive endorsement.

14 ARSENITE OF LEAD.

4 ounces arsenate of soda (50 per cent. strength.)
11 ounces acetate of lead.
150 gallons water.

Put the arsenate of soda in 2 quarts of water in a wooden pail, and the acetate of lead in 4 quarts of water in another wooden pail. When both are dissolved, mix with the rest of the water. Warm water in the pails will hasten the process.

15 BORDEAUX MIXTURE AND PARIS GREEN.

4 ounces Paris Green.
50 gallons Bordeaux Mixture.

16 BORDEAUX MIXTURE AND ARSENATE OF LEAD.

1 gallon Arsenate of Lead (made by formula No. 14.)
50 gallons Bordeaux Mixture.

17 BORDEAUX MIXTURE AND ARSENATE OF LIME.

1½ quarts Arsenate of Lime (made by formula No. 13.)
50 gallons Bordeaux Mixture.

18 SOAP MIXTURE.

1 bar soap (10 cent size.)
3 gallons water.

Apply warm, as it thickens on cooling.
Recommended for rose mildew, red spider, plant lice, etc.

Any common laundry soap, particularly the yellow
4—Bul

resin soaps, dissolved one pound of soap to five or ten gallons of water, is an efficient application for white fly, red spider, plant lice, etc. The addition of $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of Paris Green to each 50 gallons of soap solution adds to its efficiency.

Equal parts of soap solution and sulphur wash—made by dissolving 20 pounds of sulphur with 10 pounds of caustic soda—is a most excellent general application.

Sulphur wash is prepared as follows: First mix 20 pounds of flowers of sulphur into a paste with cold water, then add 10 pounds of pulverized caustic soda (98 per cent). The dissolving lye will boil and liquefy the sulphur. Water must be added from time to time to prevent burning, until a concentrated solution of 20 gallons is obtained. Two gallons of this is sufficient for 50 gallons of spray, giving a strength of 2 pounds of sulphur and one of lye to 50 gallons of water. An even stronger application can be made without danger to the foliage. This mixture can also be used in combination with other insecticides.

The chemical combination of sulphur and lime known as bisulphide of lime is perhaps a better liquid sulphur solution than the last remedy as a remedy for mites. It may be very cheaply prepared by boiling together for an hour or more, in a small quantity of water, equal parts of flowers of sulphur and stone lime. A convenient quantity is prepared by taking 5 pounds of sulphur and 5 pounds of lime and boiling in 3 or 4 gallons of water until the ingredients combine, forming a brownish liquid. This may be diluted to make 100 gallons of spray.

"WHITE FLY."

Numerous letters are received by the Agricultural Department asking for receipts and directions for destroying white fly.

It is evident from the widely distributed addresses of these inquiries that this pest has become widely scattered over the State, and that in a few years, if means are not provided, it will generally infect all the groves of the State. The white fly can be found in different localities, from Tallahassee to Fort Myers.

That it can be eradicated from infected groves admits no doubt, as it certainly has been so eradicated, for a time at least; that it may reappear is probably certain,

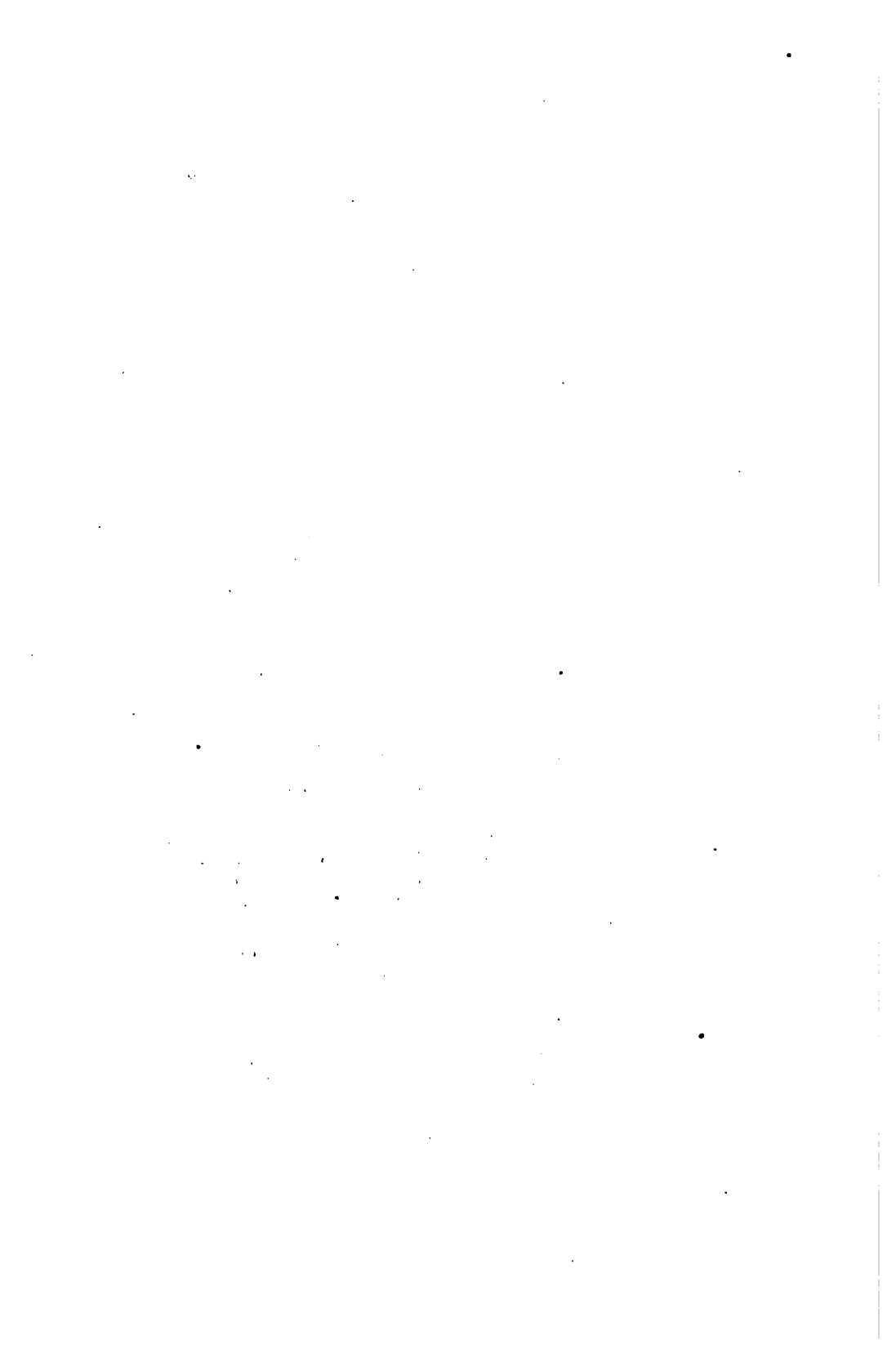
and most likely it will require constant vigilance to keep it within bounds.

The use of Resin Wash No. 4 is the most common remedy, if used as a spray. At the time the young are crawling it is effective. Good results have also been had by using a solution of common laundry soap—resin soap—while equally good results have been had from the use of soap powders—"Pearline" and "Gold Dust." It is evident that in each and all of these applications, the virtue is not in a particular kind of soap, but the fact that the soap fills the breathing pores and thus suffocates the insect. The same results occur in the use of Kerosene Emulsion.

A mixture of soap solution, or resin wash with sulphur wash, as described in No. 18, will be found effective, if applied at proper times—in the winter when the young are dormant—in spring and summer when the young are crawling. The work must be thoroughly done; one good spraying is better than two poorly applied ones. This matter is a serious one, affecting as it does one of the principal industries of the State. It demands joint action of all neighborhoods now affected, and should receive the careful attention of the various counties, and the State Legislature, with a view of some general effort being had looking to the proper control of the pest.

All orange growers interested in ridding themselves of the "fly" or keeping their groves uninfected, should send to the State Experiment Station at Lake City, for Bulletin No. 67, "White Fly," by Prof. H. A. Gossard, in which the subject is exhaustively treated.

For White Fly there is probably no better spray than a solution of common laundry soap—the cheapest yellow resin soap preferably—using a pound bar to about three gallons of water. The writer has found it equally as effective as the "Resin Wash" (which is simply a soap solution) or the more costly "whale oil soaps." The application should be made while the young are crawling, and followed by another spraying within a few weeks. The pest must be destroyed while in the crawling stage—at which time the damage is done. The adult flies can not be destroyed; the young can be. A strong solution of common resin soap is as effectual for this purpose as any known spray—and is harmless to the trees, or foliage. The secret (if there be any) is persistent fighting—frequent sprays, thoroughly and effectually applied.



BUREAU OF FERTILIZERS.

R. E. ROSE, State Chemist.
 L. HEIMBURGER, Assistant Chemist.
 Analysis of Special Samples under Sec. 9, Act approved May 22, 1901.
 (Samples taken by purchaser).

NAME OR BRAND	Laboratory No.	Moisture	Phosphoric Acid			Ammonia	Potash (K2O)	BY WHOM SENT
			Available	Insoluble	Total			
Pine Ashes	840	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.98	B. S. Ashley, Lakeland, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 3 (Sulphate of Potash)	841	8.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	47.82	F. T. Dorsey, Pebb'e, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 4	842	.....	8.36	0.93	9.29	4.30	6.97	F. T. Dorsey, Pebble, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal	843	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.25	.....	E. A. Hargrove, Quincy, F'a.
Hard Wood Ashes	844	81.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.68	J. E. Page, Sanford, Fla.
Fertilizer	845	9.00	3.98	0.64	4.63	2.99	15.56	W. H. Meynardie, Jacksonville, Fla.
Fertilizer	846	4.75	11.52	1.85	12.87	0.25	10.95	Johnson & Co., Leesburg, Fla.
Hard Wood Ashes	847	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.85	S. A. Bravo, Miami, F'a.
Fertilizer	848	.....	5.68	1.87	7.55	2.70	6.74	H. G. Hicks, Galloway, Fla.
Disolved Bone Black	849	14.58	16.97	0.40	17.37	.....	.....	Willson & Toomer Fert. Co., Jacksonville.
Ground Ky. Tobacco Stems	850	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.08	10.67	Willson & Toomer Fert. Co., Jacksonville.
Fertilizer	851	.....	8.28	0.19	8.46	4.02	11.96	T. G. Albritton, Gardner, Fla.
Fertilizer	852	.....	8.87	0.23	9.10	2.47	2.57	Florida Cotton Oil Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Fertilizer	853	5.03	2.62	5.14	7.66	5.23	7.46	J. S. Smart, Ft. Pierce, Fla.
Fertilizer	854	.....	9.32	0.08	9.40	8.95	12.00	W. E. Wilder, Arcadia, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal	855	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.63	.....	Florida Cotton Oil Co., Tallahassee, Fla.

BUREAU OF FERTILIZERS—Continued.

NAME OR BRAND	Laboratory No.	Moisture	Phosphoric Acid			Ammonia	Potash (K ₂ O)	BY WHOM SENT
			Available	Insoluble	Total			
Cotton Seed Meal.....	856	...	9.75	1.19	10.94	8.18	...	Florida Cotton Oil Co., Tallahassee, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 1.....	857	...	4.46	3.16	7.62	2.60	5.10	W. H. Meynardie, Jacksonville, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 2.....	858	...	8.54	0.74	9.28	2.55	8.94	W. H. Meynardie, Jacksonville, Fla.
Acid Phosphate No. 657 ..	859	11.17	16.40	1.15	17.55	...	2.73	Florida Cotton Oil Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Fertilizer.....	860	...	8.72	0.84	9.56	3.41	10.63	E. O. Painter Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Fertilizer (R. I. B. 35)...	861	8.72	8.77	0.26	9.03	4.58	11.80	E. H. Morgan, Fort Ogden, Fla.
Fertilizer.....	862	9.23	5.18	2.08	7.26	3.08	9.92	Joseph Duncan, Lilly, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal.....	863	...	...	...	...	7.95	...	Florida Cotton Oil Co., Tallahassee, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal.....	864	...	...	...	...	4.69	1.45	Florida Cotton Oil Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Fertilizer.....	865	...	8.48	0.85	9.33	5.26	4.91	E. R. Parker, Pebble, Fla.
Fertilizer.....	866	...	8.25	0.27	8.52	3.81	12.04	J. H. Soaler, Oakland, Fla.
Orange Fertilizer.....	867	10.94	8.47	0.15	8.62	3.80	11.40	Armour Fert. Works, Jacksonville, Fla.
Fertilizer.....	868	...	6.25	0.90	7.15	2.93	9.89	Lee Lofton, Arcadia, Fla.
Tankage.....	869	...	...	...	5.47	9.95	...	Sander's Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Tankage.....	870	...	...	...	6.92	9.75	...	Sander's Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Fertilizer.....	871	...	10.25	0.33	10.58	3.21	11.69	R. M. Brumby, Dunedin, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 1 (Sulphate of Potash).....	872	...	...	...	...	...	49.96	H. A. Perry, Pomona, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 2 (Sulphate of Potash).....	873	...	...	...	...	...	48.48	H. A. Perry, Pomona, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 1.....	874	9.61	3.48	3.97	7.45	6.33	3.65	A. B. Harrington, Winter Haven, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 1.....	875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BUREAU OF FERTILIZERS—Continued.

NAME OR BRAND	Laboratory No.	Moisture	Phosphoric Acid			Ammonia	Potash (K ₂ O)	BY WHOM SENT
			Available	Insoluble	Total			
Fertilizer No. 2.....	876	9.57	6.93	0.81	7.74	3.21	13.38	A. B. Harrington, Winter Haven, Fla.
Fertilizer.....	878	.....	1.96	1.84	3.80	5.80	7.20	W. H. Howard, Deer Field, Fla.
Fertilizer.....	879	.....	5.54	1.67	7.21	3.13	9.02	Seader's Fert. Co. Jacksonville, Fla.
Fertilizer.....	880	.....	5.28	2.62	7.90	3.68	10.51	S. C. Gates, Wimauma, Fla.
Fertilizer.....	881	9.69	5.42	1.12	6.54	3.27	9.09	W. H. Platt, Lilly, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 12.....	882	4.92	4.83	1.46	6.29	3.40	10.43	G. B. Graham, Pebble, Fla.
Nitrate of Soda.....	883	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.60	.....	Franklin Tyler, Arcadia, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal.....	884	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.00	.....	.....
Acid Phosphate.....	885	.....	15.06	1.46	16.52	.....	.....	.....
Sulphate of Potash.....	886	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49.16	.....
Fertilizer.....	887	.....	5.48	0.43	5.91	3.88	10.90	V. P. Cowburn, Crescent City, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 1.....	888	.....	6.45	1.05	7.50	3.38	9.06	C. L. Eaddy, Linden, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 2.....	889	.....	4.27	2.52	6.79	4.62	9.96	.....
Cotton Seed Meal.....	890	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.56	.....	Florida Cotton Oil Co., Tallahassee, Fla.
Fertilizer.....	891	.....	7.13	1.07	8.20	4.04	8.78	S. M. Alsobrook, Dania, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal.....	892	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.23	.....	J. B. Huggins, Bluff Springs, Fla.
Velvet Beans and Hulls.....	893	.....	.....	.....	0.87	3.33	.....	W. A. Terrell, Bushnell, Fla.
Fertilizer.....	894	.....	7.39	0.44	7.82	2.28	9.93	B. J. Lohmeyer, Seven Oaks, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal.....	895	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.13	.....	H. W. Ellis, Caryville, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal.....	896	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.13	.....	Florida Cotton Oil Co., Tallahassee, Fla.
Ashes No. 1.....	897	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.64	L. Tedder, Boynton, Fla.
Ashes No. 2.....	898	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.86	L. Tedder, Boynton, Fla.

BUREAU OF FERTILIZERS—Continued.

NAME OR BRAND.	Laboratory No.	Moisture.	Phosphoric Acid			Ammonia.	Potash (K ₂ O)	BY WHOM SENT.
			Available	Insoluble	Total.			
Fertilizer.....	889	.....	4.97	1.18	6.15	5.40	5.12	L Tedder, Boyton, Fla.
Fertilizer.....	900	.....	3.02	3.70	6.72	2.33	10.47	Hux, Umatilla, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal.....	901	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.64	.....	J. L. Alexander, Blounts Town, Fla.
Fertilizer.....	902	.....	3.63	2.62	6.25	6.75	10.99	J. S. Smart, Ft. Pierce, Fla.
Acid Phosphate.....	903	.....	12.54	0.34	12.88	.....	.....	M. B. Anderson, Edwards, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 1.....	904	.....	5.99	1.59	7.58	3.34	8.71	Sander's Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Sheen Manure.....	905	.....	4.74	0.92	5.66	2.90	1.98	W. S. Ross, Sanford, Fla.
Fertilizer.....	906	.....	6.41	1.10	7.51	4.00	7.04	R. Christensen, Ovedio, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 4.....	907	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.79	7.08	C. L. Eaddy, Linden, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal.....	908	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.94	.....	N. H. Fogg, Altamonte Springs, Fla.
Fertilizer.....	909	.....	3.03	0.45	3.48	3.69	11.52	J. R. Leatherman, Delray, Fla.
Fertilizer.....	910	.....	2.61	4.71	7.32	4.06	7.48	C. T. Brown, Delray, Fla.
Sea Bird Guano.....	911	.....	.....	.....	13.00	10.33	2.10	John T Hill, Tarpon Springs, Fla.
Kainit.....	912	.....	4.73	1.76	6.49	4.64	12.51	J. W. O'Neal, Lamonte, Fla.
Fertilizer.....	913	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.65	6.75	A. S. Nelson, Dunedin, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal.....	914	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Florida Cotton Oil Co., Tallahassee, Fla.
Kainit.....	915	.....	15.84	0.85	16.69	.....	12.65	M. F. Horn, Jasper, Fla.
Acid Phosphate.....	916	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.80	.....	D. H. Anderson, Edwards, Fla.
Nitrate of Soda.....	917	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	S. T. Page, Bartow, Fla.
Kainit.....	918	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.54	S. C. Counce, Lake City, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 1.....	919	.....	6.08	0.78	6.81	4.27	11.89	Sartorius, Seminole, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 2.....	920	.....	7.79	0.13	7.92	3.95	11.63	Sartorius, Seminole, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 3.....	921	.....	8.32	0.33	8.65	4.05	11.73	Sartorius, Seminole, Fla.

BUREAU OF FERTILIZERS—Continued.

NAME OR BRAND	Laboratory No.	Moisture	Phosphoric Acid			Ammonia	Potash (K ₂ O)	BY WHOM SENT
			Available	Insoluble	Total			
Fertilizer No. 1.....	922	.....	0.34	1.78	2.12	0.35	43.04	J. W. Robertson, Chipley, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal No. 2.....	923	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.12	.....	J. W. Robertson, Chipley, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 3.....	924	.....	10.07	0.94	11.01	1.88	2.06	J. W. Robertson, Chipley, Fla.
Kainit	925	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.97	C. Watson, Jasper, Fla.
Fertilizer	926	.....	3.66	2.16	5.82	15.10	3.49	G. A. Spross, Winter Waven.
Fertilizer No. 2.....	927	.....	8.38	2.01	10.39	3.31	3.80	W. W. Knowles, Altha, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 1.....	928	.....	9.80	0.85	10.65	2.43	2.42	W. W. Knowles, Altha, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 1.....	929	.....	5.44	2.25	7.69	3.81	6.84	Sanders Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal No. 1, No. 2, No. 3.	930	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.59	.....	Florida Tobacco Co., Quincy, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal No. 4, No. 5.....	931	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.05	.....	Florida Tobacco Co., Quincy, Fla.
Dried Blood No. 34, 371.....	932	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.72	.....	E. O. Painter Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal.....	933	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.18	.....	Fla. Cotton Oil Co., Tallahassee, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 1.....	934	.....	6.70	1.58	8.28	1.88	1.67	J. R. Davis, Bartow, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 2.....	935	.....	6.16	0.65	6.81	5.46	5.76	J. R. Davis, Bartow, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal.....	936	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.80	.....	A. L. Wilson Co., Quincy, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 1.....	937	.....	8.25	0.87	9.12	2.79	4.01	H. A. Perry, Pomona, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 2.....	938	.....	7.14	1.48	8.63	2.82	3.83	H. A. Perry, Pomona, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 2.....	939	.....	4.82	2.23	7.05	3.91	6.44	Sanders Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Fertilizer	940	.....	7.12	8.12	3.38	11.09	.....	Sanders Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Fertilizer	941	.....	4.47	0.74	5.21	3.17	18.60	H. A. Perry, Pomona, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal.....	942	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.75	.....	J. S. Howell, Chumuckla, Fla.
Fertilizer	943	.....	8.22	0.26	8.58	6.18	10.59	W. E. Wilder, Lilly, Fla.

BUREAU OF FERTILIZERS—Continued.

NAME, OR BRAND.	Laboratory No.	Moisture.	Phosphoric Acid.			Ammonia.	Potash (K ₂ O)	BY WHOM SENT.
			Available.	Insoluble.	Total.			
H. G. Blood and Bon. No. 645.....	944	9.19	.....	.....	2.10	12.09	.....	Sanders Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
H. G. Blood and Bone No. 594.....	945	11.15	.....	.....	2.93	12.38	.....	Sanders Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Fertilizer.....	946	.....	8.65	0.36	9.01	4.18	11.27	W. T. Linebough, Tampa, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 1.....	947	7.98	6.31	0.30	6.61	3.95	12.56	W. G. Nosworthy, McIntosh, Fla.
Fertilizer.....	948	.....	5.96	6.25	12.21	4.60	4.38	A. H. MacFarlain, David, Fla.
Ashes.....	949	3.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.44	Benson Bros., Boyton, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 00.....	950	7.55	.....	.....	.....	0.11	0.09	Sanders Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Ground Ky Tobacco Stems.....	951	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.79	11.21	I. H. Blake, Palmetto, Fla.
Acid Phosphate.....	952	15.80	.....	1.30	17.10	.....	.....	Sanders Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Tankage No. 3.....	953	.....	.....	.....	3.47	11.09	.....	J. H. Blake, Palmetto, Fla.
Fertilizer.....	954	6.84	8.24	0.35	8.59	4.27	12.04	F. P. Conroy, Jacksonville, Fla.
Pebble Phosphate.....	955	.....	.....	.....	26.00	.....	.....	J. S. McFall, Tampa, Fla.
Fertilizer.....	956	7.18	6.53	4.40	10.93	4.08	9.73	G. H. A. Fish, Pomona, Fla.
Fertilizer "A".....	957	.....	6.81	0.84	7.65	1.94	6.52	W. C. Slaton, Bonikay, Fla.
Fertilizer "B".....	958	.....	6.97	0.96	7.93	2.73	1.91	W. C. Slaton, Bonifay, Fla.
Fertilizer "A".....	959	11.54	8.75	3.00	11.75	1.91	2.10	J. E. Pitts, Bonifay, Fla.
Fertilizer.....	960	9.10	5.87	0.72	6.59	3.09	13.71	John H. Blake, Palmetto, Fla.
Fertilizer.....	961	8.07	5.40	0.86	6.26	3.31	14.19	E. L. Sommers, Braidentown, Fla.
Fertilizer.....	962	8.11	8.03	2.22	10.25	9.92	8.09	H. A. Perry, Pomona, Fla.
Fertilizer "A".....	963	7.54	5.39	1.97	7.36	3.84	8.92	Sanders Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal No. 18169.....	964	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.34	.....	Sanders Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal No. 13,885.....	965	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.61	.....	Sanders Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

BUREAU OF FERTILIZERS—Continued.

NAME, OR BRAND.	Laboratory No	Moisture.	Phosphoric Acid.			Ammonia.	Potash (K2O)	BY WHOM SENT.
			Available.	Insoluble.	Total.			
Fertilizer	966	.....	5.66	1.16	6.82	2.28	3.68	F. D. Waldie, Lakeland, Fla.
Fertilizer "B"	967	10.02	9.43	1.61	11.04	0.42	2.28	J. E. Pitts, Bonifay, Fla.
Fertilizer "C"	968	9.93	9.15	2.71	11.86	1.80	2.27	J. E. Pitts, Bonifay, Fla.
Acid Phosphate	969	.....	14.35	0.34	14.69	.....	.....	Jas. A. Dezell, Mt. Pleasant, Fla.
Fertilizer	970	.....	6.62	0.88	7.50	4.72	8.63	J. J. Pope, Bristol, Fla.
Fertilizer	971	9.12	7.95	0.03	7.98	2.66	13.26	A. B. Harrington, Winter Haven, Fla.
Fla. Sea Bird Guano	972	26.83	10.82	5.86	16.68	8.44	1.94	L. Ferguson, Tarpon Springs, Fla.
Fertilizer	973	11.37	13.82	0.23	14.05	0.11	11.52	G. N. Brown, Palmetto, Fla.
Fertilizer	974	.....	5.74	0.40	6.14	1.65	3.70	T. D. Waldie, Lakeland, Fla.
Acid Phosphate	975	.....	17.96	0.36	18.32	.....	.....	W. H. Meynardie, Jacksonville, Fla.
Acid Phosphate	976	10.98	14.64	0.35	14.99	.....	.....	M. B. Anderson, Edwards, Fla.
Fertilizer	977	10.65	7.59	3.05	10.64	4.90	7.91	J. S. Hammond, Orlando, Fla.
Fertilizer	978	.....	6.93	2.40	9.33	2.41	4.30	A. L. Chandler, Kissimmee, Fla.
Fruit and Vine No. 0012	979	6.99	5.74	2.27	8.01	1.53	9.50	F. H. Lawson, Kissimmee, Fla.
Orange Tree No. 0015	980	8.59	6.70	1.93	8.63	2.52	6.16	F. H. Lawson, Kissimmee, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 1	981	.....	7.44	0.46	7.90	2.89	9.87	J. E. Rawlinson, Lilly, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 2	982	.....	.....	.....	6.90	10.40	.....	J. E. Rawlinson, Lilly, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 3	983	.....	7.90	9.43	17.33	2.90	2.55	J. E. Rawlinson, Lilly, Fla.
Tobacco Dust No. 4	984	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.59	9.73	J. E. Rawlinson, Lilly, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 5	985	.....	.....	.....	5.38	7.22	9.40	J. E. Rawlinson, Lilly, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 6	986	.....	6.46	0.77	7.23	3.03	10.51	J. E. Rawlinson, Lilly, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 7	987	.....	.....	.....	8.49	3.36	5.68	J. E. Rawlinson, Lilly, Fla.

BUREAU OF FERTILIZERS—Continued.

NAME, OR BRAND.	Laboratory No.	Moisture.	Phosphoric Acid.			Ammonia.	Potash (K ₂ O).	BY WHOM SENT.
			Available.	Insoluble.	Total.			
Potash—Acid	988	12.49	13.38	1.12	14.50	.....	3.64	A. W. Turner, Bristol Fla.
Trucker Friend	989	6.34	6.67	1.17	7.84	2.22	8.99	A. W. Turner, Bristol Fla.
Farmora Success	990	.....	9.02	2.24	11.26	1.98	2.44	A. W. Turner, Bristol Fla.
Good Enough	991	.....	9.39	1.41	10.80	1.88	2.37	A. W. Turner, Bristol Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal	992	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.03	.....	A. W. Turner, Bristol Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal	993	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.86	.....	C. A. Curry, Quincy, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 1.	994	6.30	6.86	0.77	7.63	2.49	13.69	J. E. Griffin, Lakeland, Fla.
Fertilizer	995	.....	10.46	1.46	11.92	2.36	1.94	A. L. Wilson Co., Quincy, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 1.	996	22.93	9.94	2.08	12.02	0.78	1.98	W. E. Clark, Juniper, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 35.	997	8.35	5.51	2.69	8.20	2.53	6.38	J. McPhatter, Kissimmee, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 1.	998	.....	7.57	2.39	9.96	2.11	2.06	W. A. Knight, Plant City, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 2.	999	11.23	9.10	1.45	10.55	2.69	2.70	W. A. Knight, Plant City, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 3.	1000	10.70	7.29	1.09	8.38	2.08	5.22	W. A. Knight, Plant City, Fla.
Fertilizer —	1001	.....	6.48	0.71	7.19	4.29	11.91	A. E. Perry, Bowling Green, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 1.	1002	9.36	10.46	0.49	10.95	0.21	10.49	W. R. Varn, Lilly, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 2 (Tankage)	1003	.....	.....	.....	8.03	7.13	.....	W. R. Varn, Lilly, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 3 (Tobacco Dust)	1004	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.59	9.43	W. R. Varn, Lilly, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 1.	1005	.....	7.01	0.41	7.41	2.69	13.55	J. E. Griffin, Lakeland, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 2.	1006	.....	5.15	0.53	5.67	2.58	17.39	J. E. Griffin, Lakeland, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 3.	1007	9.23	6.78	0.24	7.02	4.96	16.22	W. M. Hampton, Lakemont, Fla.
Dissolved Bone Black No. 1.	1008	.....	15.63	0.00	15.63	.....	.....	W. M. Hampton, Lakemont, Fla.
Dissolved Bone Black No. 2.	1009	.....	14.55	0.08	14.63	.....	.....	W. M. Hampton, Lakemont, Fla.

BUREAU OF FERTILIZERS—Continued.

NAME, OR BRAND.	Laboratory No.	Phosphoric Acid.			Ammonia.	Potash (K ₂ O).	BY WHOM SENT.	
		Moisture.	Available.	Insoluble.				
								Total.
Fertilizer (Bone)	1010	.....	.....	26.10	3.40	.....	H. A. Perry, Pomona, Fla	
Fertilizer	1011	13.34	5.91	0.84	6.75	2.99	10.09 A. M. O'Quinn, Largo, Fla.	
Sulphate of Potash	1012	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.56 H. A. Perry, Pomona, Fla.	
Special Mixture No. 1.....	1013	20.00	6.95	0.18	7.13	1.90	10.32 Manatee Lemon Co., Palmetto, Fla.	
Special Mixture No. 2.....	1014	12.02	7.28	0.13	7.41	3.45	11.23 Manatee Leonnn Co., Palmetto, Fla.	
Special Mixture No. 3.....	1015	14.37	6.60	0.45	7.05	2.99	11.63 Manatee Leonnn Co., Palmetto, Fla.	
Special Mixture No. 4.....	1016	13.08	8.16	0.51	8.67	3.14	10.49 Manatee Leonnn Co., Palmetto, Fla.	
Special Mixture No. 5.....	1017	14.62	6.20	0.12	6.33	3.06	11.40 Manatee Leonnn Co., Palmetto, Fla.	
Sulphate of Potash	1018	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47.80 F. L. Teubrook, Delray, Fla.	
Fertilizer	1019	10.05	.....	.....	1.69	5.23	2.04 H. G. Stouder, Eldred, Fla.	
Acid Phosphate and Potash No. 1.....	1020	.....	10.55	0.30	10.85	.....	.....	12.55 R. L. Mills, Miami, Fla.
Sulphate of Potash No. 3.....	1021	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.80 R. L. Mills, Miami, Fla.	
Sulphate of Ammonia No. 4.....	1022	.....	.....	.....	.....	25.23	.....	R. L. Mills, Miami, Fla.
Acid Phosphate No. 5.....	1023	.....	16.45	0.93	17.38	.....	.....	R. L. Mills, Miami, Fla.
Fertilizer	1024	11.22	7.90	1.48	9.38	2.34	7.50	John E. Griffin, Plant City, Fla.
Fertilizer	1025	6.19	3.12	4.57	7.69	7.22	4.56	J. G. May, Ft. Pierce, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 1	1026	8.84	6.75	0.53	7.28	3.42	3.86	Harry L. Parker, Lakeland, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 2	1027	7.00	7.80	0.34	8.14	3.57	4.05	Harry L. Parker, Lakeland, Fla.
Fertilizer	1028	9.25	5.94	1.26	7.19	3.15	10.45	M. O. Overstreet, Orlando, Fla.
Fertilizer	1029	14.96	12.45	1.14	13.59	2.01	2.00	J. B. Paramore, Mt. Pleasant, Fla.
Fertilizer	1030	.....	.....	.....	1.57	4.83	4.38	P. Pedersen, Ft. Pierce, Fla.
Fertilizer	1031	7.28	.....	.....	10.83	5.63	9.79	C. F. Olmstead Ft. Pierce, Fla.

BUREAU OF FERTILIZERS—Continued.

NAME, OR BRAND.	Laboratory No.	Phosphoric Acid.			Ammonia.	Potash (K2O).	BY WHOM SENT.	
		Moisture.	Total.					
			Available.	Insoluble.				
Fertilizer	1032	4.68	5.41	9.42	14.83	4.53	8.09	Geo. W. Ruple, Ft. Pierce, Fla.
Fertilizer	1033	5.96	2.02	2.99	5.01	7.70	5.14	Geo. W. Ruple, Ft. Pierce, Fla.
Fertilizer	1034	9.23	8.16	0.81	8.97	4.22	11.07	Horace Prior, Lake Como, Fla.
Fertilizer	1035	15.38	6.43	0.94	7.37	4.07	11.38	C. W. Stephens, Tampa, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 1 (Light)	1036	8.88	3.17	3.71	6.88	7.16	7.00	John Sorrenson, Jensen, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 2 (Dark)	1037	8.05	2.31	3.37	5.38	7.74	4.69	John Sorrenson, Jensen, Fla.
Fertilizer (F. R. B.)	1038	8.61	8.27	0.40	8.67	.....	.....	L. D. Jones, Winter Garden, Fla.
Special Mixture	1039	8.31	.....	.....	7.82	5.89	7.17	E. S. Harwel, Sewals Point, Fla.
Fertilizer	1040	.....	2.88	4.47	7.35	5.70	5.78	U. T. Brown, Delray, Fla.
Fertilizer "A"	1041	8.38	2.45	2.84	5.29	5.14	5.58	Jas. E. Andrews, Ft. Pierce, Fla.
Fertilizer "B"	1042	6.13	2.85	3.50	6.35	5.39	8.89	Jas. E. Andrews, Ft. Pierce, Fla.
Fertilizer "A"	1043	6.22	4.49	7.46	11.95	5.52	11.77	A. N. Hoofnagle, Ft. Pierce, Fla.
Fertilizer "B"	1044	7.88	.....	.....	2.74	5.56	4.29	A. N. Hoofnagle, Ft. Pierce, Fla.
Fertilizer	1045	12.29	7.37	0.96	8.33	4.21	11.34	W. L. Tate, Mango, Fla.
Fertilizer	1046	8.51	4.35	1.83	6.18	3.82	6.56	B. J. Masters, Elkton, Fla.
Fertilizer	1047	7.12	3.69	4.70	8.39	7.11	4.61	J. G. May, Ft. Pierce, Fla.
Fertilizer	1048	6.34	3.17	3.19	6.36	6.99	8.71	C. F. Wolf, Jensen, Fla.
Fertilizer	1049	9.30	4.24	1.49	5.73	4.44	7.31	Sanders Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Fertilizer	1050	.....	7.24	0.13	7.37	3.32	10.69	C. E. Farrand, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Fertilizer	1051	11.21	5.56	1.73	7.29	2.96	6.32	E. Hardaker, Galloway, Fla.
Fertilizer	1052	8.85	2.07	2.95	5.02	6.61	7.56	H. A. Knight, Viking, Fla.
Fertilizer	1053	7.27	7.92	3.75	11.67	4.28	11.96	Florida Fert. Co. Gainesville, Fla.

BUREAU OF FERTILIZERS—Continued.

NAME, OR BRAND.	Laboratory No.	Moisture.	Phosphoric Acid.			Ammonia.	Potash (K ₂ O).	BY WHOM SENT.
			Available.	Insoluble.	Total.			
Fertilizer	1054	14.66	7.90	0.43	8.33	2.08	1.82	J. J. Hatcher, Bascom, Fla.
Special Mixture (878)	1055	15.04	8.41	0.35	8.76	2.83	10.72	E. O. Painter Fert. Co., Jacksonville.
Sulphate of Potash	1056	...	...	...	...	...	48.08	A. B. Torrey, Crescent City, Fla.
Fertilizer	1057	8.33	6.79	0.85	7.64	4.11	9.83	A. B. Prevatt, Seville, Fla.
Hard Wood Ashes	1058	10.96	...	...	...	...	3.35	J. E. Straus, Lealman, Fla.
Tobacco Dust	1059	...	...	...	...	2.70	8.88	Thomas Spencer, Miami, Fla.
Hard Wood Ashes	1060	...	...	...	...	...	1.98	R. M. Brumby, Dunedin, Fla.
Phosphate Rock	1061	...	...	...	21.54	...	...	C. J. Miller, Lakeland, Fla.
Fertilizer	1062	16.40	4.53	1.95	6.53	3.69	6.26	B. A. Hutchins, Bushnell, Fla.
Fertilizer No. 1 (Tankage)	1063	11.71	3.31	4.20	8.01	8.59	1.03	Walter Waldin, Miami, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal	1064	...	...	...	...	7.90	...	Fla. Cotton Oil Co., Tallahassee, Fla.
Fertilizer	1065	...	8.25	1.00	9.28	3.29	3.41	Chas. E. Bronson, Plant City, Fla.
Fertilizer "A"	1066	6.40	4.77	1.77	6.54	3.10	6.92	E. B. Brown, Gainesville, Fla.
Fertilizer "B"	1067	6.88	5.90	2.11	8.01	3.79	5.16	E. B. Brown, Gainesville, Fla.
Fertilizer "C"	1068	6.42	6.56	2.01	8.57	3.85	4.19	E. B. Brown, Gainesville, Fla.
Fertilizer "D"	1069	6.40	6.78	2.63	9.41	4.31	4.09	E. B. Brown, Gainesville, Fla.
Fertilizer	1070	...	5.65	3.34	8.99	4.59	6.40	Chas. Ericsson, Hallendale, Fla.

BUREAU OF FERTILIZERS—Continued.

For values see heading "Bureau of Fertilizers."

NOTE—This department is not aware of the source of the goods, or the names of manufacturers of "Special Samples" sent in by purchasers. Dealers frequently send in samples of goods for examination before purchasing. A "Special Sample" sent in by a dealer or manufacturer hence is not an evidence that the goods are offered by him for sale. The "Official Samples" taken by the State Chemists, or his assistant, on following pages, state the name of the goods and the manufacturers, the guaranteed analysis, and the amount of fertilizing ingredients found by the State Chemist.

Moisture not determined in samples sent in paper or wood boxes.

Tobacco stems and tobacco dust contain some phosphoric acid, but it is bought for the potash and ammonia content. Cotton seed meal contains some phosphoric acid and some potash, but is bought for the ammonia content.

Where only the insoluble phosphoric acid is given in the table, it has been determined as total phosphoric acid.

Not less than eight ounces ($\frac{1}{2}$ pound), is required for a "Special Sample."

Special attention is called to the "Caution to Purchasers of Cotton Seed Meal" on another page. This adulterated meal is sold as bright or prime meal—though the guarantee is but $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of ammonia—it is evidently adulterated with rice hulls, its value is but little more than half that of prime meal.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY.

R. E. ROSE, STATE CHEMIST, ANALYSIS OF FERTILIZERS, 1906, L. HEIMBURGER, ASSISTANT (HEMIST.
 Samples taken by State Chemist under Section 1, Act approved May 22 1901.

NAME OR BRAND	Laboratory Number		Moisture	PHOSPHORIC ACID			Ammonia	Potash (K ₂ O)	BY WHOM AND WHERE MANUFACTURED
				Available	Insoluble	Total			
Cotton Seed Meal.....	802	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	2.10	7.50 7.68	2.00	Alabama C. O. Co., Mobile, Ala.
Cotton Seed Meal.....	803	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	2.50	7.50 7.08	1.50	Florida C. O. Co., Tallahassee, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal.....	804	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	8.00 8.15	..... .....	Florida C. O. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Armour's Special Largo Tree Grower.....	805	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	10.00 7.79	5.00 4.82	1.00 0.69	 5.51	4.00 4.02	8.00 6.63	Armour's Fert. Works, Jacksonville, Fla.
Armour's Original Mixture No. 1.....	806	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	10.00 8.97	5.00 5.18	 0.96	 6.14	5.00 4.66	5.00 5.37	Armour's Fert. Works, Jacksonville, Fla.

ANALYSIS OF FERTILIZERS—Continued.

Armour's Practical Trucker	607	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	10.00 8.17	6.00 6.22	2.00 1.30	 7.52	3.00 2.85	10.00 9.11	Armour's Fert. Works, Jacksonville, Fla.
Armour's C. lery Grower	608	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	10.00 8.12	5.00 5.82	1.00 0.68	 6.00	3.00 7.35	4.00 5.22	Armour's Fert. Works, Jacksonville, Fla.
Akmour's Orange Fruiter	609	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	10.00 10.94	8.00 8.47	0.00 0.15	 8.62	4.00 3.80	12.00 11.40	Armour's Fert. Works, Jacksonville, Fla.
Armour's Blood, Bone and Potash	610	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	10.00 8.58	8.00 7.77	1.00 1.07	 8.79	5.00 4.97	7.00 7.27	Armour's Fert. Works, Jacksonville, Fla.
Armour's Larg, Spe'al Fruit and Vine	611	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	10.00 7.60	6.00 5.61	0.50 1.91	 7.62	3.00 3.97	10.00 10.18	Armour's Fert. Works, Jacksonville, Fla.
Armour's Fruit and Root Cr p Special.....	612	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	10.00 10.72	8.00 7.28	1.00 1.17	 8.45	2.00 2.35	5.00 4.87	Armour's Fert. Works, Jacksonville, Fla.
Armour's Fruit and Vine	613	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	10.00 9.84	6.00 5.24	1.00 0.72	 5.98	2.50 2.55	11.00 10.89	Armour's Fert. Works, Jacksonville, Fla.
Armou 's L'ttuce Spec'?	614	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	10.00 7.06	3.00 3.74	2.00 0.78	 4.5	7.00 6.30	4.00 4.87	Armour's Fert. Works, Jacksonville, Fla.
Armour's Strawberry Fruiter.....	615	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	10.00 6.98	5.00 6.31	2.00 1.19	 7.50	2.00 2.68	10.00 9.92	Armour's Fert. Works, Jacksonville, Fla.
Armour's Irish Potato Special	616	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	10.00 6.98	5.10 6.17	0.50 0.85	 6.52	3.50 3.40	8.50 9.29	Armour's Fert. Works, Jacksonville, Fla.

ANALYSIS OF FERTILIZERS—Continued.

Armour's Watermellon Special	617	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	10.00 8.57	5.00 5.28	0.25 0.79	 6.07	3.00 3.48	8.00 8.74	Armour's Fert. Works, Jacksonville, Fla.
Armour's Special Mixture No. 1.....	618	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	8.00 7.87	6.00 6.07	1.00 0.79	 6.86	5.00 4.95	5.00 5.27	Armour's Fert. Works, Jacksonville, Fla.
Ideal Fertilizer.....	619	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	8.00 8.46	5.00 5.62	1.00 1.12	 6.74	4.00 5.62	6.00 6.55	Willson & Toomer Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Strawberry Special.....	620	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	12.00 9.21	6.00 7.98	 1.92	 9.90	3.50 3.89	3.00 3.32	Willson & Toomer Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Fruit and Vine.....	621	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	10.00 7.56	6.00 6.25	 0.40	 6.65	3.00 3.68	10.00 9.76	Willson & Toomer Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Ideal Lettuce Fertilizer.	622	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	10.00 11.24	6.00 6.57	 0.95	 7.52	6.00 6.06	6.00 5.89	Willson & Toomer Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Vegetable Fertilizer.....	623	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	8.00 9.08	6.00 6.80	1.00 0.77	 7.57	4.00 4.08	8.00 8.32	Willson & Toomer Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal.....	624	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	2.10	7.50 7.98	2.00	Ala. C. O. Co., Montgom- ery, Ala.
Cotton Seed Meal.....	625	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	2.10	6.00 8.60	1.50	Southern C. O. Co., Pensa- cola., Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal.....	626	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	2.00	5.00 5.53	0.75	Fla. Mnfg. Co., Madison, Fla.

ANALYSIS OF FERTILIZERS—Continued.

627	Cotton Seed Meal.....	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis.....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	1.50	7.00 8.13	1.00	Bradley C. O. Co., Brad- ley, S. C.
628	Cotton Seed Meal.....	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis.....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	5.00 4.85	..... .....	Florida C. O. Co., Jack- sonville, Fla.
629	Cotton Seed Meal.....	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis.....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	8.00 8.35	..... .....	Florida C. O. Co., Jack- sonville, Fla.
630	Cotton Seed Meal.....	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis.....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	7.00 7.78	1.00	Independent C. O. Co., Darlington, S. O.
631	Special Mixture No. 1 ..	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis.....	8.00 9.76	6.00 6.60	1.00 0.97	 7.57	5.00 4.76	5.00 5.04	Willson & Toomer Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
632	Armour's Strawberry Fruiter.....	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis.....	10.00 7.93	5.00 4.84	2.00 2.60	 7.44	2.00 2.03	10.00 10.35	Armour's Fert. Works, Jacksonville, Fla.
633	Cotton Seed Meal.....	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis.....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	2.50	7.50 7.15	1.50	Florida C. O. Co., Talla- hassee, Fla.
634	Armour's Practical Trufter.....	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis.....	10.00 8.24	6.00 4.94	2.00 2.59	 7.53	8.00 2.77	10.10 10.18	Armour's Fert. Works, Jacksonville, Fla.
635	Armour's Largo Special Fruit and Vine.....	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis.....	10.00 7.46	6.00 6.00	0.50 0.76	 6.75	8.00 3.06	10.00 12.99	Armour's Fert. Works, Jac-sonville, Fla.
636	Armour's Fruit and Vine.....	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis.....	10.00 5.66	6.00 5.88	1.00 2.22	 8.05	2.50 2.96	11.00 10.18	Armour's Fert. Works, Jacksonville, Fla.

ANALYSIS OF FERTILIZERS—Continued.

Armour's Vegetable Manure	637	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	10.00 8.07	7.00 6.57	2.00 1.84	 8.41	4.00 3.93	6.00 6.48	Armour's Fert. Works, Jacksonville, Fla.
Armour's Orange Tree Manure	638	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	10.00 9.89	8.00 6.29	2.00 2.82	 9.11	3.50 3.23	4.00 4.24	Armour's Fert. Works, Jacksonville, Fla.
Armour's Blood, Bone and Potash	639	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	10.00 8.43	8.00 7.32	1.00 1.73	 9.05	5.00 4.78	7.00 6.92	Armour's Fert. Works, Jacksonville, Fla.
Armour's Largo Special Tree Grower	640	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	10.00 7.62	6.00 5.70	1.00 0.55	 6.25	4.50 4.10	6.00 6.55	Armour's Fert. Works, Jacksonville, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal	641	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	2.50	7.50 7.17	1.50	Florida C. O. Co., Jack- sonville, Fla.
Kainit	642	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	12.00 12.78	..... .....	American Agr'l Chem. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Kainit	643	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	12.00 12.83	..... .....	Sanders' Fert. Co., Jack- sonville, Fla.
H. G. Blood and Bone ..	644	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	10.00	3.00 3.03	1.50 3.79	 6.82	10.00 9.56	..... .....	Sanders' Fert. Co., Jack- sonville, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal	645	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	2.40	8.00 8.20	1.76	American Agr'l Chem. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Simon Pure No. 1	646	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	8.00 8.99	6.00 6.28	1.00 0.94	 7.10	4.00 4.01	11.00 12.89	E. O. Painter Fert., Jack- sonville, Fla.

ANALYSIS OF FERTILIZERS—Continued.

647	Gem Fruit and Vine.....	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	8.00 8.23	6.00 6.38	1.00 0.62	7.00	2.50 3.18	10.00 11.69	E. O. Painter Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
648	Simon Pure Tomato.....	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	12.00 8.64	4.00 4.81	3.00 3.45	8.26	5.00 5.76	9.00 11.03	E. O. Painter, Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
649	Simon Pure Die Back Fertilizer	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	8.00 7.46	8.00 7.62	 1.76	7.86	.....	13.50 14.52	E. O. Painter Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
650	Simon Pure No. 2.....	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	8.00 8.08	6.00 6.70	2.00 2.53	9.23	4.00 4.48	6.00 8.38	E. O. Painter Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
651	Bradley's Florida Vege- table.....	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	13.00 10.76	6.00 7.03	1.00 1.08	8.11	4.00 4.03	5.00 5.81	American Agr'l Chem Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
652	Cotton Seed Meal.....	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.00 8.84	.....	Maria na Mnfg. Co., Ma- rianna, Fla.
653	Cotton Seed Meal.....	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.00 8.95	.....	Marianna Mnfg. Co., Ma- rianna, Fla.
654	Acid Phosphate.....	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	.....	14.00 14.87	 0.74	15.11	.....	.....	Marianna Mnfg. Co., Ma- rianna Fla.
655	Kalsit.....	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.40 12.00	Marianna Mnfg Co., Ma- rianna, Fla.
656	A. A. Special Bone and Potash	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	13.00 4.87	12.00 11.96	1.00 1.45	13.41	.....	2.00 11.58	American Agr'l Chem Co., Jacksonville Fla

ANALYSIS OF FERTILIZERS Continued.

657	Bradley's Orange Tree...	Guarant'd Analysis...	13.00	6.00	1.00	8.30	3.50	5.00	American Agr'l Chem. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
		Official Analysis....	10.07	6.65	1.57	8.20	3.60	5.31	
658	Americus Florida Vegetable.....	Guarant'd Analysis...	13.00	6.00	1.00	8.50	4.00	5.00	American Agr'l Chem Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
		Official Analysis....	9.70	6.61	1.89	8.50	4.18	5.22	
659	Baker's Complete Vegetable.....	Guarant'd Analysis...	13.00	4.50	1.00	6.75	3.50	10.00	American Agr'l Chem. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
		Official Analysis....	8.70	5.01	1.74	6.75	3.40	10.34	
660	Bater's Fruit and Vine.	Guarant'd Analysis...	13.00	6.00	1.00	8.25	2.00	10.00	American Agr'l Chem. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
		Official Analysis....	7.71	6.62	1.63	8.25	2.38	9.80	
661	Favorite Fruit and Vine	Guarant'd Analysis...	10.00	6.00	1.00	7.51	2.50	11.00	Sanders' Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
		Official Analysis....	8.05	6.15	1.36	7.51	2.80	13.01	
662	Favorite Fruit and Vine No. 1.....	Guarant'd Analysis...	10.00	6.00	1.00	6.86	3.00	10.00	Sanders' Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
		Official Analysis....	10.31	5.69	1.17	6.86	3.33	10.86	
663	Favorite Special Pine Apple.....	Guarant'd Analysis...	10.00	4.00	4.00	6.12	4.00	7.00	Sanders' Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
		Official Analysis....	5.98	2.82	3.30	6.12	5.80	7.72	
664	Favorite Special Cabbage.....	Guarant'd Analysis...	10.00	8.00	1.00	8.73	3.00	5.00	Sanders' Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
		Official Analysis....	11.72	7.55	1.18	8.73	3.88	5.39	
665	Favorite Strawberry Special.....	Guarant'd Analysis...	10.00	6.00	2.00	8.88	2.00	12.00	Sanders' Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
		Official Analysis....	9.00	5.07	3.81	8.88	2.35	12.64	
666	Favorite Vegetable.....	Guarant'd Analysis...	10.00	7.00	2.00	9.83	4.00	6.00	Sanders' Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
		Official Analysis....	9.00	7.15	2.16	9.83	3.71	6.32	

ANALYSIS OF FERTILIZERS—Continued.

667	Williams & Clark's Anter- icus Fruit & Vine Grower	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	13.00 8.03	5.50 6.17	1.00 1.36	7.53	2.25 2.48	10.00 10.63	American Agr'l Chem. Co., New York.
668	Simon Pure No. 1.....	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	8.00 8.43	6.00 6.40	1.00 0.35	6.75	4.00 4.60	11.00 12.00	E. O. Painter Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
669	Ideal Fruit and Vine....	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	10.00 9.97	6.00 6.03	 0.26	6.30	8.00 8.23	10.00 10.88	Wilson & Toomer Fert. Co., Jacksonville Fla.
670	Fruit and Vine.....	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	8.00 8.62	6.00 6.51	1.00 0.59	7.10	3.50 3.10	10.00 9.86	Va.-Car Chem Co., Savannah Ga.
671	Tip Top Tomato.....	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	8.00 8.62	7.00 6.68	1.00 1.12	7.80	4.00 3.88	5.00 5.93	Va.-Car Chem. Co., Savan- nah, Ga.
672	Old Dominion Potato Manure.....	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	8.00 9.02	7.00 7.00	1.00 1.02	8.02	5.00 4.61	8.00 8.47	Va.-Car. Chem Co., Savan- nah, Ga.
673	Florida Fruit Growers Formula.....	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	8.00 9.38	7.00 7.78	1.00 1.12	8.90	3.50 3.66	4.00 4.56	Va.-Car. Chem. Co., Savan- nah, Ga.
674	Mape's Orange Tree Ma- nure.....	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	12.00 15.29	6.00 5.05	2.00 4.45	9.50	4.00 3.70	3.00 3.24	Mape's F. & P. G. Co., New York.
675	Champion Citrus Con- pound.....	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	10.00 7.42	6.00 6.22	1.00 0.83	7.05	3.00 2.98	14.00 16.31	Va. Car. Chem. Co., Savan- nah G.
676	Cotton Seed Meal.....	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	2.50	7.50 8.10	1.50	Florida C. O. Co., Jack- sonville, Fla.

ANALYSIS OF FERTILIZERS—Continued.

677	Sulphate of Potash.....	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	48.00 49.72	Va.-Car Chem. Co., Savannah Ga.
678	Cotton Seed Meal.....	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	7.50 7.18	Florida C. O. Co., Talla- hassee, Fla.
679	Georgia State Ammoni- ated Superphosphate....	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	10.00 10.99	8.00 7.02	1.00 8.06	 10.08	..... .....	..... .....	2.00 2.17	Va.-Car. Chem. Co., Sa- vannah, Ga.
680	H. G. Florida Fruit Growers Formula.....	Guarant'd Analysis Official Analysis ...	8.00 9.75	7.00 7.68	1.00 1.28	 8.96	..... .....	..... .....	3.50 3.02	Va.-Car. Chem. Co., Sa- vannah, Ga.
681	DeSoto Brand Fruit and Vine.....	Guarant'd Analysis Official Analysis....	10.00 6.08	6.00 6.76	 0.09	 6.85	..... .....	..... .....	4.00 4.82	Va.-Car. Chem. Co. Sa- vannah, Ga.
682	DeSoto Orange Tree Grower.....	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis ...	10.00 7.97	6.00 6.06	 0.67	 6.17	..... .....	..... .....	5.00 5.38	Va.-Car. Chem. Co., Sa- vannah, Ga.
683	Va.-Car. Fruit and Vine	Guaranteed Analysis Official Analysis...	8.00 8.01	6.00 6.23	1.00 0.17	 6.40	..... .....	..... .....	2.50 2.65	Va.-Car. Chem. Co., Sa- vannah, Ga.
684	Southern States Special Vegetable.....	Guaranteed Analysis Official Analysis....	8.00 8.57	6.00 6.89	1.00 1.38	 8.22	..... .....	..... .....	4.00 3.11	Va.-Car. Chem. Co., Sa- vannah, Ga.

ANALYSIS OF FERTILIZERS—Continued.

Nitrate of Soda.....	685	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00 18.71	Va.-Car. Chem. Co., Savannah, Ga.	
Cotton Seed Meal.....	686	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.50 7.28	7.00 1.00	Taylor Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.	
Cotton Seed Meal.....	687	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00 8.16	8.00 1.75	Georgia C. O. Co., Macon, Ga.	
Favorite Irish Potato Manure	688	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	10.00 7.12	5.50 5.30	0.50 1.74	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	3.50 3.38	8.50 9.32	Sanders Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Ideal Fruit and Vine Manure	689	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	10.00 9.70	6.00 6.35	 0.27	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	3.00 3.23	10.00 10.45	Wilson & Toomer Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Ideal Fruit and Vine Manure	690	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	10.00 8.87	6.00 5.20	 0.11	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	3.00 3.68	10.00 11.17	Wilson & Tcomer Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Special Mixed No. 2....	691	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	10.00 11.20	7.00 6.70	 0.57	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	4.00 4.15	2.50 3.20	Wilson & Toomer Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Ideal Vegetable Manure	692	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	8.00 8.63	6.00 5.57	1.00 1.57	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	4.00 4.43	8.00 8.55	Wilson & Toomer Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Ideal Vegetable Manure	693	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	8.00 10.18	6.00 5.88	1.00 1.03	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	4.00 4.05	8.00 8.61	Wilson & Toomer Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Special Mixture No. 1..	694	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	8.00 8.89	6.00 6.25	1.00 0.80	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	5.00 5.10	5.00 6.42	Wilson & Toomer Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

ANALYSIS OF FERTILIZERS—Continued.

695	Ideal Potash Manure...	Guarant'd Analysis.	8.00	6.00	1.00	.....	4.00	8.00	Wilson & Toomer Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
	Special Mixture Bone and Potash	Official Analysis....	10.55	6.47	1.03	7.50	4.18	7.37	
696	Mape's Fruit and Vine Manure	Guarant'd Analysis.	.....	.....	.....	14.50	.....	16.50	Wilson & Toomer Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
		Official Analysis....	4.39	3.74	9.32	13.06	.....	18.27	
697	Mape's Orange Tree Manure	Guarant'd Analysis.	10.00	5.00	2.00	.....	2.00	10.00	Mape's F. & P. G. Co., New York.
		Official Analysis....	10.89	3.68	4.02	7.70	2.13	10.49	
698	Cotton Seed Meal.....	Guarant'd Analysis.	12.00	6.00	2.00	.....	4.00	3.00	Mape's F. & P. G. Co., New York.
		Official Analysis....	11.31	3.57	5.10	8.67	3.80	3.84	
699	Meal Mixture	Guarant'd Analysis.	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.50	.....	Bainbridge Oil Co., Bainbridge, Ga.
		Official Analysis....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.95	.....	
700	Cotton Seed Meal	Guarant'd Analysis.	16.00	10.00	1.00	.....	1.00	1.00	Goulding Fert. Co., Pensacola, Fla.
		Official Analysis....	12.97	10.48	0.98	11.46	1.20	2.15	
701	Cotton Seed Meal	Guarant'd Analysis.	.....	.....	.....	2.10	7.50	2.00	Ala. Cotton Oil Co., Montgomery, Ala.
		Official Analysis....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.73	.....	
702	Cotton Seed Meal.....	Guarant'd Analysis.	.....	.....	.....	2.50	7.50	1.50	Goulding Fert. Co., Pensacola, Fla.
		Official Analysis....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.96	.....	
703	Bone Compound.....	Guarant'd Analysis.	16.00	8.00	1.00	.....	2.00	2.00	Goulding Fert. Co., Pensacola, Fla.
		Official Analysis....	13.38	8.33	3.36	11.69	22.26	1.92	
704	16 per cent Acid Phosphate	Guarant'd Analysis	16.00	16.00	1.00	.....	.....	.....	Goulding Fert. Co., Pensacola, Fla.
		Official Analysis....	18.08	15.49	1.64	17.13	.....	.....	

ANALYSIS OF FERTILIZERS—Continued.

14 per cent Acid Phosphate	705	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	16.00 14.72	14.00 15.45	1.00 1.41	 16.86	..... .....	Goulding Fert. Co., Pensacola, Fla.
18 per cent Acid Phosphate	706	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	16.00 14.19	18.00 17.15	1.00 0.84	 17.49	..... .....	Goulding Fert. Co., Pensacola, Fla.
I. X. L. Acid Phosphate	707	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	12.00 10.12	12.00 12.77	2.00 2.97	 16.74	..... .....	Va.-Car. Chem. Co., Montgomery, Ala.
H. G. Meal Fertilizer...	708	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	16.00 12.18	10.00 10.47	1.00 0.74	 11.21	2.00 1.76	Goulding Fert. Co., Pensacola, Fla.
Armour's Corn and Cotton Grower.....	709	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	10.00 11.40	7.00 7.60	1.00 1.31	 8.91	2.00 2.39	Armour Fert. Wks., Jacksonville, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal	710	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	2.50	7.50 7.57	Florida C. O. Co., Tallahassee, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal	711	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	2.00	7.50 8.04	Dixey C. O. Co., Montgomery, Ala.
Cotton Seed Meal.....	712	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	2.50	7.50 7.78	So. Cotton Oil Co., Alabama.
Cotton Seed Meal.....	713	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	2.50	6.00 8.43	Southern C. O. Co., Pensacola, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal.....	714	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	2.50	7.50 7.55	So. C. O. Co., Pensacola, Fla.

ANALYSIS OF FERTILIZERS—Continued.

Dark Cotton Seed Meal.	715	Guarant'd Analysis.	.....	.....	.....	2.00	5.00	1.00	Fia. Mfg. Co., Madison, Fla.
		Official Analysis....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.30	.....	
Special Mixture	716	Guarant'd Analysis.	6.00	6.00	1.00	.....	5.00	5.00	Wilson & Toomer Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
		Official Analysis....	8.41	6.25	1.64	7.89	5.36	4.89	
Favorite Tomato Special	717	Guarant'd Analysis	10.00	7.02	2.00	.....	5.00	9.00	Sanders Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Favorite Sweet Potato		Official Analysis....	9.25	8.07	1.25	9.32	3.64	8.98	
Special	718	Guarant'd Analysis.	10.00	7.00	1.00	.....	3.00	4.00	Sanders Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
		Official Analysis....	8.67	6.22	1.53	7.77	3.60	6.13	
Florida Bean Special ..	719	Guarant'd Analysis.	10.00	6.00	1.00	.....	3.00	6.00	Wilson & Toomer Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Williams and Clarks		Official Analysis....	8.17	6.12	0.79	6.91	2.93	7.02	
Vegetable	720	Guarant'd Analysis.	13.00	6.00	1.00	.....	4.00	5.00	Am'n. Ag'l Chem. Co., New York.
Armour's Blood and		Official Analysis....	10.42	6.61	1.71	8.32	4.07	4.49	
Bone	721	Guarant'd Analysis.	10.00	5.00	4.00	.....	7.00	.....	Armour Fert. Wks. Jacksonville, Fla.
		Official Analysis....	6.58	3.47	6.17	9.64	7.75	.....	
Canada H. W. Ashes...	722	Guarant'd Analysis.	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.00	Armour Fert. Wks., Jacksonville, Fla.
		Official Analysis....	16.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.24	
H. G. Ky. Tobacco Dust	723	Guarant'd Analysis.	10.00	.....	.....	.....	3.00	10.00	Armour Fert. Wks., Jacksonville, Fla.
		Official Analysis....	14.85	.....	.....	.....	2.83	9.21	
Maple's Fruit and Vine		Guarant'd Analysis.	10.00	5.00	2.00	.....	2.00	10.00	Maple's F. & P. G. Co., New York.
Manure	724	Official Analysis....	9.49	3.20	4.69	7.89	2.34	10.18	

ANALYSIS OF FERTILIZERS—Continued.

Mape's Vegetable Manure	725	Guarant'd Analysis.....	12.00	6.00	2.00	.....	5.00	4.00	Mape's F. & P. G. Co., New York.
		Official Analysis.....	11.55	4.50	4.29	8.79	4.19	5.20	
Mape's Orange Tree Manure ..	726	Guarant'd Analysis.....	12.00	6.00	2.00	.....	4.00	3.00	Mape's F. & P. G. Co., New York.
		Official Analysis.....	12.23	8.61	0.44	9.05	3.61	3.43	
Simon Pure No. 1.....	727	Guarant'd Analysis.....	8.00	6.00	1.00	.....	4.00	11.00	E. O. Painter Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
		Official Analysis.....	8.81	6.13	0.25	6.38	4.20	12.78	
Gem Fruit and Vine.....	728	Guarant'd Analysis.....	8.00	6.00	1.00	.....	3.00	10.00	E. O. Painter Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
		Official Analysis.....	10.59	7.02	0.81	7.83	3.14	10.53	
Simon Pure Tomato.....	729	Guarant'd Analysis.....	.....	4.00	3.00	.....	5.00	9.00	E. O. Painter Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
		Official Analysis.....	9.38	5.21	1.96	7.17	5.71	10.39	
Special Mixture.....	730	Guarant'd Analysis.....	.....	.....	.....	4.5	4.00	7.00	E. O. Painter Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
		Official Analysis.....	8.69	.....	.....	6.00	4.06	8.62	
Gem Sweet Potato.....	731	Guarant'd Analysis.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00	4.00	8.50	E. O. Painter Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
		Official Analysis.....	7.35	.....	.....	4.64	3.89	7.27	
L. G. Blood and Bone..	732	Guarant'd Analysis.....	5.00	.....	.....	12.00	6.50	.....	E. O. Painter Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
		Official Analysis.....	5.39	.....	.....	15.02	6.04	.....	
H. G. Blood and Bone..	733	Guarant'd Analysis.....	.....	.....	.....	6.00	7.00	.....	E. O. Painter Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
		Official Analysis.....	6.08	.....	.....	6.21	7.65	.....	
Cotton Seed Meal.....	734	Guarant'd Analysis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.25	8.00	Lathorp C. O. Co., Hawkinsville, Ga.
		Official Analysis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.10	.....	

ANALYSIS OF FERTILIZERS—Continued.

Cotton Seed Meal.....	735	Guarant'd Analysis.....	.....	.....	.....	8.00	.....	Quiltman Oil Co., Quitman, Ga.
		Official Analysis.....	.....	.....	.....	7.69	.....	
Cotton Seed Meal.....	736	Guarant'd Analysis.....	.....	.....	2.00	7.50	1.00	A. A. Smith, Atlanta, Ga.
		Official Analysis.....	.....	.....	.....	8.04	.....	
Armour's Sweet Potato	737	Guarant'd Analysis.....	10.00	6.50	0.50	2.50	3.50	Armour Fert. Wks., Jackson-
Special		Official Analysis.....	7.96	7.85	1.12	2.52	3.23	ville, Fla.
Bradley's Florida Vege-	738	Guarant'd Analysis.....	10.00	6.00	1.00	4.00	5.00	Am'n. Ag'l. Chem. Co., Jackson-
table		Official Analysis.....	9.02	7.44	1.47	3.70	4.95	ville, Fla.
Bradley's Fruit and Vine	739	Guarant'd Analysis.....	10.00	5.50	3.00	2.25	10.00	Am'n Ag'l. Chem. Co., Jackson-
		Official Analysis.....	9.01	5.44	0.92	2.46	10.41	ville, Fla.
Bradley's Special Fruit	740	Guarant'd Analysis.....	10.00	5.50	3.00	4.25	10.00	Am'n. Ag'l. Chem. Co., Jackson-
and Vine		Official Analysis.....	8.22	6.34	0.91	4.64	9.71	ville, Fla.
Williams & Clark's Or-	741	Guarant'd Analysis.....	10.00	6.00	1.00	3.50	5.00	Am'n. Ag'l. Chem. Co., Jackson-
ange Tree		Official Analysis.....	10.35	6.91	1.02	7.93	5.80	ville, Fla.
Williams & Clark's	742	Guarant'd Analysis.....	10.00	5.50	3.00	4.25	10.00	Am'n. Ag'l. Chem. Co., Jackson-
Special Fruit and Vine		Official Analysis.....	8.56	6.19	0.90	7.09	10.22	ville, Fla.
Bradley's Orange Tree.	743	Guarant'd Analysis.....	10.00	6.00	1.00	3.50	5.00	Am'n. Ag'l. Chem. Co., Jackson-
		Official Analysis.....	9.09	6.56	1.99	8.55	5.66	ville, Fla.
Bradley's Nursery Stock.	944	Guarant'd Analysis.....	10.00	8.00	1.00	4.50	3.00	Am'n. Ag'l. Chem. Co., Jackson-
		Official Analysis.....	7.67	8.94	0.75	9.69	3.94	ville, Fla.

ANALYSIS OF FERTILIZERS—Continued.

Armour's Orange Fruit	745	Guarant'd Analysis.	10.00	8.00	0.50	.....	4.00	12.00	Armour Fert. ville, Fla.	Wks., Jackson-
		Official Analysis....	8.90	8.04	0.22	8.26	4.47	12.70		
Armour's Fruit and Vine	746	Guarant'd Analysis.	10.00	6.00	1.00	.....	2.50	11.00	Armour Fert. ville, Fla.	Wks., Jackson-
		Official Analysis....	6.44	5.98	2.44	8.42	2.78	11.13		
Armour's Largo Special Fruit and Vine.....	747	Guarant'd Analysis.	10.00	6.00	0.50	.....	3.00	10.00	Armour Fert. ville, Fla.	Wks., Jackson-
		Official Analysis....	7.87	6.62	0.85	7.47	3.15	9.79		
Armour's Vegetable....	748	Guarant'd Analysis.	10.00	7.00	2.00	.....	4.00	6.00	Armour Fert. ville, Fla.	Wks., Jackson-
		Official Analysis....	8.50	7.87	0.84	8.71	4.14	5.56		
Special Fruit and Vine.	749	Guarant'd Analysis.	10.00	6.00	1.00	.....	4.00	13.00	Wilson & Toomer Jacksonville, Fla.	Fert. Co.,
		Official Analysis....	7.53	6.64	2.68	9.32	4.20	13.88		
Ideal Vegetable Manure	750	Guarant'd Analysis.	8.00	6.00	1.00	.....	4.00	8.00	Wilson & Toomer Jacksonville, Fla.	Fert. Co.,
		Official Analysis....	10.87	6.35	0.90	7.25	4.11	7.54		
Ideal Fruit and Vine...	751	Guarant'd Analysis.	10.00	6.00	.....	.....	3.00	10.00	Wilson & Toomer Jacksonville, Fla.	Fert. Co.,
		Official Analysis....	9.03	6.13	0.97	7.10	3.17	10.68		
Ideal Fertilizer	752	Guarant'd Analysis.	8.00	5.00	1.00	.....	4.00	6.00	Wilson & Toomer Jacksonville, Fla.	Fert. Co.,
		Official Analysis....	8.04	5.12	0.95	6.07	4.00	7.52		
Special Mixture No. 1..	753	Guarant'd Analysis.	8.00	6.00	1.00	.....	5.00	5.00	Wilson & Toomer Jacksonville, Fla.	Fert. Co.,
		Official Analysis....	9.99	6.56	0.94	7.42	4.80	5.39		
Goulding's Bone Com-pound	754	Guarant'd Analysis.	16.00	8.00	1.00	.....	2.00	2.00	Goulding Fert. Co., Fla.	Pensacola,
		Official Analysis....	9.45	7.84	1.99	9.83	2.20	3.10		
Goulding's 4 per cent Potash—Acid	755	Guarant'd Analysis.	16.00	8.00	1.00	.....	4.00	4.00	Goulding Fert. Co., Fla.	Pensacola,
		Official Analysis....	18.31	9.20	1.43	10.62	.....	2.89		

ANALYSIS OF FERTILIZERS—Continued.

No. 1 Standard Vegetable Fertilizer	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	9.00 7.54	7.00 6.00	2.00 1.14	 7.14	4.50 4.51	6.00 6.34	Standard Fert. Co., ville, Fla.	Gaines-
Standard Lettuce Special	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	10.00 6.83	5.00 4.76	2.00 4.58	 9.34	6.00 5.40	6.00 6.73	Standard Fert. Co., ville, Fla.	Gaines-
Standard Early Truckers Special	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	9.00 8.78	5.00 4.13	3.00 4.90	 9.03	5.00 3.36	5.00 9.69	Standard Fert. Co., ville, Fla.	Gaines-
Standard Tree Growers	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	7.00 8.26	5.00 5.52	3.00 1.42	 6.94	5.00 5.26	5.00 5.86	Standard Fert. Co., ville, Fla.	Gaines-
Standard Cotton Special	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	12.00 8.01	8.00 7.97	2.00 4.58	 12.55	2.00 2.27	3.00 3.04	Standard Fert. Co., ville, Fla.	Gaines-
Carey's Special for Fruit	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	10.00 7.69	6.00 6.66	1.00 0.36	 6.96	4.00 4.71	12.00 11.72	Southern Fert. Co., Orlando, Fla.	
Extra Fruit & Vine....	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	10.00 7.66	6.00 6.57	1.00 0.25	 6.82	2.00 2.26	14.00 14.89	Southern Fert. Co., Orlando, Fla.	
Dissolved Bone Black..	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	..... .....	17.00 18.40	 0.75	 19.15	..... .....	..... .....	Southern Fert. Co., Orlando, Fla.	
Sulphate of Ammonia..	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	25.00 26.61	Southern Fert. Co., Orlando, Fla.	
H. G. Acid Phosphate.	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	..... .....	14.00 13.96	 0.36	 14.32	..... .....	..... .....	Southern Fert. Co., Orlando, Fla.	

ANALYSIS OF FERTILIZERS—Continued

767	Kainit	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	12.00 13.26	Southern Fert Co., Orlando, Fla.
768	NNitrate of Soda	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	18.00 17.88	..... .....	Southern Fert Co., Orlando, Fla.
769	Strawberry Fertilizer .	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	8.00 7.73	6.00 5.22	2.00 2.40	 7.62	..... .....	2.50 2.70	8.00 6.86	Tampa Fert Co., Tampa, Fla.
770	Orange Tree Special...	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	8.00 5.95	6.00 5.65	1.00 1.20	 6.85	 2.14	2.00 2.14	16.00 16.54	Tampa Fert Co., Tampa, Fla.
771	Potato Special	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	8.00 9.97	4.00 4.38	3.00 0.73	 5.11	 6.04	3.00 3.04	10.00 9.79	Tampa Fert Co., Tampa, Fla.
772	H. G. Vegetable Fertilizer	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	10.00 7.58	5.00 4.84	2.00 2.27	 7.11	..... .....	4.00 3.73	6.00 6.30	Tampa Fert Co., Tampa, Fla.
773	Fruit and Vine.....	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	8.00 9.68	6.00 6.59	1.00 1.51	 8.10	..... .....	2.00 1.98	12.00 9.67	Tampa Fert Co., Tampa, Fla.
774	Armour's Fruit & Vine	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	10.00 5.48	6.00 5.89	1.00 2.46	 8.35	..... .....	2.50 2.60	11.00 11.32	Armour's Fert Works, Jacksonville, Fla.
775	Cerber's Fruit & Vine....	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	12.00 6.53	8.00 9.07	2.00 0.95	 10.02	..... .....	2.00 3.43	10.00 10.35	Ober & Son's, Baltimore, Md.
776	Ober's Special Vegetable	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	14.10 11.46	6.00 9.35	2.00 0.27	 6.62	..... .....	5.00 4.76	6.00 7.29	Baugh & Sons, Baltimore, Md.

ANALYSIS OF FERTILIZERS—Continued.

777	Baugh H. G. Vegetale..	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	12.00 11.55	6.00 6.52	 0.57	 7.09	5.00 5.60	7.00 6.61	Baugh & Sons, Baltimore, Md.
778	Acid Phosphate	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	 18.19	16.00 18.19	 0.80	 18.99	..... .....	..... .....	Southern Fer. Co., Orlando, Fla.
779	No. 2 Orange Tree Mix- ture	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	12.00 7.98	6.00 6.08	2.00 1.99	 8.07	3.00 3.57	5.00 4.75	Florida Fert. Co., Gainesville, Fla.
780	No. 2 Double Strength of Potash	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	12.00 7.36	5.00 5.19	1.00 0.95	 6.14	1.50 1.93	10.00 10.92	Florida Fert. Co., Gainesville, Fla.
781	No. 3. Blood, Bone and Potash	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	12.00 8.00	5.00 6.06	2.00 2.15	 8.21	4.00 4.71	4.00 4.79	Florida Fert. Co., Gainesville, Fla.
782	Fish and Potash	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	12.00 7.77	2.50 1.74	2.50 3.16	 8.90	6.50 7.29	5.00 5.18	Florida Fert. Co., Gainesville, Fla.
783	No. 1 Peruvian Guano and Fish Mixture....	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	12.00 7.78	5.00 5.01	1.00 1.55	 6.56	4.00 3.78	5.00 6.17	Florida Fert. Co., Gainesville, Fla.
784	No. 1 Peruvian Guano & Fish Double Strength Potash	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	12.00 5.82	5.00 4.39	1.00 0.88	 5.27	4.00 3.78	10.00 10.73	Florida Fert. Co., Gainesville, Fla.
785	Special Mixture S. S. C.	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	12.00 10.97	12.10 12.96	 0.17	 13.13	2.50 2.02	5.00 4.65	Florida Fert. Co., Gainesville, Fla.

ANALYSIS OF FERTILIZERS—Continued.

Early Trucker	786	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	10.00 11.08	6.00 6.88	2.00 1.21	 8.09	3.00 2.79	10.00 8.96	Sanders Fert. Co., Jackson- ville, Fla.
Dried Blood	787	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	12.00 11.08	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	17.00 16.94	..... .....	Sanders Fert. Co., Jackson- ville, Fla.
Nitrate of Soda	788	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	10.00 1.66	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	17.00 18.11	..... .....	Sanders Fert. Co., Jackson- ville, Fla.
Dark Cotton Seed Meal	789	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	1.50	5.00 4.31	1.00	Florida Mfg. Co., Madison, Fla.
Blood and Bone	790	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	10.00 8.38	5.00 6.16	4.00 8.94	 15.10	8.00 7.49	..... .....	Sanders Fert. Co., Jackson- ville, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal	791	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	7.00 7.52	..... .....	Georgia C. O. Co., Albany, Ga.
Bone, Black and Potash	792	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	10.00 8.57	8.00 8.81	0.50 0.35	 9.16	..... .....	12.00 11.89	Sanders Fert. Co., Jackson- ville, Fla.
Sweet Potato Special..	793	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	10.00 8.54	7.00 7.06	1.00 0.44	 7.50	3.00 3.62	4.00 4.24	Sanders Fert. Co., Jackson- ville, Fla.
Favorite Non-Ammonia- ted Special	794	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	10.00 7.81	10.00 10.99	1.00 0.56	 11.55	..... .....	11.00 9.93	Sanders Fert. Co., Jackson- ville, Fla.
Favorite Tomato Special	795	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	10.00 10.45	7.00 8.03	2.00 0.34	 8.37	5.00 4.65	9.00 7.58	Sanders Fert. Co., Jackson- ville, Fla.

ANALYSIS OF FERTILIZERS—Continued.

Favorite Fruiters Ma- nure	796	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	10.00 4.75	8.00 8.10	0.50 0.22	 8.32	4.00 4.17	12.00 13.16	Sanders Fert. Co., Jackson- ville, Fla.
Favorite Blood, Bone & Potash	797	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	10.00 7.38	8.00 8.09	1.00 0.34	 8.43	5.00 5.24	7.00 7.12	Sanders Fert. Co., Jackson- ville, Fla.
Sugar Cane Fertilizer..	798	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	10.00 9.24	8.00 8.78	1.00 0.70	 9.48	3.00 3.34	4.00 3.63	Sanders Fert. Co., Jackson- ville, Fla.
Fruit and Vine Manure	799	Guarant'd Analysis Official Analysis ...	10.00 12.48	5.00 5.16	2.00 2.95	 8.11	2.00 2.17	10.00 9.97	Mapes F. & P. G. Co., N. Y.
Orange Tree Manure ..	800	Guarant'd Analysis Official Analysis ...	12.00 14.10	6.00 5.72	2.00 3.53	 9.25	4.00 4.15	3.00 3.32	Mapes F. & P. G. Co., N. Y.
Pineapple Manure	801	Guarant'd Analysis Official Analysis ...	10.00 9.50	4.00 4.22	2.00 2.78	 7.00	5.00 5.10	5.00 5.66	Mapes F. & P. G. Co., N. Y.
Vegetable Manure	802	Guarant'd Analysis Official Analysis ...	12.00 10.00	6.00 6.52	2.00 2.48	 9.00	5.00 4.85	4.00 5.25	Mapes F. & P. G. Co., N. Y.
V.-C. Fruit and Vine ..	803	Guarant'd Analysis Official Analysis ...	8.00 7.54	6.00 6.68	1.00 1.06	 7.74	2.50 2.25	10.00 7.72	Va-Car. Chem. Co., Savan- nah, Ga.
V.-C. Champlon Citrus Compound	804	Guarant'd Analysis Official Analysis ...	10.00 7.49	6.00 6.83	1.00 0.64	 7.47	3.00 3.29	14.00 12.63	Va-Car. Chem. Co., Savan- nah, Ga.
V.-C. Old Dominion Po- tato Manure	805	Guarant'd Analysis Official Analysis ...	8.00 7.43	7.00 7.56	1.00 0.83	 8.39	5.00 4.63	3.00 7.34	Va-Car. Chem. Co., Savan- nah, Ga.

ANALYSIS OF FERTILIZERS—Continued.

V.-C. Tip-Top 'omato Trucker	806	Guarant'd Analysis Official Analysis ...	8.00 7.30	7.00 7.27	1.00 1.00	 8.27	4.00 3.46	5.00 5.72	Va.-Car. Chem. Co., Savan- nah, Ga.
Mapes' Orange Tree Manure	807	Guarant'd Analysis Official Analysis ...	12.00 12.50	6.00 5.25	2.00 3.90	 9.15	4.00 4.15	3.00 3.57	Mapes F. & P. G. Co., N. Y.
Cotton Seed Meal	808	Guarant'd Analysis Official Analysis ...	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	7.50 7.85	..... .....	Tuscarora Fert. Works, Jacksonville, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal	...	Guarant'd Analysis Official Analysis ...	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	7.50 7.85	..... .....	Southern Cotton Oil Co., Charleston, S. C.
H. G. Sulphate of Pot- ash	810	Guarant'd Analysis Official Analysis ...	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	49.00 49.56	E. O. Painter, Jackson- ville, Fla.
Pineapple Formula A...	811	Guarant'd Analysis Official Analysis ...	8.00 6.15	..... .....	..... .....	1.00 0.84	5.00 4.59	1.00 1.84	E. O. Painter, Jackson- ville, Fla.
Gem Sweet Potato, No. 1	812	Guarant'd Analysis Official Analysis ...	 6.99	 4.13	 0.56	4.00 4.69	4.00 4.51	6.50 6.94	E. O. Painter, Jackson- ville, Fla.
No. 1 Tobacco Dust	813	Guarant'd Analysis Official Analysis ...	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	2.00 1.96	2.00 1.96	W. A. Bours & Co., Jack- sonville, Fla.
Bradley's Fruit and Vine	814	Guarant'd Analysis Official Analysis ...	10.00 11.60	5.50 6.56	3.00 0.22	 6.78	2.25 2.90	10.00 9.16	Amer. Agr. Chem. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Bradley's Fla. Vegetable	815	Guarant'd Analysis Official Analysis ...	10.00 10.20	6.00 8.05	1.00 1.96	 10.01	4.00 4.40	5.00 4.07	Amer. Agr. Chem. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

ANALYSIS OF FERTILIZERS—Continued.

Special Mixture	Guarant'd Analysis	5.93	.....	.....	8.00	5.00	7.50	Amer. Agr. Chem. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
	Official Analysis	10.00	5.50	3.00	11.81	5.30	8.01	
Williams & Clark Fruit and Vine	Guarant'd Analysis	13.23	7.25	0.48	7.73	2.25	10.00	Amer. Agr. Chem. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
	Official Analysis	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.29	9.22	
Cotton Seed Meal	Guarant'd Analysis	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.50	.....	Montezuma & Mfg. Co., Montezuma, Ga.
	Official Analysis	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.36	.....	
Cotton Seed Meal	Guarant'd Analysis	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.00	.....	Southern Cotton Oil Co., Pensacola, Fla.
	Official Analysis	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.29	.....	
Cotton Seed Meal	Guarant'd Analysis	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.00	.....	Taylor Mfg. Co., Columbia, S. C.
	Official Analysis	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.90	.....	
Special Fruit and Vine Manure	Guarant'd Analysis	10.00	6.00	1.00	.....	4.00	13.00	Wilson and Toomer Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
	Official Analysis	8.64	6.11	0.47	6.58	3.79	11.98	
Ideal Vegetable Manure	Guarant'd Analysis	8.00	6.00	1.00	.....	4.00	8.00	Wilson and Toomer Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
	Official Analysis	11.66	6.07	0.76	6.83	4.56	9.15	
Ideal Fertilizer	Guarant'd Analysis	8.00	5.00	1.00	.....	4.00	6.00	Wilson and Toomer Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
	Official Analysis	9.38	5.28	1.11	6.39	4.12	6.88	
Fav. Non-Ammoniated Special	Guarant'd Analysis	10.00	10.00	1.00	.....	.....	11.00	Sanders Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
	Official Analysis	10.20	10.27	0.11	10.38	.....	10.08	
Fav. Fruiter Manure ..	Guarant'd Analysis	10.00	8.00	0.50	.....	4.00	12.00	Sanders Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
	Official Analysis	7.84	8.63	0.40	9.03	3.80	11.61	

ANALYSIS OF FERTILIZERS—Continued

Fav. Bone, Black and Potash Compound ...	827	Guarant'd Official Analysis ...	10.00 9.20	8.50 8.46	0.50 0.29	 8.75	..... .....	12.00 11.86	Sanders Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Fav. Early Trucker ..	828	Guarant'd Official Analysis ...	10.00 7.46	6.00 5.30	2.00 0.79	 6.09	3.00 3.54	10.00 9.45	Sanders Fert. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Fav. Vegetable	829	Guarant'd Official Analysis ...	10.00 7.69	7.00 9.25	2.00 0.79	 10.04	4.00 3.47	6.00 4.75	Sanders Fert. Co. Jacksonville, Fla.
Mapes Pineapple	830	Guarant'd Official Analysis ...	10.00 10.70	4.00 4.34	2.00 2.93	 7.27	5.00 4.75	5.00 5.55	Mapes F. & P. G. Co., N. Y.
Mapes Vegetable	831	Guarant'd Official Analysis ...	12.00 8.18	6.00 6.25	2.00 2.34	 8.59	5.00 5.12	4.00 5.66	Mapes F. & P. G. Co., N. Y.
Mapes Orange Tree....	832	Guarant'd Official Analysis ...	12.00 14.80	6.00 6.87	2.00 2.16	 9.03	4.00 3.77	3.00 3.32	Mapes F. & P. G. Co., N. Y.
Mapes Fruit and Vine..	833	Guarant'd Official Analysis ...	10.00 11.14	5.00 5.18	2.00 2.47	 7.65	2.00 2.50	10.00 11.69	Mapes F. & P. G. Co., N. Y.
Blood and Bone	834	Guarant'd Official Analysis ...	5.90 .....	..... .....	..... .....	5.96	8.00 7.70	..... .....	E. O. Painter Fert Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Strawberry Special	835	Guarant'd Official Analysis ...	8.00 6.84	6.00 5.21	 1.35	 6.56	4.00 4.91	10.00 9.71	E. O. Painter Fert Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
H. G. Dried Blood.....	836	Guarant'd Official Analysis ...	9.41 .....	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....	16.00 16.80	..... .....	E. O. Painter Fert Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

ANALYSIS OF FERTILIZERS—Continued.

Sulphate of Ammonia .	837	Guarant'd Analysis	....	....	....	....	25.00	.....	E. O. Painter Fert Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
		Official Analysis ...	....	....	....	....	25.33	.....	
H. G. Ground Ky. Tob. Stems	838	Guarant'd Analysis	....	....	....	....	3.00	9.00	E. O. Painter Fert Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
		Official Analysis ...	....	....	....	....	2.68	10.96	
Simon Pure, No. 1.	839	Guarant'd Analysis	8.00	6.00	1.00	.....	4.00	11.00	E. O. Painter Fert Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
		Official Analysis	9.87	6.93	0.09	7.02	4.19	11.36	
Gem Lettuce	840	Guarant'd Analysis	10.00	.....	.....	5.00	5.00	3.00	E. O. Painter Fert Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
		Official Analysis ...	8.72	5.64	1.71	7.35	5.59	3.28	

BUREAU OF FEED STUFFS.

R. E. ROSE, State Chemist.

B. H. BRIDGES, Assistant Chemist.

Analysis of Special Samples under Sec. 9, Act approved May 24, 1906.
(Samples taken by purchaser.)

NAME OF BRAND		Laboratory Number.	Mbre.	Protein.	Sugar and	Fat.	Asb.	BY WHOM SENT.
Bran		5	7.60	16.94	53.96	3.20	5.05	The Alger Sullivan Lumber Co., Century, Fla.
Sherts (Corn Meal)		6	0.95	12.64	71.21	1.05	0.75	The Alger Sullivan Lumber Co., Century, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal		7	12.17	38.61	25.94	7.53	5.65	The Perry Grocery Co., Perry, Fla.
Bran		8	16.43	11.41	52.33	1.83	4.53	The Perry Grocery Co., Perry, Fla.
Ground Velvet Bean and Hulls		9	9.60	17.11	52.34	4.10	3.25	W. H. Terrell, Bushnell, Fla.
Ground Velvet Beans and Hulls		10	9.85	21.24	50.19	4.58	3.67	Geo. H. May, Grandin, Fla.
Purina Feed		11	12.27	9.92	58.53	4.20	3.65	R. E. McLin, Tallahassee, Fla.
Purina Feed		12	10.90	10.35	57.84	3.55	5.08	Consolidated Grocery Co., Pensacola, Fla.
Cotton Seed Meal		13	20.52	20.36	39.12	5.00	4.20	Wells, Kahn & Co., Pensacola, Fla.
Bran No. 1		14	4.90	16.61	58.26	4.48	3.07	Geo. I. Davis, Tallahassee, Fla.
Bran No. 2		15	4.82	18.69	56.17	4.23	4.07	Geo. I. Davis, Tallahassee, Fla.
Bran		16	11.35	12.55	56.07	2.78	4.75	Duval Brothers, Tallahassee, Fla.
Banner Feed		17	10.07	9.92	61.80	2.60	2.86	Oscar E. Maura Co., Pensacola, Fla.
United Sock Food No. 1		18	8.70	10.35	62.00	4.25	2.53	United Grocery Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Shorts		19	12.99	10.35	55.83	3.11	7.56	W. J. Lewis, Limond, Fla.
Bran		20	20.80	8.60	53.52	2.45	4.15	W. J. Lewis, Limond, Fla.
Velvet Bean Chop		21	12.59	19.92	49.16	4.90	3.44	Geo. H. May, Grandin, Fla.
Banner Feed		22	12.92	8.95	63.59	3.51	0.74	Oscar E. Maura, Pensacola, Fla.
Shorts		23	16.52	11.06	55.70	3.15	2.75	Peter Mark, Orlando, Fla.
Rice Meal (Hulls)		24	14.59	11.41	45.09	10.02	9.11	Vetres and Co., Palatka, Fla.
Heavy Draught Feed		25	14.98	10.55	64.43	3.42	3.33	United Grocery Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Light Draught Feed		26	13.16	7.46	64.75	2.12	5.60	United Grocery Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
Fat Producer		27	20.40	8.48	44.78	3.68	7.38	United Grocery Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

BUREAU OF FEED STUFFS—Continued

NAME OF BRAND.		BY WHOM SENT.					
Laboratory Number.	Fibre.	Protein.	Starch and Sugar.	Fat.	Ash.		
Jersey Feed	24.49	16.32	40.90	3.12	3.73	United Grocery Co., Jacksonville, Fla.	
Dairy Feed	21.16	12.20	50.68	2.21	2.14	United Grocery Co., Jacksonville, Fla.	
Jacksonville Feed	20	8.42	54.03	1.58	2.23	United Grocery Co., Jacksonville, Fla.	
Southern Stock Feed	31	5.33	18.08	45.56	6.17	A. B. Gibson, Apalachicola, Fla.	
Ship Stuff	32	10.73	11.23	54.05	3.09	8.04 R. A. Jackson, Sheriff, Tampa, Fla.	
Ship Stuff	33	11.96	11.18	55.85	3.66	7.38 R. A. Jackson, Sheriff, Tampa, Fla.	
Ship Stuff	34	10.64	10.88	58.90	3.05	6.15 R. A. Jackson, Sheriff, Tampa, Fla.	
Ship Stuff	35	9.51	12.20	56.84	5.10	5.88 R. A. Jackson, Sheriff, Tampa, Fla.	
Ship Stuff	36	9.37	11.10	59.32	3.92	5.92 R. A. Jackson, Sheriff, Tampa, Fla.	
Cremo Dairy Feed	37	19.48	12.34	49.69	4.20	4.98 R. A. Jackson, Sheriff, Tampa, Fla.	

NOTICE.—The especial attention of consumers and dealers is called to the following paragraph:

Consumers desiring to avail themselves of the provisions of Sec. 9, of the Laws providing for "Special Samples" drawn by consumers, are requested to read carefully Sec. 9, of the Laws and the "Rules and Regulations Governing the taking and forwarding Special Samples of Feed Stuff and Fertilizers" found on a preceding page of the report. Also to compare the "official analysis," and the "market value," of various feeds sold in the State.

It will be found that in a number of cases, the "market value," or price, is no criterion of the actual feeding value, of the goods. That in several instances the highest "market value" is placed on the most inferior goods.

Consumers should compare the guaranteed tag on the bag, with the table of "average composition of feed stuff." In case of doubt as to the truthfulness of the guarantee, draw a sample, according to law, and regulations, and send in a tin box sealed, to the Commissioner of Agriculture. Preserve the "guaranteed tags" off the packages, to compare with the result, of the analysis of the sample by the State Chemist.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY.

R. B. ROSE, State Chemist—ANALYSIS OF FEED STUFFS, 1906—B. H. BRIDGES, Assistant Chemist.

Samples taken by State Chemist under Section 1, Act approved May 24, 1905.

NAME OF BRAND.		Laboratory Number.	Fibre.	Protein.	Starch and Sugar.	Fat.	Ash.	ADDRESS OF MANUFACTURERS.
Diamond "C" Corn and Oat Chops...	80	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	11.40 14.80	10.00 7.02	61.20 61.41	4.60 2.10	3.67	The Corno Mills Co., East St. Louis, Ill.
Peerless Mixed Feed—Pure Wheat Bran	81	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	 6.92	18.06 16.67	58.10 55.74	4.83 3.65	4.92	Crescent Milling Co., Hopkinsville, Ky.
Victor C. & O. Feed.....	82	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	 13.07	9.00 6.76	62.00 62.97	4.00 3.35	3.45	American Cerial Co., Chicago, Ill.
"Make Fat" Mixed Bran.....	83	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	13.75 13.42	14.98 11.41	40.38 55.35	2.97 2.00	4.00	Dabke-Walker Milling Co., Union City, Tenn.
Globe Gluter Feed	84	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	 7.00	26.00 27.20	51.00 51.23	2.50 3.87	2.70	New York Glucose Co., New York.
Bran Feed	85	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	 16.02	11.53 10.00	53.97 56.88	2.63 1.83	3.62	City Grain and Feed Co., Columbia, Tenn.
Diamond "C" Corn and Oat Chops..	86	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	11.40 18.50	10.00 7.28	61.20 58.77	4.60 1.95	4.25	The Como Mills Co., East St. Louis, Ill.
Royal Stock Feed	87	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	10.12 12.37	9.00 9.13	48.00 56.25	1.00 3.10	6.85	Atlas Feed Products and Milling Co., New Orleans, La.

Bran Feed	88	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	11.53 52.97 18.37 9.56 54.07	1.63 1.20	 4.00	City Grain and Feed Co., Columbia, Tenn.
Shorts	89	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	16.75 58.95 5.87 16.80 56.48	2.50 2.78	 4.15	Blair Milling Co., Atchensen, Kan.
Red Cream, Corn and Oat Chops.....	90	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	11.40 10.00 61.20 14.15 6.84 61.11	4.60 2.80	 4.10	The Como Mills Co., East St. Louis, Ill.
Peerless Mixed Feed, Pure Wheat Bran	91	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	16.06 58.10 7.22 16.23 56.10	4.88 3.08	 4.77	Crescent Milling Co., Hopkinsville, Ky.
Bran Feed	92	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	11.53 53.97 19.27 9.04 54.04	2.63 1.83	 2.63	City Grain and Feed Co., Columbia, Tenn.
Mill Feed	93	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	9.13 65.21 16.75 15.09 49.63	2.33 3.43	 2.41	Capital Grain Co., Nashville, Tenn.
Pure Wheat Shorts.....	94	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	6.42 16.00 48.00 4.47 17.72 51.76	4.00 5.40	 3.50	Liberty Mills, Nashville, Tenn.
Diamond C. Feed	95	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	10.00 61.20 14.80 7.72 54.08	4.60 3.03	 3.57	The Corno Mills Co., East St. Louis, Ill.
Bran Feed	96	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	11.53 53.97 2.55 13.34 64.33	2.63 2.78	 4.30	City Grain and Feed Co., Columbia, Tenn.
Purina Feed ..	97	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	11.90 10.30 63.10 14.80 7.72 54.08	4.40 3.03	 3.84	Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Pure Wheat Middlings	98	Guarant'd Analysis Official Analysis...	15.76 40.00 4.25 16.58 59.56	4.00 3.32	 3.88	Hunter Bros. Milling Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Royal Stock Feed	99	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	10.00 9.00 48.00 10.57 9.48 59.24	1.00 3.35	 6.10	Atlas Feed Products and Milling Co., New Orleans, La.
Pure Wheat Middlings	100	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	16.94 59.02 5.46 17.38 56.29	5.47 4.78	 4.35	Phoenix Flour Mills, Evansville, Ind.

ANALYSIS OF FEED STUFF—Continued

NAME OF BRAND.	Laboratory Number.	Moisture	Protein	Starch and Sugar	Fat	Ash	ADDRESS OF MANUFACTURERS.
Lillie Bran	101	Guarant'd Analysis... Official Analysis...	8.50 7.81	15.50 16.15	57.00 54.66	4.50 3.85	Lillie Mills Co., Franklin, Tenn.
Hominy Feed	102	Guarant'd Analysis... Official Analysis...	4.25 3.52	8.34 11.32	65.07 64.85	7.75 9.58	American Hominy Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Victor C. and O. Feed	103	Guarant'd Analysis... Official Analysis...	10.14 10.14	9.00 8.34	62.00 63.83	4.00 4.05	The American Cereal Co., Chicago, Ill.
Ballards Ship Stuff.....	104	Guarant'd Analysis... Official Analysis...	5.83 4.71	17.37 17.31	46.58 56.50	4.41 4.38	Ballard and Ballard Co., Louisville, Ky.
Cotton Seed Meal.....	105	Guarant'd Analysis... Official Analysis...	16.97 16.97	23.69 37.06	6.10 6.10	4.76	Florida C. O. Co., Tallahassee, Fla.
Sucrene Dairy Feed	106	Guarant'd Analysis... Official Analysis...	11.75 9.05	18.50 16.28	48.54 49.87	3.50 4.38	American Milling Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Ballards Bran	107	Guarant'd Analysis... Official Analysis...	8.40 8.83	15.25 14.92	38.59 53.90	4.43 2.84	Ballard and Ballard Co., Louisville, Ky.
Cotton Seed Meal.....	108	Guarant'd Analysis... Official Analysis...	22.06 22.06	14.28 19.31	41.48 41.48	5.35 4.05	Grant Bros. Co., Memphis, Tenn.
Cotton Seed Meal.....	109	Guarant'd Analysis... Official Analysis...	20.22 20.22	13.00 21.32	59.83 59.83	5.00 4.01	C. A. Tindall & Co., Memphis, Tenn.
Bran Feed	110	Guarant'd Analysis... Official Analysis...	18.44 18.44	11.53 9.21	53.97 52.21	2.63 54.08	City Grain & Feed Co., Columbia, Tenn.

111	Diamond "C" Corn and Oat Chop.	Guarant'd Analysis...	14.73	7.62	61.28	8.15	4.30	The Corno Mills Co., East St. Louis, Ill.
		Official Analysis...	17.13	7.72	59.53	2.80		
112	Victor Feed	Guarant'd Analysis...	14.08	9.00	62.00	4.00	3.45	American Cerial Co., Ch.c.go, Ill.
		Official Analysis...	14.08	7.20	61.95	2.85		
118	Middling Feed	Guarant'd Analysis...	16.97	12.29	61.92	3.28	2.57	City Grain & Feed Co., Columbia, Tenn.
		Official Analysis...	16.97	10.53	55.35	2.13		
114	Mixed Feed, Bran	Guarant'd Analysis...	19.50	12.01	54.02	4.00	3.45	Hardy Grain Co., Union City, Tenn.
		Official Analysis...	19.50	7.99	53.96	1.70		
115	Hominy Feed	Guarant'd Analysis...	6.31	10.50	50.00	10.00	2.85	Cumberland Mills, Nashville, Tenn.
		Official Analysis...	9.95	11.67	60.33	8.65		
116	No. 3 Sugared Feed	Guarant'd Analysis...	12.00	7.50	55.00	1.00	1.07	Atlas Feed Products & Mill Co., New Orleans, La.
		Official Analysis...	16.20	6.84	50.29	1.60		
117	Globe Gluten Feed	Guarant'd Analysis...	7.47	26.00	51.00	2.50	2.70	New York Glucose Co., New York.
		Official Analysis...	7.47	28.08	52.86	1.63		
118	Victor C. & O. Feed	Guarant'd Analysis...	11.15	7.75	62.00	3.00	3.72	American Cerial Co., Chicago, Ill.
		Official Analysis...	11.15	9.21	59.57	4.90		
119	Bran Feed	Guarant'd Analysis...	20.65	11.53	52.97	2.68	3.47	City Grain & Feed Co., Columbia, Tenn.
		Official Analysis...	20.65	8.78	53.59	1.00		
120	Purina Feed	Guarant'd Analysis...	11.90	10.80	63.10	4.40	.....	Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, Mo.
		Official Analysis...	10.20	11.41	53.31	4.10		1873
121	Little Bran	Guarant'd Analysis...	8.50	15.50	57.00	4.50	5.24	Little Mill Co., Franklin, Tenn.
		Official Analysis...	6.30	17.20	53.63	3.25		
122	Sucrene Dairy Feed	Guarant'd Analysis...	11.75	16.50	48.54	3.50	1.12	American Milling Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
		Official Analysis...	8.37	17.55	49.31	4.15		
123	Pure Middlings	Guarant'd Analysis...	.....	16.00	53.00	4.75	.....	Columbia Mill & Elevator Co., Columbia, Tenn.
		Official Analysis...	5.00	18.78	55.00	4.65	4.17	

ANALYSIS OF FEED STUFF—Continued.

NAME OF BRAND.	Laboratory Number.						ADDRESS OF MANUFACTURERS.
		Fibre.	Protein.	Starch and Sugar.	Fat.	Ash.	
Pure Wheat Middlings	124	Guarant'd Analysis... Official Analysis...	16.00 17.20	40.00 56.71	4.00 4.03	 3.97	Geo. P. Plant Milling Co., St. Louis,
Quaker Dairy Feed	125	Guarant'd Analysis... Official Analysis...	14.00 18.00	52.00 55.07	3.50 2.88	 3.32	The American Cerial Co., St. Louis,
Middling Feed	126	Guarant'd Analysis... Official Analysis...	12.20 6.00	61.92 56.20	4.28 4.43	 4.45	City Grain & Feed Co., Columbia, Tenn.
Bran Feed	127	Guarant'd Analysis... Official Analysis...	11.53 18.50	53.97 54.58	2.62 1.65	 4.07	City Grain & Feed Co., Columbia, Tenn.
Diamen "C" Corn and Oat Chops...	128	Guarant'd Analysis... Official Analysis...	11.40 16.50	61.20 57.88	4.60 3.00	 4.40	The Corno Mills Co., East St. Louis, Ill.
"Our Own" Mixed Feed.....	129	Guarant'd Analysis... Official Analysis...	13.45 8.61	8.31 9.48	60.35 63.46	3.26 3.20	Baker & Holmes Co., Jacksonville,
Middling Feed	130	Guarant'd Analysis... Official Analysis...	12.29 13.70	61.92 56.33	3.28 3.05	 2.82	City Grain & Feed Co., Columbia, Tenn.
Bran	131	Guarant'd Analysis... Official Analysis...	9.69 7.82	23.92 13.43	7.13 56.53	 4.31	Mountain Mill Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Purina Feed	132	Guarant'd Analysis... Official Analysis...	11.90 10.72	30.63 10.97	10.40 17.02	 3.98	Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Mill Feed	133	Guarant'd Analysis... Official Analysis...	7.00 8.06	14.00 13.16	60.95 4.45	 3.60	Etowah Mills, Cartersville, Ga.

7 Bull	Pure Wheat Shorts.....	134	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	17.25/57.00/	4.95/	.....	Bernet Kraft & Kaufman Mill Co., St. Louis, Mo.
	Pure Wheat Bran	135	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	16.09/55.10/	5.40/	.....	Acme Mills & Elevator Co., Hop- kinsville, Ky.
	Lillie Bran	136	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	8.50/15.50/51.00/	4.50/	.....	Lilly Mills Co., Franklin, Tenn.
	Hominy Feed	137	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	4.25/8.34/65.78/	7.75/	.....	American Hominy Co., Indianapo- lis, Ind.
	Diamond "C" Corn and Cat Chops.	138	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	14.73/7.62/61.28/	3.15/	.....	The Corno Mills Co., East St. Louis, Ill.
	Pure Wheat Bran	139	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	16.06/58.10/	4.83/	.....	Crescent Milling Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
	Sucerene Horse Feed	140	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	11.50/13.50/53.31/	3.50/	.....	American Milling Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
	Cotton Seed Meal	141	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	38.58/	.....	.....	Montgomery C. O. Co., Montgom- ery, Ala.
	Bran	142	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	13.18/36.85/	2.08/	.....	Atlanta Milling Co., Atlanta, Ga.
	Feed Stuff	143	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	15.51/11.00/55.19/	3.30/	.....	Capital Grain Co., Nashville, Tenn.
	Bran Feed	144	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	12.86/10.35/58.69/	2.68/	.....	City Grain and Feed Co., Columbia, Tenn.
	Sugared Feed	145	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	23.10/9.04/52.16/	1.45/	.....	Atlas Feed & Milling Co., New Orleans, La.
	Sucerene Lurry Feed	146	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	11.75/16.50/48.54/	3.50/	.....	American Milling Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
	Mill Feed	147	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	7.00/14.00/	6.00/	.....	Etowah Mills, Cartersville, Ga.
				6.10/13.60/60.99/	4.15/	.....	

ANALYSIS OF FEED STUFF—Continued.

NAME OF BRAND.	Laboratory Number.	Fibre.	Protein.	Starch and Sugar.	Moist.	Ash.	ADDRESS OF MANUFACTURERS
Diamond "C" C. & O. Chops.....	148	Guarant'd Analysis... 14.73 Official Analysis... 13.05	7.62 61.28 8.16 60.64	2.15 3.24	3.55	.....	The Corno Mills Co., East St. Louis, Ill.
Cotton Seed Meal.....	149	Guarant'd Analysis... 35.05 Official Analysis... 40.85	11.53 53.97 9.74 54.04	2.63 1.86	3.75	.....	Georgia C. O. Co., Albany, Ga.
Bran Feed	150	Guarant'd Analysis... 11.53 Official Analysis... 19.65	53.97 9.74 54.04	2.63 1.86	3.75	.....	City Grain & Feed Co., Columbia, Tenn.
Cooked Cow Feed	151	Guarant'd Analysis... 36.00 Official Analysis... 7.65	44.00 29.84 41.17	7.50 6.52	6.54	.....	American Steam Feed Co., Nashville, Tenn.
Red Cross, Corn and Oat Chops....	152	Guarant'd Analysis... 11.40 Official Analysis... 17.28	10.00 61.20 8.87 56.15	4.60 3.54	4.40	.....	The Corno M'ls Co., East St. Louis, Ill.
Delta Feed	153	Guarant'd Analysis... 7.00 Official Analysis... 9.06	58.00 7.46 41.64	4.00 2.87	7.67	.....	The Valey Milling Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Bran	154	Guarant'd Analysis... 9.89 Official Analysis... 6.95	22.92 14.13 58.56	7.18 4.06	4.92	.....	The Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Mill Feed	155	Guarant'd Analysis... 9.13 Official Analysis... 11.98	65.21 33.70 56	2.33 1.97	4.58	.....	Capital Grain Co., Nashville, Tenn.
Purina Feed	156	Guarant'd Analysis... 11.90 Official Analysis... 13.03	10.00 59.70 9.88 58.43	4.50 3.18	4.83	.....	Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Diamond C. C. & O. Chops.....	157	Guarant'd Analysis... 14.73 Official Analysis... 14.28	7.62 61.28 7.03 61.19	2.15 2.60	3.83	.....	The Corno Mills Co., East St. Louis, Ill.

Middling Feed	153	Guarant'd Analysis.....	12.29	61.92	3.23	.....	City Grain & Feed Co., Columbia, Tenn.
		Official Analysis....	17.57	11.85	63.86	3.61	3.10
Ship Stuff	159	Guarant'd Analysis.....	14.43	45.19	2.84	.....	Atlanta Milling Co., Atlanta, Ga.
		Official Analysis....	11.42	12.02	65.57	3.92	6.48
Mill Feed	160	Guarant'd Analysis.....	7.00	14.00	6.00	.....	Etowah Mills, Cartersville, Ga.
		Official Analysis....	7.49	13.43	59.86	4.95	4.10
Cotton Seed Meal.....	161	Guarant'd Analysis.....	38.60	.....	.....	.....	Lathrop C. O. Co., Hawkinsville, Ga.
		Official Analysis....	10.32	38.61	27.13	8.86	5.70
Victor Corn and Oat Feed.....	162	Guarant'd Analysis.....	10.00	7.50	62.00	3.00	.....
		Official Analysis....	12.88	7.70	62.44	4.71	3.97
Pecks Mule Feed.....	163	Guarant'd Analysis.....	15.10	7.20	58.80	3.80	.....
		Official Analysis....	16.40	6.90	53.33	3.54	7.61
Diamond C. C. & O. Chops.....	164	Guarant'd Analysis.....	14.73	7.62	61.28	3.15	.....
		Official Analysis....	16.85	7.70	67.62	4.11	4.26
Pure Wheat Middlings	165	Guarant'd Analysis.....	15.94	59.02	5.47	.....	The Corno Mills Co., East St. Louis, Ill.
		Official Analysis....	5.15	16.10	59.03	4.47	4.37
Kyome Feed	166	Guarant'd Analysis.....	17.07	.....	4.41	.....	J. E. M. Milling Co., Frankfort, Ky.
		Official Analysis....	7.53	16.41	56.04	3.63	5.33
Purina Feed	167	Guarant'd Analysis.....	13.31	9.00	59.70	4.50	.....
		Official Analysis....	15.53	8.16	57.98	3.27	5.39
Cotton Seed Meal	168	Guarant'd Analysis.....	38.52	.....	.....	.....	Florida C. C. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
		Official Analysis....	14.69	35.45	28.74	7.86	5.66
Sucrene Dairy Feed	169	Guarant'd Analysis.....	11.75	16.50	48.54	3.50	.....
		Official Analysis....	11.73	15.10	50.54	3.47	7.44
Pure Wheat Bran	170	Guarant'd Analysis.....	9.50	14.50	50.00	4.00	.....
		Official Analysis....	9.37	16.85	54.10	2.90	5.87
Victor Corn and Oat Feed	171	Guarant'd Analysis.....	12.00	7.00	62.00	3.00	.....
		Official Analysis....	13.78	6.07	59.98	3.21	6.38

ANALYSIS OF FEED STUFF—Continued.

NAME OF BRAND.	Laboratory Number.	Fibre	Protein.	Starch and Sugar.	Fat.	Ash.	ADDRESS OF MANUFACTURERS
Velvet Bean Chops	172	Guarant'd Analysis... Official Analysis...	9.85 13.76	21.24 18.87	50.19 45.61	4.58 4.58	Geo. H. Mayo, Grandin, Fla.
Blair's Shorts	173	Guarant'd Analysis... Official Analysis...	8.98 6.38	18.75 16.06	58.95 57.10	3.50 4.70	Blair Milling Co., Atchinson, Kansas
Ship Stuff	174	Guarant'd Analysis... Official Analysis...	 6.59	13.00 15.36	16.71 57.36	6.99 5.61	Mountain City Mill Co., Chatanooga, Tenn.
Purina Feed	175	Guarant'd Analysis... Official Analysis...	13.30 12.46	9.00 10.22	59.70 57.85	4.50 4.75	Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis Mo.
Bran	176	Guarant'd Analysis... Official Analysis...	 9.50	9.89 14.52	23.92 55.32	7.18 5.13	Mountain City Mill Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Cotton Seed Meal	177	Guarant'd Analysis... Official Analysis...	 8.86	36.05 41.86	 26.26	 8.86	Georgia Cotton Oil Co., Albany, Ga.
Ship Stuff	178	Guarant'd Analysis... Official Analysis...	 11.64	14.43 11.03	45.19 54.71	2.84 3.66	Atlanta Milling Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Sucrene Dairy Feed	179	Guarant'd Analysis... Official Analysis...	11.75 10.08	16.50 16.25	48.54 44.81	3.50 2.76	American Milling Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Pure Wheat Brown Middlings	180	Guarant'd Analysis... Official Analysis...	8.30 9.07	16.50 15.88	55.60 50.78	3.50 4.66	C. A. Grambril Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md.
Cotton Seed Meal	181	Guarant'd Analysis... Official Analysis...	 9.08	40.50 40.54	 25.30	10.04 10.04	A. H. George & Co., Meridian, Miss.
Victor Corn and Oats Feed	182	Guarant'd Analysis... Official Analysis...	10.00 15.06	7.50 7.72	62.00 60.78	3.00 2.85	American Cereal Co. Chicago, Ill.

183	Pure Wheat Shorts	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	6.42 16.00 48.00 6.22 16.50 55.73	4.00 7.32 4.20	Merchants Mills, Mobile, Ala.
184	Pure Wheat Middlings	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	5.50 16.00 57.00 4.17 20.05 56.80	4.50 5.07 4.16	H. C. Cole Milling Co., Chester, Ill.
185	Cotton Seed Meal	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	 21.61 23.96 32.60	 7.58 4.72	Florida C. C. Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
186	Peelless Mixed Feed Pure Wheat Bran	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	 4.96 15.62 61.53	4.88 4.07 3.53	Crescent Milling Co., Hopkinsville, Ky.
187	Pure Wheat Bran	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	 5.70 14.50 59.14	4.00 5.22 5.70	Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., Louisville, Ky.
188	Purina Poultry Feed	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	4.00 11.00 65.00 4.33 11.80 66.52	3.60 3.50 2.90	Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, Mo.
189	Chicken Feed	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	 3.34 10.39 65.18	4.00 2.76 7.47	Valley Milling Co., St. Louis, Mo.
190	Sturene Horse Feed	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	11.50 13.50 53.31 9.41 14.25 54.35	3.60 2.60 6.69	American Milling Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
191	Pure Wheat Bran	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	 10.48 15.10 53.15	4.25 3.94 6.41	Koenigsmark Mill Co., Waterloo, Ill.
192	Victor Corn and Oats Feed	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	12.00 7.50 62.00 12.65 8.10 62.82	3.00 2.80 3.40	American Cereal Co., Chicago, Ill.
193	Peerless Mixed Feed Pure Wheat Bran	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	 8.42 16.00 53.74	4.83 4.97 6.77	Crescent Milling Co., Hopkinsville, Ky.
194	Purina Feed	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	13.80 9.00 59.70 17.19 10.00 59.24	4.50 4.20 3.75	Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, Mo.
195	Middling Feed	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	 16.16 10.71 51.79	3.28 2.85 7.85	City Grain and Feed Co., St. Louis, Mo.
196	Diamond C. Corn and Oat Chop	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	14.73 7.62 61.28 13.01 7.20 52.46	3.15 3.16 9.52	The Corns Mills Co., El. St. Louis, Ill.

ANALYSIS OF FEED STUFF—Continued.

NAME OF BRAND.	Laboratory Number.		Fibre.	Protein.	Starch and Sugar.	Fat.	Ash.	ADDRESS OF MANUFACTURERS.
Pure Wheat Ship Stuff	197	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	5.00 6.57	15.00 16.67	56.00 56.05	4.00 4.35	4.66 4.66	Tennessee Mill Co., Retalle Springs, Tenn.
Cotton Seed Meal	198	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	8.47 38.52	42.21 25.56	25.56	9.40	6.15	Florida Tobacco Oil Co., Jacksonville, Fla
Pure Wheat Bran	199	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	10.00 9.24	14.00 14.92	50.00 54.86	3.75 3.57	6.07	H. C. Cole Milling Co., Chester, Ill.
Ship Stuff	200	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	12.00 10.93	45.19 53.15	2.94 3.15	10.66	10.66	Atlanta Milling Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Pure Wheat Shorts	201	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	6.42 3.67	15.00 15.75	48.00 61.09	4.00 4.42	3.84	Liberty Mills, Nashville, Tenn.
Good Luck Feed	202	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	15.00 17.92	7.00 8.35	58.00 53.58	4.00 3.25	6.86	Good Luck Mills, St. Louis, Mo.
Pure Wheat Bran	203	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	9.50 9.54	14.50 15.09	50.00 50.92	4.00 3.96	8.64	Liberty Mills, Nashville, Tenn.
Cotton Seed Meal	204	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	9.05 39.70	27.80	8.91	6.47	6.47	R. T. Birdsey & Co., Macon, Ga.
Pure Wheat Middlings	205	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	16.54 17.10	59.58 59.34	4.54 4.56	4.22	4.22	Stigleheart Bros., Evansville, Ind.
Middling Feed	206	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	17.09 11.41	61.92 53.09	3.28 3.63	3.94	3.94	City Grain & Feed Co., Columbia, Tenn.

Cotton Seed Meal	207	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	10.94 38.85	28.13 7.25	6.20 7.25	Taylor Mfg. Co., Columbia, S. C.
Delta Feed	208	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	7.00 8.90	38.00 60.57	4.00 4.10	Valley Milling Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Mill Feed	209	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	7.00 6.66	14.00 12.65	6.00 8.85	Riverside Mill and Power Co., Cartersville, Ga.
Pure Wheat Shorts	210	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	6.59 18.16	53.00 53.11	4.50 4.51	Washburn-Crosby Mill Co., Louis- ville, Ky.
Excelsior Corn and Oat Feed.....	211	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	10.00 10.52	80.00 7.95	4.00 61.19	The Great Western Cereal Co., Chi- cago.
Quaker Dairy Feed.....	212	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	15.00 18.57	52.00 51.09	3.00 3.56	Amer. Cereal Co., Chicago, Ill.
Sea Island Cotton Seed Meal.....	213	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	17.53 23.12	35.00 25.27	7.36 4.74	Southern Cotton Oil Co., Charles- ton, S. C.
Ship Stuff	214	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	10.98 14.43	45.19 57.76	2.84 3.25	Atlanta Milling Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Pure Wheat Bran.....	215	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	8.86 13.56	46.00 59.49	4.25 3.50	Koenigsmark Mill Co., Waterloo, Ill.
Cremo Dairy Feed.....	216	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	17.50 20.52	50.00 69.63	5.10 3.50	Corno Mills, E. St. Louis, Ill.
Shorts	217	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	5.10 16.00	61.22 48.00	5.92 4.00	Star Mills, Nashville, Tenn.
Fancy Shorts	218	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	5.35 16.03	58.55 59.52	4.13 4.31	Phoenix Flour Mills, Evansville, Ind.
Diamond (C) Corn and Oat Chops..	219	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	14.73 16.48	61.28 57.43	3.15 2.95	Corno Mills Co., E. St. Louis, Mo.
Pure Wheat Bran.....	220	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	10.08 9.97	56.08 54.24	4.03 2.91	Home Mill and Grain Co., Mt. Vernon, Ind.

ANALYSIS OF FEED STUFF—Continued.

NAME OF BRAND.	Laboratory Number.	Fibre.	Protein.	Starch and Sugar.	Per	Asp.	ADDRESS OF MANUFACTURERS.
Fancy Shorts	221	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	3.90 16.36 62.66 4.86 17.90 53.65	4.50 4.95	2.15 7.10	Akin-Erakine Milling Co., Evansville, Ind.	
Cotton Seed Meal.....	222	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	 36.05 10.45 38.00 28.95	 6.90	 6.28	Taylor Mfg. Co., Columbia, S. C.	
Purina Feed	223	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	13.30 9.00 59.70 13.87 10.44 57.77	4.50 3.29	 5.02	Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, Mo.	
Purina Feed	224	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	13.30 9.00 59.70 16.84 10.83 53.42	4.50 4.14	 4.16	Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, Mo.	
Victor Corn and Oat Feed.....	225	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	12.00 7.50 62.00 14.61 6.84 61.85	3.00 2.63	 3.40	Amer. Cereal Co., Chicago, Ill.	
Lillie Bran	226	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	8.50 15.50 57.00 7.75 14.17 55.83	4.50 5.18	 5.81	Lillie Mill Co., Franklin, Tenn.	
Pure Wheat Middlings.....	227	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	 15.75 40.00 6.23 17.33 55.44	4.00 5.12	 4.61	Hunter Bros. Milling Co., St. Louis, Mo.	
Pure Wheat Middlings.....	228	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	5.50 16.00 57.00 4.39 17.99 57.45	4.50 4.67	 3.77	H. C. Cofs Milling Co., Chester, Ill.	
Middling Feed	229	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	 12.29 61.92 8.13 10.92 54.10	3.28 2.87	 3.02	City Grain and Feed Co., Columbia, Tenn.	
Ship Stuff	230	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis....	7.00 15.00 58.00 6.10 15.27 58.02	4.50 4.67	 4.05	J. Allen Smith & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.	

Ship Stuf	231	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	7.00 6.30	15.00 16.15	58.00 55.35	4.50 3.94	J. Allen Smith & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.
Ship Stuf	232	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	 4.41	13.00 14.99	16.71 60.79	6.99 3.85	The Mt. City Mill Co., Chatta- nooga, Tenn.
Mill Feed	233	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	7.00 4.95	14.00 13.10	 63.48	6.00 2.73	Etowah Mills, Cartersville, Ga.
Peerless Mixed Feed, Pure Wheat Bran	234	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	 7.69	18.06 16.50	58.10 53.68	4.83 4.92	Crescent Milling Co., Hopkinsville, Ky.
Banner Feed	235	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	10.00 9.17	8.00 9.15	62.00 65.15	3.50 2.94	Amer. Cereal Co., Chicago, Ill.
Pure Wheat Middlings	236	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	 7.78	15.75 18.52	40.00 58.98	4.00 5.47	N. Y. City Milling Co., N. Y.
Sucrene Horse Feed	237	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	11.50 10.00	13.50 14.80	53.31 53.35	3.50 6.53	Amer. Milling Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Pure Wheat Shorts	238	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	 6.06	18.00 17.91	53.00 53.68	4.50 4.80	Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., Louisville, Ky.
Cotton Seed Meal	239	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	 20.69	22.98 27.55	14.28 29.51	5.35 6.87	Grant Bros. Co., Memphis, Tenn.
Pure Wheat Shorts	240	Guarant'd Analysis. Official Analysis...	 6.34	18.00 17.64	53.00 55.02	4.50 4.31	Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., Louisville, Ky.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The attention of dealers and consumers, is called to the table of "average composition of Feed Stuffs" on a preceding page. This table shows approximately the composition of the various feed stuffs sold throughout the country. Any material variation, from these averages, is presumptive evidence of impurity or adulteration.

A careful examination of the foregoing tables is recommended to both dealers and consumers. The guarantee of the manufacturer, should not vary materially from this table of average while the "official analysis" should show practically the same composition as the guarantee. Dealers and consumers, are requested in all cases of suspected inferiority, or adulteration to send a sample at once to the Commissioner of Agriculture for analysis.

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY

Miscellaneous Analyses and Examinationt 1906.

- M. 453.—Dr. Dade's Blackberry Cordial.
Alcohol by volume.....35.18 per cent.
- M. 454.—"Hopoline."
Alcohol by volume..... 3.40 per cent.
- M. 455.—Wild Cherry Cordial.
Alcohol by volume.....32.05 per cent.
- M. 456.—"Beer."
Alcohol by volume..... 4.85 per cent.
From Wm. Lyle, Live Oak, Fla.
- M. 457.—Clay—Fuller's Earth.
From Mrs. Geo. Smith, Luther, Fla.
- M. 458.—Carbonate of lime, with silicates, trace of phosphoric acid.
- M. 459.—Surface Sample—Carbonate of lime similar to 458.
From C. P. Gramling, Manila, Fla.
- M. 459B.—Carbonate of lime, marl (rotten limestone).
From J. E. Johnson, Jacksonville, Fla.
- M. 460.—Crude Fuller's Earth.
From Albert S. Richards, Boyett, Fla.
- M. 461.—Carbonate of lime, with trace of phosphate.
From C. P. Gramling, Manila, Fla.
- M. 462.—Well Water.
Total solids per 100,000 parts. 5 parts; composed of vegetable matter, 2.60 parts; mineral solids,

2.40 parts. Carbonate of lime, magnesium oxides,
with trace of iron.

From E. F. Hale, Holland, Leon Co., Fla.

M. 463.—Sandstone.

M. 464.—Carbonate of lime, soft limestone.

C. P. Gramling, Manila, Fla.

M. 464.—“Muck Brick” Peat Fuel.

Moisture in air dry samples.....11.67 per cent.

Ash 12.11 per cent.

Ammonia 2.95 per cent.

Ash contains:

Silica (sand) 86.50 per cent.

Potash (K₂O) 0.14 per cent.

Phosphoric acid 0.22 per cent.

Alumina, lime, iron, etc. 3.14 per cent.

100.00 per cent.

From Cheney, Orlando, Fla.

M. 465.—Sweepings from cotton oil mill.

Moisture 37.60 per cent.

Ammonia 0.85 per cent.

M. 466.—Muck, from Kissimmee, Fla.

Moisture 82.08 per cent.

Analysis of dry sample:

Ammonia 3.41 per cent.

Ash 10.65 per cent.

Analysis of ash:

Phosphoric acid 0.22 per cent.

Potash 0.24 per cent.

Sand (silica) 74.18 per cent.

Clay, lime, iron, etc. 25.36 per cent.

100.00 per cent.

M. 467.—Iron, oxide and clay, red ochre.

From P. B. Chavous, Old Town, Fla.

M. 468.—Limestone; 99.11 per cent. carbonate of lime.

From M. P. Banks, Chipley, Fla.

M. 469.—Impure Fuller's Earth.

Chas. Dickerson, Tallahassee, Fla.

M. 470.—Water.

Total solids: 62 parts per 100,000 parts. Composed of sodium chloride (common salt), calcium carbonate (lime), magnesium carbonate. No sulphates.

From C. L. Meyers, Jacksonville, Fla.

M. 471.—Well Water.

Total solids: 66 parts per 100,000 parts. Composed of sodium chloride, calcium oxide, magnesium oxide. No sulphates.

From Wm. C. Miller, Sea Breeze, Fla.

M. 472.—Iron Sulphide—"Pyrites."

From R. M. Jones, Marianna, Fla.

M. 473.—Carbonate of lime, with silicate of alumina, and trace of phosphates.

From A. S. Wingood, Sarasota, Fla.

M. 474.—Soft Phosphate.

Available phosphoric acid 0.68 per cent.

Insoluble phosphoric acid 5.76 per cent.

Total phosphoric acid 6.44 per cent.

From J. D. Austin, Bradentown, Fla.

M. 475.—Cider.

Alcohol by volume 11.40 per cent.

From J. J. Nims, Tallahassee, Fla.

M. 476.—Furnace Clinker—Slag.

J. L. Close, Wauchula, Fla.

M. 477.—Artesian Well Water.

Total solids: 59.45 parts per 100,000 parts.

Composed of magnesium sulphate (epsom salts), sodium chloride (common salt), calcium carbonate (lime.)

From A. W. Gilchrist, Punta Gorda, Fla.

M. 478.—Clay—Silicate of alumina.

From W. M. Holloway, Tallahassee, Fla.

M. 479.—Impure Carbonate of Lime—Marl.

From T. C. Bass, Vero, Fla.

M. 480.—Muck.

Ammonia 0.68 per cent.

Ash contains:

Insoluble matter 77.48 per cent.

Potash 0.29 per cent.

Phosphoric acid 0.14 per cent.

Lime, clay, iron, etc. 22.09 per cent.

100.00 per cent.

From B. Fitzpatric, Homestead, Fla.

M. 481.—Water.

Total solids: 5.50 parts per 100,000 parts.

Fixed solids, 2.50 parts; volatile solids, 2.50 parts. Composed of ferrous sulphate, carbonate of lime and magnesia, with trace of sodium chloride.

From W. A. Hobbs, Oakton, Fla.

M. 482.—Water.

Total solids: 7.8 parts per 100,000 parts. Composed of carbonates of lime and magnesia, with trace of sulphate of magnesia. A very pure water.

From State Reform School, Marianna, Fla.

M. 483.—“Foot Rot Remedy.”

Crude sulphur, with clay, and carbonate of lime,
suspended in water, with small quantity of car-
bolic acid.

From R. D. Hoyt, Seven Oaks, Fla.

M. 484.—Marl—Carbonate of lime.

From F. H. Fee, Ft. Pierce, Fla.

M. 485.—“Red Soil” (clay?)

Iron and alumina	1.80 per cent.
carbonate of lime	2.20 per cent.
Phosphoric acid	0.85 per cent.
Magnesia, trace.	
Potash, trace.	
„ Insoluble (silicates)	97.15 per cent.
	100.00 per cent.

From B. Fitzpatrick, Homestead, Fla.

M. 486.—Limestone.

From W. J. McTimmons, Jacksonville, Fla.

M. 487.—Boiler Scale.

Calcium and magnesium carbonate, magnesium
sulphate, sodium chloride, with sand.

From H. S. Cummings, Rodman, Fla.

M. 488.—Artesian Well Water.

Total solids: 39.50 parts per 100,000 parts.
Volatile solids, 12.00 parts; fixed solids, 27.50
parts. Composed of calcium carbonate, calcium
sulphate, magnesium sulphate, sodium chloride,
with traces of sulphate of iron and alumina.

From W. T. McCormic, Arcadia, Fla.

M. 489.—Muck Soil.

Moisture 81.34 per cent

Dry matter 18.66 per cent.

100.00 per cent.

Ammonia in organic matter 2.99 per cent.

Ash 8.45 per cent.

From G. H. Shellabarger, Bartow, Fla.

M. 490.—Sand, Clay and Iron Oxide (Hard Pan.)

From A. A. Price, Wauchula, Fla.

M. 491.—Carbonate of Lime, Marl, with trace of iron.

Mrs. T. McCoy, Titusville, Fla.

M. 492.—Marl, Carbonate of Lime.

From H. Halfern, Titusville, Fla.

M. 493.—Water.

Total solids: 9.00 parts per 100,000 parts.

Volatile solids, 3.60; fixed solids, 5.40. Com-
posed of carbonate of lime, sodium chloride, iron
and alumina. A very pure water.

From W. J. Gooding, Jr., Tallahassee, Fla.

M. 493B.—Iron Pyrites—Sulphide of Iron.

From R. N. Jones, Silas, Fla.

M. 494.—Water.

Total solids: 23.24 parts per 100,000 parts.

Composed of carbonate of lime, carbonate of
magnesia, sodium chloride.

From Maloy Murphy Co., Boyd, Fla.

M. 495.—Muck Soil No. 1.

Potash 0.10 per cent.

Phosphoric acid 0.16 per cent.

Ammonia 2.15 per cent.

- M. 496.—Muck Soil No. 2.
 Potash 0.06 per cent.
 Phosphoric acid 0.08 per cent.
 Ammonia 2.61 per cent.
 From C. H. Churchill, Lawtey, Fla.
- M. 496B.—Carbonate of Lime—Marl.
 No phosphates.
 From Geo. R. Paschal, Jacksonville, Fla.
- M. 497.—Brown Hematite, "Bog Ore."
 From Albert W. Taylor, Cocoa, Fla.
- M. 498.—Silica (Si o2?)
 Ordinary sand, with trace of oxide of iron.
 From Fred Morgan, Arcadia, Fla.
- M. 499.—Phosphatic Matrix.
 Phosphate of alumina and lime.
 From J. S. McFall, Tampa, Fla.
- M. 500.—Iron Pyrites—Sulphide of Iron.
 From Margaret Axelson, Pensacola, Fla.
- M. 500B.—Phosphatic Earth.
 Carbonate of lime, with clay. Trace of phosphate.
 From J. T. Blakley, Bowling Green, Fla.
- M. 501.—Black Powder, Humic Soil.
 A decomposed peat, powdered.
- M. 502.—Ash from 501, principally.
 Silica, with trace of iron and phosphates.
 "Kielsgure," erroneously called infusorial earth.
- M. 503.—Impure Kaolin.
 Silicate of alumina with organic matter and iron oxide; a "redeposit;" no bitumen, no sulphur.
 From W. H. Sebring, Jacksonville, Fla.
- 3 Bull

M. 504.—“Lager Brew.”

Alcohol by volume 1.80 per cent.

From C. A. Carson, Kissimmee, Fla.

M. 504B.—Spring Water.

Total solids: 12.49 parts per 100,000 parts;
composed of calcium carbonate, sodium chloride.

A very pure water.

From W. B. Bullock, Ocala, Fla.

M. 505.—Well Water.

Total solids: 262.50 parts per 100,000 parts;
composed of sodium chloride (common salt),
calcium carbonate and magnesium sulphate
epsom salts); a very impure water, unfit for
drinking or boiler use.

From B. T. Whitner, Chattahoochee, Fla.

M. 506.—Rock.

Carbonate of lime, with trace of iron, alumina
and phosphate.

From Henry R. Thomas, Jacksonville, Fla.

M. 507.—Mangrove Bark.

Soluble solids 36.28 per cent.

Tannins 24.29 per cent.

Non-tannins 11.29 per cent.

M. 508.—Buttonwood Bark.

Soluble solids 36.79 per cent.

Tannis 27.44 per cent.

From Amn Oak Leather Tanning Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

M. 509.—“Reveille.”

“Put up by Amn Brewing Co., St. Louis, Mo.”

Alcohol by volume 3.10 per cent.

From Scott, M. Lofton, Pensacola, Fla.

M. 510.—Water.

Total solids: 28.00 parts per 100,000 parts.

Composed of calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate and sodium chloride.

From White & Parish, Vernon, Fla.

M. 511.—Crown Brand Cane Syrup.

"Beaume" 38.10 degrees.
 Total solids 75.65 per cent.
 Sucrose 53.40 per cent.
 Reducing sugar 14.82 per cent.
 Total sugar in solids 90.18 per cent.
 Co-efficient of purity 70.50 per cent.
 Flavor excellent, color good, clear and free of sediment. A first-class article of cane syrup, well made and neatly packed.

From D. R. McQuarrie, Pensacola, Fla.

M. 512.—Cow Urine.

Ammonia 0.94 per cent.
 Potash 0.77 per cent.

From Jas. W. Strange, Palatka, Fla.

M. 513.—"Hard Pan."

Conglomerate of oxide, iron and silica, with lumus, and trace of phosphate.

From A. M. McMillan, Pensacola, Fla.

M. 514.—Essense of Jamaica Ginger.

Alcohol by volume 71.41 per cent.

From A. Chrisastomidhes, Gainesville, Fla.

M. 515.—Spring Water.

Total solids: 16.50 parts per 100,000 parts;
 composed of sodium chloride, calcium carbonate,
 with small amount of magnesium sulphate.

From W. Griffith, Bonifay, Fla.

M. 516.—City Well Water.

Total solids: 30.00 parts per 100,000 parts;
 composed of calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, sodium chloride and aluminum oxide.

From W. T. Calhoun, Perry, Fla.

- M. 517.**—Sand, with particles of mica.
From Mrs. Alice Hollis, Bagdad, Fla.
- M. 518.**—Impure silicate of magnesia, talc, mixed with clay and oxide of iron.
From O. Falk & Bro., Tampa, Fla.
- M. 519.**—Iron Pyrites.
Sulphide of iron.
From Henry Talmage, Ft. Meade, Fla.
- M. 520.**—Sulphate of lime, gypsum, with calcium carbonate—Lime.
From A. E. Vurgason, Lake Como, Fla.
- M. 521.**—Water.
Total solids: 22.4 parts per 100,000 parts;
composed of calcium carbonate (lime), sodium chloride (salt), magnesium carbonate and aluminum oxide.
From D. A. Tooke, Floral City, Fla.
- M. 522.**—Marl.
Calcium carbonate 57.7 per cent.
Iron and alumina 1.1 per cent.
Insoluble silicates 41.2 per cent.
100.00 per cent.
From R. S. Mills, Miami, Fla.
- M. 523.**—Soil—Ordinary sandy soil with organic vegetable matter.
Ammonia 0.12 per cent.
From R. S. Mills, Miami, Fla.
- M. 524.**—Fuller's Earth.
From L. P. Hughey, Kissimmee, Fla.
- M. 525.**—"Skimmings from Well."
Organic matter, with considerable percentage of refined kerosene.
A. G. Chandlee, Chipley, Fla.

- M. 526.—Graphite, "Plumbago."
From J. C. Love, Tallahassee, Fla.
- M. 527.—Green Marl.
Phosphoric acid 0.38 per cent.
J. B. Gessendam, Hallburg, Fla.
- M. 528.—Impure Kaolin.
From L. P. Lawrence, Tampa, Fla.
- M. 529.—Contents of sealed bottle No. 1.
Alcohol by volume 5.45 per cent.
- M. 530.—Contents of sealed bottle No. 2.
Alcohol by volume 4.12 per cent.
- M. 531.—Contents of sealed bottle No. 3.
Alcohol by volume 4.35 per cent.
From Geo. P. Raney, Esq., Tampa, Fla.
- M. 532.—Water.
Total solids: 9.4 parts per 100,000 parts; composed of organic matter and chlorine. Very impure water contaminated with organic matter.
From E. M. Putnam, Punta Gorda, Fla.
- M. 533.—Sealed bottle No. 1. Lager Brew.
Alcohol by volume 1.30 per cent.
From John F. Cox, Lakeland, Fla.
- M. 534.—Sealed bottle No. 2.
Alcohol by volume 3.99 per cent.
- M. 535.—Sealed bottle No. 3, "Columbian Malt Extract."
Alcohol by volume 3.15 per cent.
From John F. Cox, Lakeland, Fla.
- M. 536.—Water.
Total solids: 5.7 parts per 100,000 parts; composed of sodium chloride, calcium sulphate and magnesium sulphate. A very pure water.
From A. M. McMillan, Pensacola, Fla.

M. 537.—Kaolin.

From John B. White, Mulberry, Fla.

M. 538.—Water.

Total solids: 141.2 parts per 100,000 parts;
composed of sodium chloride, calcium carbonate
and magnesium sulphate.

From Jetton-Drake Lumber Co., Tampa, Fla.

M. 539.—Water.

Total solids: 30.7 parts per 100,000 parts; com-
posed of sodium chloride, iron and aluminum
oxide, calcium carbonate and magnesium sul-
phate.

From Z. Spinks, Whitney, Fla.

M. 537B, No. 1.—Impure Mica, with Pyrites.**M. 538B, No. 2.—Iron Pyrites (Fool's Gold).****M. 539B, No. 3.—Quartz, with Iron Pyrites.**

From J. T. Goodrich, Jacksonville, Fla.

M. 540B.—Surface Soil.

Insoluble	95.00 per cent.
Volatile	3.75 per cent.
Clay and iron	1.25 per cent.
Potash	0.08 per cent.
Lime	0.05 per cent.
Phosphoric acid	0.06 per cent.
Nitrogen	0.03 per cent.

W. C. Caldwell, Jasper, Fla.

M. 541.—Impure Kaolin.

From E. B. Wright, Norwals, Fla.

M. 542.—Crystalized Limestone—Calcite.

From Reed, A. Bryan, Lauderdale, Fla.

M. 543.—Artesian Water; 24 ft. well.

Total solids: 6.30 parts per 100,000 parts. Com-
posed of sodium chloride, calcium carbonate and
magnesium sulphate.

M. 544.—Artesian Water; 54 ft. well.

Total solids: 13.8 parts per 100,000 parts. Composed of sodium chloride, calcium carbonate and magnesium sulphate.

From Dr. E. S. Crill, Palatka, Fla.

M. 545.—Spring Water.

Total solids 21.4 parts per 100,000 parts. Composed of magnesium sulphate, sodium chloride and calcium carbonate.

From B. S. Potter, Cocoanut Grove, Fla.

M. 546.—Lime Rock.

Calcium carbonate 97.73 per cent.

Water and silica 2.27 per cent.

100.00 per cent.

From S. R. Battle, Lakeland, Fla.

M. 547.—Deep Well Water.

Total solids: 39.3 parts per 100,000 parts; composed of sodium chloride, calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, with trace of iron and alumina.

From J. K. Hilliard, Kissimmee, Fla.

M. 548.—Deep Well Water.

Total solids: 31.5 parts per 100,000 parts. Composed of sodium chloride, calcium carbonate and magnesium carbonate.

From P. A. Vans Agnew, Kissimmee, Fla.

M. 549.—Rock No. 1.

Carbonate of lime, sand (silica), with oxide of iron.

M. 550.—Rock No. 2.

Carbonate of lime and sand.

From J. L. Thomas, Woodville, Fla.

M. 551.—Water.

Total solids: 91.6 parts per 100,000 parts. Composed of calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, sodium chloride, with trace of iron and alumina.

From R. H. Burr, Tallahassee, Fla.

M. 552.—Water.

Total solids: 13.2 parts per 100,000 parts. Composed of iron and alumina, calcium sulphate, magnesium sulphate, with organic matter.

From Robert J. England, Clermont, Fla.

M. 553.—Limestone.

Carbonate of calcium 94.27 per cent.

Water and insoluble matter 5.73 per cent.

100.00 per cent.

Hon. E. B. Bailey, Monticello, Fla.

M. 554.—Spring Water.

Total solids: 18.6 parts per 100,000 parts. Composed of calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate and sodium chloride.

From Blue Creek Co., Thelma, Fla.

M. 555.—Soil.

Ammonia 03 per cent.

Potash 05 per cent.

Phosphoric acid 19 per cent.

Hon. John W. Henderson, Tallahassee, Fla.

M. 556.—Soil.

Ammonia 09 per cent.

Potash 06 per cent.

Phosphoric acid 17 per cent.

Hon. John W. Henderson, Tallahassee, Fla.

M. 557.—Sand Silica.

Ordinary yellow sand, with trace of iron.

W. E. Sebring, Jacksonville, Fla.

M. 558.—“Salt Sick Cure.”

A mixture of iron sulphate (copperas) and sulphur.

E. W. Amsden, Ormond, Fla.

M. 559.—Sand with Mica Scales.

Calvin Bowie, Gretna, Fla.

M. 560.—Spring Water.

Total solids: 6.3 parts per 100,000 parts. Composed of sodium chloride and calcium sulphate; no organic impurities. A very pure water.

Dr. G. P. Hendry, DeFuniak Springs, Fla.

M. 561.—Impure Limestone.

Calcium carbonate, with clay, sand and iron oxide.

J. E. Richardson, Tampa, Fla.

M. 562.—Spring Water.

Total solids: 11.8 parts per 100,000 parts. Composed of calcium sulphate, sodium chloride and magnesium sulphate.

L. P. Barranger, Ft. Pierce, Fla.

M. 563.—Water.

Total solids 17.6 parts, per 100,000 parts. Composed of calcium carbonate, sodium chloride and magnesium sulphate.

F. J. White, Graceville, Fla.

M. 564.—Conglomerate.

Sand, shell and iron oxide.

W. R. Hardie, Jensen, Fla.

M. 565.—Water.

Total solids: 10.3 parts per 100,000 parts. Composed of calcium carbonate, sodium chloride and magnesium sulphate.

Robt. H. England, Clermont, Fla.

M. 566.—White Clay.

An impure Fuller's Earth.

M. 567.—Yellow Clay.

A re-deposit of clay and sand, with yellow oxide of iron.

Jas. S. Richardson, Tampa, Fla.

M. 567.—Impure Fuller's Earth.

Aluminum silicate, with oxide of iron.

Dr. E. E. Philbrick, Tallahassee, Fla.

M. 568.—Well Water.

Total solids: 859.4 parts per 100,000 parts.
Composed of sodium chloride, calcium carbonate and magnesium sulphate.

James E. Hendry, Ft. Myers, Fla.

M. 569.—Impure Kaolin.

Aluminum silicate, with magnesia and iron oxide.

Dr. E. E. Philbrick, Tallahassee, Fla.

M. 569B.—Spring Water.

Total solids: 4.8 parts per 100,000 parts. Composed of calcium sulphate, magnesium sulphate and sodium chloride. A very pure water.

E. F. Ford, Melrose, Fla.

M. 570.—Water.

Total solids: 57.2 parts per 100,000 parts. Composed of iron and aluminum oxide, calcium carbonate, magnesium sulphate and sodium chloride.

W. H. Crawford, Panasoffkee, Fla.

M. 571.—Water.

Total solids: 4.3 parts per 100,000 parts. Composed of magnesium sulphate and sodium chloride.

Very pure water.

L. Legrand, Hopkins, Belleview, Fla.

M. 572.—Clay.

Sandy clay, with iron oxide.

Miss Mildred Watkins, St. Augustine, Fla.

M. 573. Brown Clay.

Aluminum silicate (clay), with brown iron oxide.

DeWitt Webb, St. Augustine, Fla.

M. 574.—Kaolin.

Brown Shepard, Bristol, Fla.

M. 575.—Water.

Total solids 31.0 parts per 100,000 parts. Composed of calcium carbonate, magnesium sulphate and sodium chloride.

Nathaniel Brewer, Jr., Newport, Fla.

M. 576.—Water.

Total solids 18.1 parts per 100,000 parts. Composed of calcium carbonate, magnesium sulphate, sodium chloride, with traces of iron and alumina.

The Interstate Lumber Co., Perry, Fla.

M. 577.—Water—Vapor from dry kilns.

Total solids: 4.7 parts per 100,00 parts. Composed of iron and alumina, organic matter, calcium, sodium and magnesium chlorides. A good water for boiler use.

The Interstate Lumber Co., Perry, Fla.

M. 578.—White Clay.

Aluminum silicate, with trace of phosphate; an impure kaolin.

John Hammond, New Smyrna, Fla.

M. 579.—Cattle Powder.

Sulphate of iron (copperas) 6 parts.

Sulphur 1 part.

Sodium sulphate (Glauber Salts. $\frac{1}{2}$ part.

Z. Rushing, Interlachen, Fla.

M. 582.—Bottle, marked "A. P. Powers."

Alcohol by volume 5.65 per cent.

M. 581.—Bottle, marked "A. P. Powers."

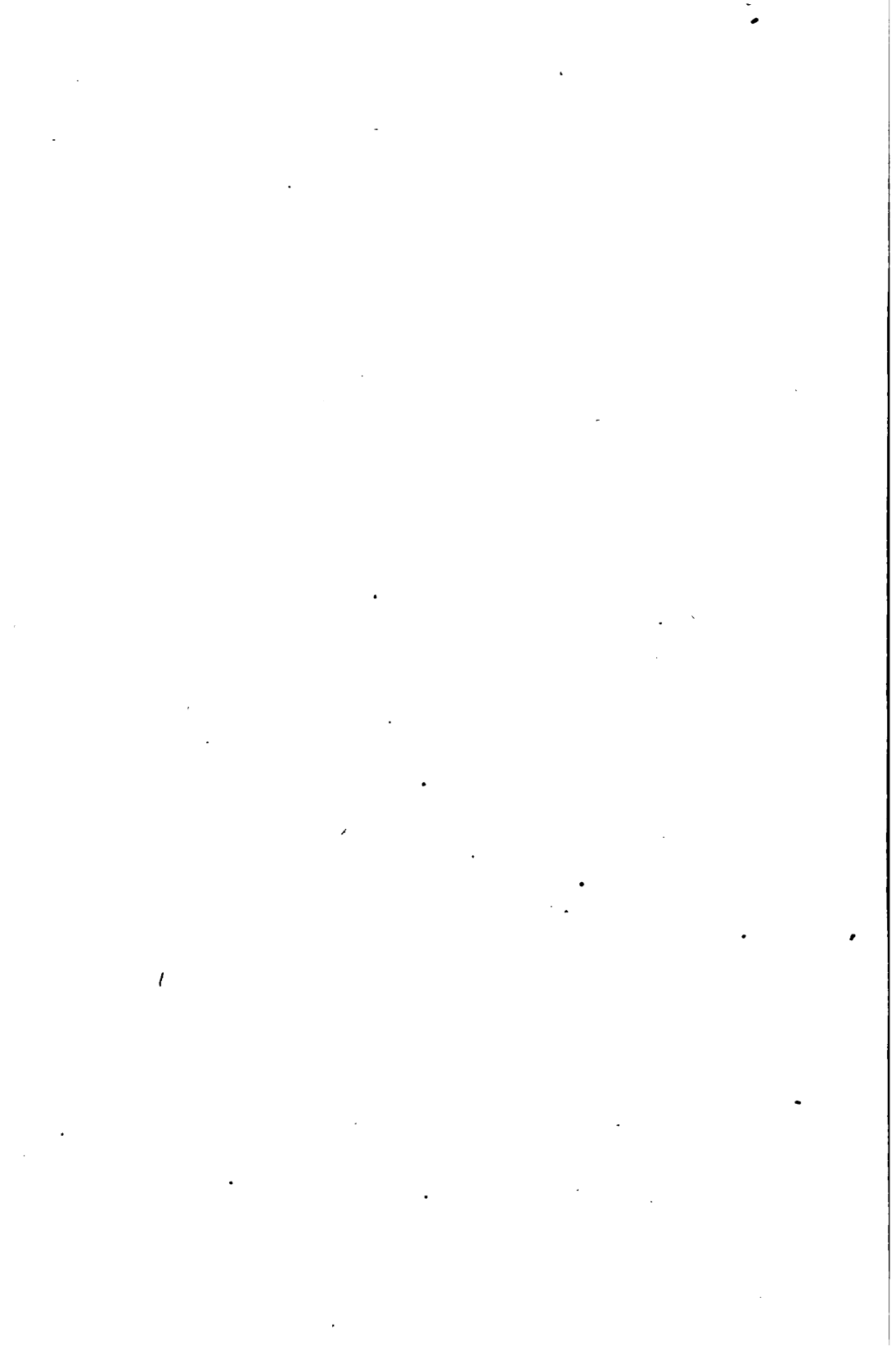
Alcohol by volume 7.30 per cent.

From D. L. Thrift, Macclenny, Fla.

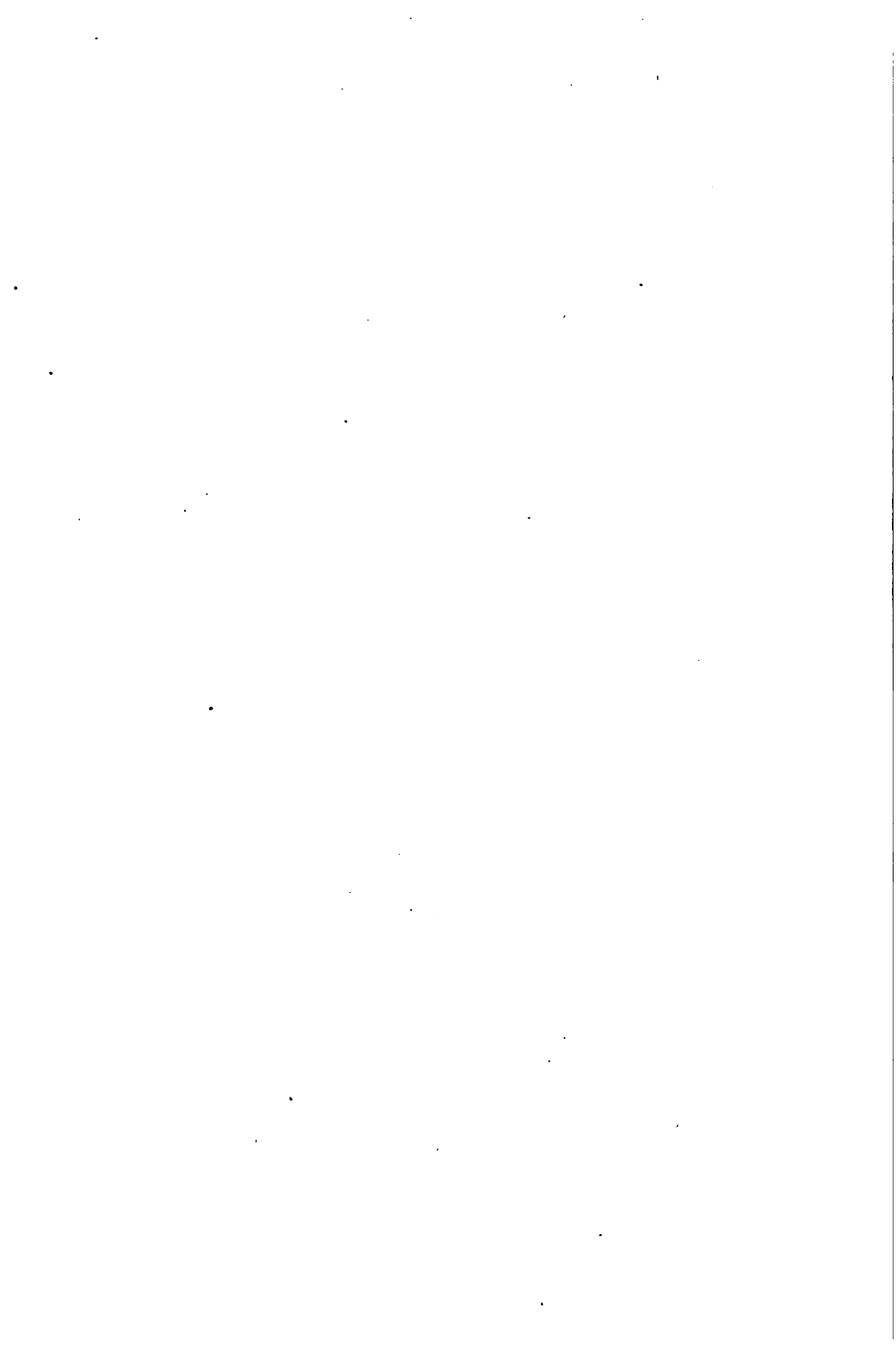












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